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COTTAGE. COTTAGE. COLLEGE FARM HOUSE.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

L. U.

HISTORY

OF

RAY COUNTY, MO.,

CAREFULLY WRITTEN AND COMPILED

FROM THE

MOST AUTHENTIC OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES,

INCLUDING A HISTORY OF ITS

Townships, City, Towns and Villages,

TOGETHER WITH

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MISSOURI; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND STATE OF MISSOURI; A MILITARY RECORD OF ITS VOLUNTEERS IN EITHER ARMY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; MISCELLANY; REMINISCENCES, GRAVE, TRAGIC AND HUMOROUS; BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN AND CITIZENS IDENTIFIED WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

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PREFACE.

The publishers of this work flatter themselves that it is worthy of public confidence, and that it will meet with the acceptance and approval of those for whom it is intended, namely: the people of Ray county, Missouri. It has been very carefully prepared from sources of information both official and private, and entirely authentic and reliable. No pains have been spared in making the history thorough, accurate and exhaustive; and that it has reclaimed from oblivion much valuable data concerning the early history of the county, and is a faithful record of facts worthy of preservation in permanent and readable form, is earnestly believed.

In prosecuting this work to completion, we received material assistance from citizens in various parts of the county; from old settlers, county officials and others, to all of whom we are profoundly grateful. Our acknowledgments, however, are especially due to Col. James W. Black, who is a contributor, to whatever merit the book may possess; to George W. Trigg, county clerk; to John R. Green, circuit clerk, and to Lewis Slaughter, recorder, for kindly permitting us to examine the records of their respective offices, and for gentlemanly courtesies extended during that work; to Wm. E. Ringo, deputy county clerk, for polite assistance; to James A. Davis, county collector; to Capt. Thomas McGinnis, ex-sheriff, and to Frank G. Gibson, ex-prosecuting attorney; to Dr. G. W. Buchanan and George I. Wasson, Esq.; to Judge Joseph E. Black, for loan of books and for files of the *Richmond Herald;* to Col. Jacob T. Child, editor *Richmond Conservator*, for files of that paper, and to Col. Thomas D. Bogie, editor *Richmond Democrat;* to Thomas N. Deacy, school commissioner; to Professor B. F. Duncan; and to Holland Vanderpool, William R. Blythe, R. L. McCoskrie, Edwin Odell and John Cleavenger, old settlers.

We desire, also, to acknowledge our indebtedness to Prof. James M. Long, an obliging, scholarly gentleman, for valuable suggestions.

The history of the county begins prior to its organization as such, and with the first settlements on lands which it afterwards embraced and now embraces, and is brought down to the present (June 1881).

In point of age, as a state, the twenty-fourth in the American Union, and in the scale of greatness, the fifth, Missouri is the just pride of every

honest man and true patriot within her borders. Inexhaustibly rich in natural resources; fortunate in geographical position; convenient and beautiful in surface configuration; finely situated for commercial intercourse with her sister states and with the world; of generous soil, salubrious air and intelligent population, every throb of the Missourian's heart is a pulsation of love for his state—then, would the "HISTORY OF RAY COUNTY" be complete without at least a *sketch* of Missouri? A condensed view of the state is essential to an intelligent history of the county.

A very brief abstract of the laws of Missouri will, it is believed, enhance the value of the work, by affording to farmers and business men a convenient and reliable reference for every day use.

PART SECOND is devoted to brief biographical sketches of prominent citizens; of early settlers, and of those who, having the welfare of the county at heart, have contributed to its growth, wealth and development.

All history is but a recital of past events, and the great aim of him who places a series of those events, affecting the day in which he lives, of record, to be read by future generations, should be, above all things, TRUTH. He who records faithfully, impartially, *truthfully*, the important passing events of his own time, as well as the yet *unwritten history of former days*, for the guidance, instruction or amusement of those who are to come after him, is indeed a benefactor. It has not been our ambition to achieve merely the distinction of being called a benefactor, but, if we have succeeded in making a book worthy its subject, we are satisfied, and shall regard the people's gratitude as our best reward.

That it will fully meet the expectations of the public, and supply a needed demand is sincerely hoped, and with that hope it is submitted to the people of Ray county by

THE PUBLISHERS.

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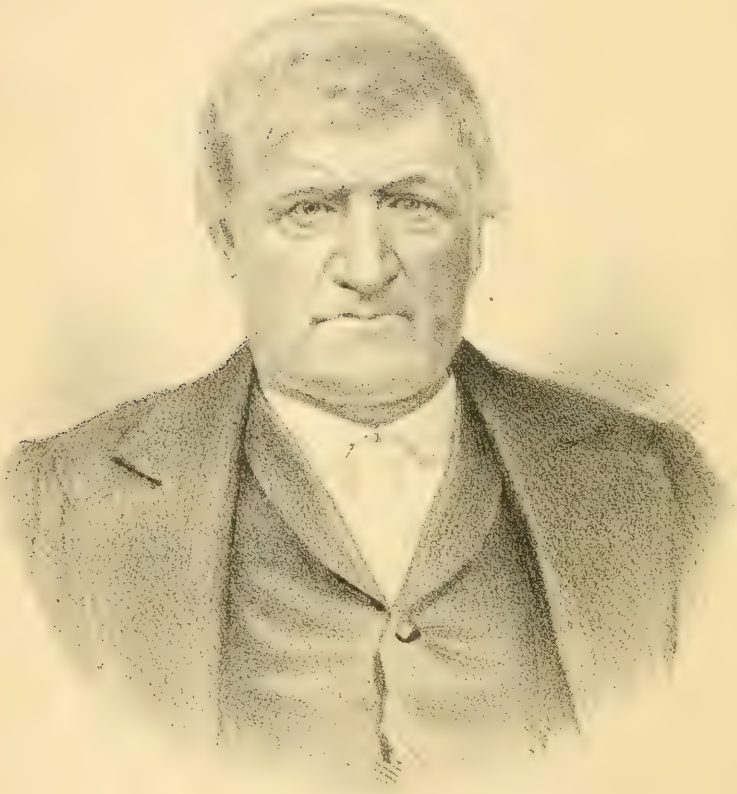
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Randolph. Mc. Donald

History of the State of Missouri.

PART I.—HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

When a book is written, it is presumed that the writer had some object in view and some end to achieve by his labor in collecting the material and writing the book; and it is right that he should put himself on good terms with his readers at the outset by making a brief, but frank and honest statement of his object, plan and purpose in the book which he offers to public patronage. The writer of this History of Missouri has aimed to embody in a brief space the greatest amount of solid and reliable information about things which directly hinge and center upon or within the territory of this State—this international commonwealth, which holds by right divine the royal prerogative of a destiny imperial and grand, if she can acquire or develop human brain and muscle adequate to utilize wisely, honorably and energetically her magnificent natural resources, both of commercial position and of agricultural and mineral wealth. The writer's desire and effort has been to present nothing which would not be read with deep interest by every intelligent citizen of Missouri at the present time; and also stand as a permanent body of information, at once useful and reliable for future reference. Discussion of theories, problems or doubtful matters has been avoided; solid facts have been diligently sought after; and the narrative has been made to embody as many facts and events as possible without falling into the dry-bones method of mere statistical tables. In fact, the limit of space allotted him has compelled the writer to condense, epitomize, shorten up—and therefore continually to repress his desire to embellish the narrative with the graces of rhetoric and the glow of an exuberant and fervid enthusiasm. This, however, secures to the reader more facts within the same space.

In preparing this work more than a hundred volumes have been consulted, to collate incidents and authenticate dates and facts, besides much matter gathered from original sources and not before embraced in any

book. It is not presumed that there are no mistakes or errors of statement herein made; but it is believed that there are fewer of such lapses than commonly occur with the same amount of data in similar works. The classification of topics is an attempt to give them a consecutive and consistent relative place and order in the book, for convenience of incidental reference or of selective reading.

PRE-HISTORIC MISSOURI.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS, ETC.

Every State has a pre-historic history—that is, remains and relics are found which show that the land was inhabited by a race or races of men long before its discovery and occupation by a race sufficiently advanced in the arts of civilization to preserve a written record of their own observations and doings. It is now well established that every portion of the United States was inhabited by a race of men grouped under the general name of "Mound-builders," who preceded the modern hunter tribes called "Indians." It further appears, from all the evidence accumulated, that the Mound-builders were a race that made permanent settlements, and built earthworks of considerable extent for defense against enemies, both man and beast; also for sepulture, for religious rites, and for memorial art; it is also evident that they cultivated the soil to some extent, made rude textile fabrics and clay pottery, and wrought implements of domestic use, ornaments, charms, toys, pipes, etc., and weapons of war and of the chase, from flint, porphyry, jasper, hornstone, granite, slate, and other varieties of rocks; also from horn, bone, shells, and other animal products; and from native copper. But they had no knowledge of iron, nor any art of smelting copper; they merely took small pieces of the native ore and hammered it cold with their stone tools until it took some rude shape of utility, and then they scoured and polished it to its utmost brilliancy; and it is altogether probable that these articles were only possessed by the chieftains or ruling families. Plates of mica are also found among their remains, with holes for suspension on cords around the neck or body; and lumps of galena or lead ore sometimes occur, but these must have been valued merely as trinkets or charms, because of their lustre. Remains of this people are found frequently both on the bluffs and bottom lands of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and, in many States, far inland, also.

The first mention of such remains in Missouri is made by a U. S.

exploring expedition under Major S. H. Long, in 1819. This expedition went in the first steamboat that ever puffed and paddled its way against the swift, muddy current of the Missouri river: * the boat was named "Western Engineer," but it had a double stern-wheel, or two wheels, one of them named in large letters, "James Monroe," and the other "John C. Calhoun," in honor of the then President and Secretary of War. This steamer had to stop at St. Louis for some repairs; and two members of the expedition, Messrs. Thomas Say and T. R. Peale, improved the time by surveying a group of twenty-seven ancient mounds which occupied ground that is now all covered over by the modern city of St. Louis. This occurred in June, 1819; Mr. Say prepared a map of the mounds and a brief account of them, and this appears to be the first authentic record of such ancient works within the territory now constituting the State of Missouri; his notes on these mounds were published in 1823, in the report of Major Long's expedition, but his map of them was never published until 1862, when it appeared on page 387 of the "Smithsonian Report" for the year 1861. In his account Mr. Say says:

"Tumuli and other remains of the labors of nations of Indians (?) that inhabited this region many ages since are remarkably numerous about St. Louis. Those tumuli immediately northward of the town and within a short distance of it, are twenty-seven in number, of various forms and magnitudes, arranged nearly in a line from north to south. The common form is an oblong square, and they all stand on the second bank of the river. * * It seems probable these piles of earth were raised as cemeteries, or they may have supported altars for religious ceremonies."

It was from these mounds that St. Louis derived her pseudonym of the "Mound City"; but this name is now almost entirely obsolete, since the city has risen up to claim the prouder title of "Inter-Metropolis of North America". When the largest one of the mounds was leveled some skeletons were found, and some thick discs with holes through them; they had probably served as beads, and were wrought from shells of a species of fresh water clam or mussel. Numerous specimens of wrought flints were found between St. Louis and Carondelet, in 1860; and in 1861 an ancient flint shovel was dug up while building military earthworks.

In Mississippi county, in the southeastern corner of the State, there is a group of mounds covering ten acres, in section 6, t. 24, r. 17, varying from ten to thirty feet in height. About 1855 these mounds were explored by two gentlemen from Chicago, and they found some pottery, with men represented upon its sides; one figure appeared to be a priest or some official personage, as shown by his head-dress, and the other

* Campbell's History of Howard County says: "May 28th, 1819, the first steamboat—the 'Independence,' Capt. Nelson, time from St. Louis, including all stops, twelve days—landed at Franklin on her way up the [Missouri] river." Thus it seems that Major Long's boat was really the second one to go up, although in most histories it is mentioned as the first—and it *was the first* that went up any great distance.

represented a captive bound with thongs. Both figures showed the peculiar contour of head and features which marks the mound-builder race.

In December, 1868, some laborers engaged in grading Sixth street, in East St. Louis, dug up a nest of unused flint hoes or shovels, and another deposit of shells with string-holes worked in them, and another deposit of boulders of flint and greenstone, ready to make more tools or weapons from. These deposits were on high ground, and about half-way between two ancient mounds.

In 1876 or 1877 some ancient mounds were discovered on the banks of the Missouri river near Kansas City. They were in groups of three and five together, at different points for five miles up and down the river. Some were built entirely of earth, and some had a rude stone chamber or vault inside, but covered with earth so that all looked alike outside. They were of an irregular oval shape, from four to six feet high, and had heavy growths of timber on top. Mr. W. H. R. Lykins, of Kansas City, noticed a burr-oak tree five feet in diameter, growing on top of one of them, and the decayed stump of a black walnut of about the same size, on another. In describing the exploration of some of these mounds Mr. Lykins gives some points that will be of interest to every one. He says:

"We did not notice any very marked peculiarity as to these bones except their great size and thickness, and the great prominence of the supraciliary ridges. The teeth were worn down to a smooth and even surface. The next one we opened was a stone mound. On clearing off the top of this we came upon a stone wall inclosing an area about eight feet square, with a narrow opening for a doorway or entrance on the south side. The wall of this inclosure was about two feet thick; the inside was as smooth and compactly built and the corners as correctly squared as if constructed by a practical workman. No mortar had been used. At a depth of about two feet from the top of the wall we found a layer of five skeletons lying with their feet toward the south." *

None of the other walls examined were so skilfully laid as this one. The bones were crumbly, and only a few fragments were preserved by coating them well with varnish as quickly as possible after they were exposed to the air. One stone enclosure was found full of ashes, charcoal and burnt human bones, and the stones and earth of which the mound was composed all showed the effects of fire. Hence it is presumed that this was either a cremation furnace or else an altar for human sacrifices — most probably the latter. Some fragments of pottery were found in the vicinity.

L. C. Beck in 1823† reported some remains in the territory now constituting Crawford county, Missouri, which he thought showed that there

* Smithsonian Report, 1877, p. 252.

† Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri, published by L. C. Beck, in 1822-23.

was in old time a town there, with streets, squares, and houses built with stone foundations and mud walls. He also mentions the ruins of an ancient stone building described to him by Gen. Ashley, as situated on a high cliff on the west side of the Gasconade river. And another one said to be in Pike county, is thus described: "It presents the dilapidated remains of a building constructed of rough, unhewn stones, fifty-six feet long and twenty-two broad, embracing several divisions and chambers. The walls are from two to five feet high. Eighty rods eastward of this structure is found a smaller one of similar construction. The narrow apartments are said to be arched with stone, one course overlapping the other, after the manner of the edifices of Central America."

I. Dille, Esq., of Newark, Ohio, reported that he had examined some of these pre-historic town ruins, in the vicinity of Mine-la-Motte and Fredericktown, in Madison county, Missouri. He speaks of them as groups of small tumuli, and says: "I have concluded they are the remains of mud houses. They are always arranged in straight lines, with broad streets intervening between them, crossing each other at right angles. The distance apart varies in different groups, but it is always uniform in the same group. * * I have counted upwards of two hundred of these mounds in a single group. Arrow heads of jasper and agate, and axes of sienite and porphyry have been found in their vicinity." *

Mounds or other pre-historic structures have been found on Spencer's creek in Ralls county; on Cedar creek in Boone county; on Crow's Fork and other places in Callaway county; near Berger Station in Franklin county; near Miami in Saline county; on Blackwater river in Johnson county; on Salt river in Pike county; on Prairie Fork in Montgomery county; near New Madrid; and in many other parts of the State.

The class of ancient ruins, partly built of stone, said to exist in Clay, Crawford, Pike and Gasconade counties, Missouri, are not found further north, but are frequent enough further south, and are supposed to indicate a transitional period in the development of architectural knowledge and skill, from the grotesque earth-mounds of Wisconsin to the well-finished adobe structures of New Mexico, and the grander stone ruins of Yucatan. But, no matter what theory we adopt with regard to these pre-historic relics, the present citizens of Missouri can rest assured that a different race of human beings lived and flourished all over this region of country, hundreds—yes, thousands of years ago, and that they were markedly different in their modes of life from our modern Indians.

* Many large and costly works have been published by scientists, devoted to the general subject of Pre-Historic Man; but of cheap and popular works for the general reader, the best are Foster's "Pre-Historic Races of the United States"; and Baldwin's "Ancient America".

And there are at least two discoveries known which show that these people were here before the extinction of the mastodon, or great American elephant. In the "Transactions of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences," 1857, Dr. Kock reports that in the year 1839 he dug up in Gasconade county [as that county then was] the bones of a mastodon, near the Bourbeuse river. The skeleton of this gigantic creature was buried in such a position as to show that it had got its hind legs down in a bog so deeply that it could not climb out, although its fore feet were on dry ground. The natives had attacked it with their flint arrows and spears, most of which were found in a broken condition; but they had finally managed to build a big fire so close to its head as to burn it to death, the head-bones and tusks being found all burnt to coals. The account of this discovery was first printed in the *Philadelphia Presbyterian*, Jan. 12, 1839, and copied into the "American Journal of Science" the same year. The authenticity of the incident has been disputed, on the assumed ground that man did not exist as long ago as when the mastodon roamed over these pre-historic plains; but science now has indisputable evidence that man existed even in the Tertiary age of the geological scale, (see note to chart in chapter on Geology) long before the glacial epoch; hence that objection has no force at present.

Dr. Koch further reports that about a year after unearthing the Gasconade county monster, he again found in the bottom land of the Pomme-de-Terre river, in Benton county, a nearly complete skeleton of the great extinct beast called *Missourium*, with arrow-heads under it in such a way as to show beyond question that they were made and used while the animal was alive. This skeleton is now in the British Museum. *

Human footprints have been found in the rocks at De Soto in Jefferson county, also in Gasconade county, and at St. Louis. H. R. Schoolcraft, in his book of travels in the Mississippi river country in 1821, said of these footprints: "The impressions in the stone are, to all appearance, those of a man standing in an erect posture, with the left foot a little advanced, and the heels drawn in. The distance between the heels, by accurate measurement, is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches and between the extremities of the toes $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The length of these tracks is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches; across the toes $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches as spread out, and but $2\frac{1}{2}$ at the heel."

Our eminent U. S. Senator, Thomas H. Benton, wrote a letter April 29th, 1822, in which he says: "The prints of the human feet which you mention, I have seen hundreds of times. They were on the uncovered limestone rock in front of the town of St. Louis. The prints were seen when the country was first settled, and had the same appearance then as now. No tradition can tell anything about them. They look as old as the rock. They have the same fine polish which the attrition of the

* See Foster's "Pre-Historic Races of the United States," pp. 62-3-4-5-6.

sand and water has made upon the rest of the rock which is exposed to their action. I have examined them often with great attention. They are not handsome, but exquisitely natural, both in the form and position. * * A block 6 or 8 feet long and 3 or 4 feet wide, containing the prints, was cut out by Mr. John Jones, in St. Louis, and sold to Mr. Rappe, of New Harmony, Indiana."*

Prof. G. C. Broadhead, and some other writers, think these were not natural impression of human feet, but sculptures made by hand. This theory requires a belief that the pre-historic men of Missouri had tools with which they could cut the most delicate lines in hard rocks; and that they studied the human form in its finest details of muscular action and attitude, and had the art of sculpturing these things so as to look "*exquisitely natural*," as Col. Benton expresses it—thus rivalling, if not excelling the most famous sculptors of ancient Greece; all of which is wholly inconsistent with the known facts. And besides this, there is no better geological reason for doubting their genuineness as natural footprints, than there is in the case of the famous bird and reptile tracks in the sandstones of Connecticut, or those found by Prof. Mudge in Kansas, in 1873. There is no valid reason, either of an æsthetic, historical, or scientific nature, for pronouncing them anything but just what they show themselves to be—fossil footprints of a man who stood in the mud barefooted; and in course of time that mud became solid stone, preserving his footprints just as he left their exact impression in the plastic material.

THE WHITE RACE IN MISSOURI.

SPANISH AND FRENCH DISCOVERERS.

In 1512 the Spanish adventurer Ponce de Leon discovered Florida; and at this time and for some years after the old countries of Europe were filled with the wildest and most extravagant stories about the inexhaustible mines of gold, silver and precious stones that existed in the country north of the Gulf of Mexico; also of great and populous cities containing fabulous wealth, beyond what Pizarro and Cortes had found in Peru and Mexico. And besides all this, the "fountain of perpetual youth," which all Europe had gone crazy after, about this time, was supposed to be in that region. Indeed, it can hardly be doubted that the Spaniards in Mexico had gathered from the natives some inkling of the wonderful healing waters now known as

*See Smithsonian Report, 1879, pp. 357–58. Also "American Antiquities," by Josiah Priest, 1833, pp. 1850–51–52.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, and the brilliant quartz crystals found in that region, as well as the glittering ores of Missiouri.

Ferdinand de Soto was a wealthy cavalier who had won fame as a leading commander in Pizarro's conquest of Peru; he imbibed deeply the current imaginings about the undiscovered wonders of the new world, and was eager to immortalize his name by bringing to his king and country the glory of still more important conquests and discoveries; and he especially desired to find the supposed "fountain of perpetual youth." Accordingly, in 1538 he received permission from the king of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost—"Florida" then meaning all the unknown country from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern ocean. He collected a band of more than six hundred young bloods who were able to equip themselves in all the gorgeous trappings and splendor of a Spanish cavalier dress parade, and with this plumed and tinselled troupe, very like the *grand entree* riders of a modern circus, he landed in Tampa Bay, Florida, in 1539. From here he boldly struck out into the interior, wandering about and pushing forward with dogged perseverance, in spite of bogs and streams and bluffs; in spite of tangling thickets and dense forests; in spite of heats and rains; in spite of the determined hostility of the natives—until in May, 1541, he discovered the Great River, a few miles below where the city of Memphis now stands; and thus he made his name memorable for all time. After some delay, to construct boats, they crossed the river and pushed on northward as far as where the city of New Madrid now stands; and this was the first time that the eyes of white men looked upon any portion of the soil now comprised within the State of Missouri.* But, so fruitless was this visit that no white man set foot within our present State boundary again until one hundred and thirty-two years afterward, when the French missionaries, Marquette and Joliet, came from the great lakes down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, to the mouth of the Missouri, in June, 1673. This was the first time white men had beheld the waters of this great stream, and they named it *Pekitonoui*, or "Muddy Water River". It was known by this name until about 1710 or 1712, when it began to be called "the river of the Missouris," referring to a tribe of Indians that dwelt at its mouth, chiefly on the lands now comprised in St. Louis county. Marquette and Joliet went on down the river as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas river, of course making several camping stops on Missouri soil, and discovering the Ohio river. From the Arkansas they returned northward the same way they

* De Soto and his army came into Missouri from the south, twice crossing the Ozark mountains. He spent the winter of 1541-42 in Vernon county, in the extreme western part of the State. Ruins of their winter camp structures and smelting operations are still found there. They melted lead ore for silver, and the glittering, lustrous, yellow, zinc blende or Smithsonite for gold; but were deeply disgusted to find at last that they had been handling only the basest metals.

came down, and reached Green Bay, Wisconsin, again in September of that year — 1673.

The next visit of white men to this State was in 1682. In 1678 the French had built a fort with a missionary station and trading post, near where the city of Peoria, Ills., now stands. During the winter of 1681–82, Robert de la Salle made preparations, first in Canada, and then at this Illinois fort, to explore the Mississippi river to its mouth. He left the fort with a company of twenty Frenchmen, eighteen Indian men and ten squaws, in such boats and canoes as he could provide. They rowed down the Illinois river and reached its mouth on the 6th of February; a few days were spent here making observations, repairing boats, preparing food, and establishing signals that they had been there and taken possession of the land in the name of their great king. By February 13th La Salle was ready to push on, and started with his little fleet to solve the great mystery of a navigable waterway to the Gulf of Mexico. Of course this expedition passed along the eastern border of Missouri, but no points are mentioned to identify any landing which they may have made within our State. Early in April La Salle accomplished the grand object of his venture by discovering the three principal mouths of the Mississippi; and on the nearest firm dry land he could find from the mouth he set up a column bearing the cross and the royal arms of France, while the whole company performed the military and religious rites of loyalty to their king and country — and La Salle himself, acting as chief master of ceremonies, in a clear, loud voice proclaimed that he took possession of all the country between the great gulf and the frozen ocean, "in the name of the most high, mighty and victorious prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God king of France and Navarre, 14th of the name, this 9th day of April, 1682." In honor of his sovereign he named the whole vast region Louisiana — that is, Louis' land, and named the river itself St. Louis. And thus it was that our State of Missouri first became a part of historic Louisiana, and passed under the nominal ownership and authority of France.

The next historic appearance of white men within our State was in 1705. The French settlers in this vast new country had kept themselves entirely on the east side of the Mississippi river; but during this year they sent an exploring party up the Missouri river in search of gold; it prospected as far as the mouth of the Kansas river, where Kansas City now stands, without finding anything valuable, and returned disheartened and disgusted. On September 14, 1712, the king of France, Louis XIV, gave to a wealthy French merchant named Anthony Crozat, a royal patent of "all the country drained by the waters emptying directly or indirectly into the Mississippi, which is all included in the boundaries of Louisiana." Crozat appointed his business partner, M. de la Motte, governor, and he

arrived in 1713; Kaskaskia, Illinois, was then the provincial headquarters, and source of supplies for Upper Louisiana, which was also sometimes called Illinois; but New Orleans was the nominal seat of government for the whole Louisiana territory. The old town of Mine-la-Motte, in Madison county, commemorates this first governor. Crozat expected to find inexhaustible mines of gold and silver in this territory, and spent immense sums of money in vain efforts to attain his object. Practical miners were sent everywhere that the natives reported any glittering substance to exist. The explorers found iron, zinc, copper, lead, mica, pyrites, quartz crystals, etc., in great abundance, but no gold, silver or diamonds; and after five years of disastrous failure and disappointment, in 1717, Crozat returned his luckless charter to the king.

Next, in 1716 an adventurous Scotchman named John Law, got up a grand scheme for making everybody rich without work, and induced the French king and court and people to engage in it. This wild financial venture is known in history as the "Mississippi bubble," the "South Sea bubble," etc. The charter of Louisiana and monopoly of all its trade was given to a corporation, called the "Company of the West," whose capital stock was to be 100,000,000 francs, with power to issue stock in small shares, and establish a bank, etc. Shares rose to twenty times their original value, and the bank's notes, though essentially worthless, were in circulation to the amount of more than $200,000,000. Law himself sunk $500,000 in the scheme; but it bursted, as bodiless as a bag of wind; while he, the originator and manager of it, had to escape from Paris for his life, and died poor at Venice in 1729. In 1731 the charter of Louisiana was again returned to the crown. However, the excitement over this great scheme for making fabulous wealth out of nothing, had brought many adventurous Frenchmen into the territory as gold-hunters, who failing in that, worked some of the lead mines, and sent their products back to Europe.

In 1720 or 1721, an enterprising Frenchman named Renault took charge of a large lead mining enterprise. He brought M. La Motte, who was a professional mineralogist, with about two hundred expert miners and metallurgists, and five hundred negroes, to develop the mineral wealth that actually did exist. He made his headquarters at Fort de Chartres, on the Illinois side, ten miles above St. Genevieve, and sent out exploring and working parties to locate mining camps west of the Great River. Mine-la-Motte, in Madison county, was one of the first of these locations; also Potosi and Old Mine in Washington county; and many others. In 1765 a few families located at Potosi. Much of the mining was surface work — hence, scattered and transitory; and their smelting operations were merely to melt the ore in a wood fire and then clear away the ashes and gather up the lumps of lead. This was carried to

the river on pack-horses or on rude ox-carts, and thence shipped to New Orleans by fleets of drifting keel-boats, which returned laden with foreign goods. Many of the immigrants of this period also engaged in agriculture, especially in Illinois, so that there really began to be a settled occupation of the country, as a final outcome of the greatest speculative delusion known to history. Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World says: "Fort Orleans, near where Jefferson City now stands, was built by the French in 1719"; this was a temporary safeguard for John Law's crazy gold-hunters, but did not make a permanent settlement. Kaskaskia, now in Randolph county, Ills., was settled by the French in 1673, and was for about a century the metropolis of the vast territory sometimes called "Upper Louisiana," sometimes "Illinois," and sometimes the "Northwestern Territory." And in 1735 some emigrants from Kaskaskia, moved across the Great River and made a settlement at what is now St. Genevieve, Missouri, which was the first permanent white settlement made and maintained within the State; the previous adventurers in search of mineral wealth had located mining camps at several points, but had not established any permanent town or trading post.

The next settlement that can be historically traced to its origin was that of St. Louis. A Frenchman named Pierre Liguest Laclede,* who lived in New Orleans in 1762, organized the "Louisiana Fur Company," under a charter from the director-general of the province of Louisiana; this charter gave them the exclusive right to carry on the fur trade with the Indians bordering on the Missouri river, and west of the Mississippi, "as far north as the river St. Peter" (the same that is now called the Minnesota river, and empties into the Mississippi at Fort Snelling). Laclede seems to have formed a definite plan and purpose to establish a permanent trading post at some point in Upper Louisiana, for he made up a company of professional trappers, hunters, mechanics, laborers, and boatmen, and with a supply of goods suitable for the Indian trade, they left New Orleans in August, 1763, bound for the mouth of the Missouri river. The manner of navigating these boats against the current of the Mississippi for a distance of 1,194 miles, was of the most rude, primitive and laborious sort. Sometimes when the wind was favorable they could sail a little; but the main dependence was by means of push-poles and tow-ropes. The boats were long and narrow, with a plank projecting six or eight inches on each side. The boat would of course keep near the shore; a man at each side, near the bow of the boat, would set his pole on the river bottom, then brace his shoulder against the top of the pole with

*Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri says this man's family name was Liguest; B. Gratz Brown gives it in Johnson's Cyclopedia as Lingueste; but the man himself appears to have written his name Laclede, of the firm of Laclede, Moxan & Co., who constituted the historic "Louisiana Fur Company."

all his might, and as the boat moved under him he would walk along the narrow plank until he reached the stern, and the boat had thus been propelled forward the distance of its length; then he would walk back to the bow, dragging his pole along in the water, set it on the bottom and push again as before. And thus it was that the rugged pioneers of civilization in the new world for more that a hundred years navigated the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, and some other rivers, with what were in later years called keel-boats. But sometimes, for a rest, or when the beach was favorable, a gang of men would go ashore with a long rope attached to the boat, and thus tow it along against the current, or they would tie the forward end to a tree or snag and let those on the boat pull in the rope and thus draw the boat along—meanwhile those on shore going ahead with another rope, making another tie—and so on; this was called "warping"; but when it was necessary to cross the stream they had recourse to oars or paddles. It took Laclede three months in this way to get from New Orleans up to St. Genevieve, or Fort de Chartres, the military post on the east side a few miles further up the river, where he arrived on the third of November. Here he left his goods and part of his company, but taking a few picked men, he himself pushed on to the mouth of the Missouri. He seems to have had a sort of prophetic forecast that this was the right spot to locate the future trading post for all that vast region of country which was drained by the two principal great rivers of the new world. At the mouth of the Missouri he found no site that suited him for a town, and he turned back down the Mississippi, carefully exploring the west bank until he reached the high, well protected and well drained location where the city of St. Louis now stands. This was the nearest spot to the mouth of the Missouri which at all met his idea, and he began at once to mark the place by chopping notches in some of the principal trees. This was in December, 1763. He then returned to the fort and pushed on his preparations for the new settlement, saying enthusiastically to the officers of the fort that he had "found a situation where he was going to plant his colony; and the site was so fine, and had so many advantages of position for trade with all this region of country, that it might in time become *one of the finest cities in America*."

Early in February, 1764, a company of thirty men, in charge of Auguste Chouteau, set out from Fort de Chartres and arrived at the chosen spot on the 14th. The next day all hands went to work clearing the ground and building a storehouse for the goods and tools, and cabins for their own habitation. In April Laclede himself joined them and proceeded to lay out the village plat, select a site for his own residence, and name the town Saint Louis, in honor of his supposed sovereign, Louis XV. This very territory had been yielded up to Spain in 1762, but these loyal

Frenchmen in naming their new town after the French king never dreamed that they were then and for nearly two years had been Spanish subjects, instead of French; the unwelcome news had reached New Orleans in the same month, April, but did not arrive at St. Louis until late in the year; and when it came the inhabitants were appropriately wroth and indignant, for they hated Spain with a fighting hatred. However, the change made very little practical difference to the town or its people. In 1763 all the French possessions on the east side of the Mississippi river, and also Canada, had been ceded to England, but it was late in 1764 before the English authorities arrived to take possession of Kaskaskia, or Fort de Chartres, and other military posts; and when they did come, many of the French settlers moved over to St. Louis, giving it a considerable start, both in population and business. The Indians, too, being generally more friendly toward the French than the English, came over to St. Louis to trade their peltries, instead of going to Kaskaskia, as they had formerly done; and this fact gave the new town a powerful impulse.

From this time forward new settlements began to spring up within our present boundaries. New Bourbon was settled in 1789. In 1762 a hunter named Blanchette built a cabin where the city of St. Charles now stands, and lived there many years; but just when the place began to be a town or village does not appear to be known. However, in 1803, St. Charles county was organized, and then comprised all the territory lying north of the Missouri and west of the Mississippi; thus taking in all of north Missouri, and the entire States of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, and on west to the Pacific ocean. This was the largest single "county" ever known in the world, and St. Charles city was the county seat.

In 1781 the Delaware Indians had a considerable town where New Madrid now stands; and that year Mr. Curre, a fur trader of St. Louis, established a branch house here. In 1788 a colony from New Jersey settled here, and laid out a plat for a large city, giving it the name of New Madrid, in honor of the capital of Spain. But they never realized their high hopes of building up a splendid city there.

Among the historic incidents of early settlement worthy of mention at this point, is the case of Daniel Boone, whose hunter life in Kentucky forms a staple part of American pioneer history. Boone came to this territory in 1797, renounced his citizenship in the United States, and took the oath of allegiance to the Spanish crown. Delassus was then the Spanish governor; and he appointed Boone commander of a fort at Femme Osage, now in the west part of St. Charles county. He roamed and hunted over the central regions of Missouri the rest of his life, and it was for a long period called the "Boone's Lick country," from some salt licks or springs which he discovered and his sons worked, and which were choice hunting grounds because deer and other animals came there

to lick salt. Col. Boone died Sept. 26, 1820, in St. Charles county, but was buried in Marthasville in Warren county, as was his wife also. Their bones were subsequently removed to Frankfort, Kentucky.

THE AMERICAN PERIOD.

In 1801 the territory west of the Mississippi was ceded back to France by Spain; in 1803 President Jefferson purchased from the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, the entire territory of Louisiana, for $15,000,000; the formal transfer was made at New Orleans, December 20, 1803. On the 26th of March, 1804, Congress passed an act dividing this vast accession into two parts, the lower one being named the "Territory of Orleans," with its capital at New Orleans; the upper division was called the "District of Louisiana," with its capital at St. Louis. This latter district comprised the present State of Arkansas and all from that north to nearly the north line of Minnesota, and west from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains. Don Carlos Dehault Delassus had been the last Spanish governor at St. Louis, and no change was made after its re-cession to France, until in March, 1804, when he delivered the keys and the public documents of his governorship to Capt. Amos Stoddard, of the United States army, who immediately raised the first American flag that ever floated west of the Mississippi river, over the government buildings at St. Louis. There it has floated proudly and uninterruptedly ever since, and there it will float until St. Louis becomes the central metropolis and seat of empire of the entire North American continent.

It should be mentioned here that the war of the American Revolution did not involve any military operations as far west as the Mississippi river; hence the little French fur-trading village of St. Louis was not affected by the clash of arms which was raging so desperately through all the States east of the Ohio river. But the success of the colonies in this unequal conflict gave them control of all south of the river St. Lawrence and the great lakes, as far west as the Mississippi river; and when Napoleon had sold to the new republic the extensive French possessions west of the Mississippi, he remarked that this accession of territory and control of both banks of the Mississippi river would forever strengthen the power of the United States; and said he, with keen satisfaction, "I have given England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

On the 3d of March, 1805, Congress passed at act to organize the Territory of Louisiana; and President Jefferson then appointed as territorial governor, Gen. James Wilkinson; secretary, Frederick Bates; judges, Return J. Meigs and John B. Lucas. Thus civil matters went on,

and business increased rapidly. When the United States took possession of this district or territory it was reputed to contain nine thousand white inhabitants and about three thousand negroes. The first census of St. Louis was taken in 1799, and it then had 897 inhabitants. This is presumed to have included the village of Carondelet also, which was started as a rival town soon after the founding of St. Louis.

In June, 1812, Congress passed another act with regard to this new country, and this time it was named the Territory of Missouri, instead of Louisiana. The President was to appoint a governor; the people were to elect representatives in the ratio of one for every five hundred white male inhabitants; this legislative body or lower house, was to nominate to the President eighteen of their own citizens, and from those he was to select and commission nine to form a senate or legislative council. The house of representatives was to consist of thirteen members at first; they were to hold their office two years, and must hold at least one legislative session at Saint Louis each year. The territory was also authorized to send one delegate to Congress.

In October, 1812, the first territorial election was held, and these people experienced for the first time in their lives the American privilege of choosing their own law-makers. There were four candidates for Congress, and Edward Hempstead was elected. He served two years from December 7th, 1812; then Rufus Easton served two years; then John Scott two years; Mr. Easton was one of the four candidates at the first election; and Mr. Scott was one of the members from St. Genevieve of the first legislative council. The first body of representatives met at the house of Joseph Robidoux, in St. Louis, on December 7th, and consisted of the following members:

From St. Charles—John Pitman, Robert Spencer.
St. Louis—David Musick, B. J. Farrar, Wm. C. Carr, Richard Caulk.
St. Genevieve—George Bullet, R. S. Thomas, Isaac McGready.
Cape Girardeau—G. F. Ballinger, Spencer Byrd.
New Madrid—John Shrader, Samuel Phillips.

They were sworn into office by Judge Lucas. Wm. C. Carr of St. Louis, was elected speaker. The principal business of this assembly was to nominate the eighteen men from whom the President and U. S. Senate should select nine to constitute the legislative council; they made their nominations and sent them on to Washington, but it was not known until the next June who were selected. June 3d, 1813, the secretary and acting governor, Frederick Bates, issued a proclamation declaring who had been chosen by the President as the council of nine, and they were—

From St. Charles—James Flaugherty, Benj. Emmons.
St. Louis—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., Samuel Hammond.
St. Genevieve—John Scott, James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau—Wm. Neely, Joseph Cavener.
New Madrid—Joseph Hunter.

In July of this year the newly appointed governor, Wm. Clarke, took his seat, and held it until Missouri became a State in 1820.*

December, 1813, the second session of the territorial legislature was convened in St. Louis, and continued until January 19, 1814. This year the second territorial election occurred, and the new general assembly met December 5, this being the third sitting of the territorial legislature. The fourth commenced in November, 1815, and continued until about the last of January, 1816. And it was during this session that the common law of England, and her general statutes passed prior to the fourth year of James I, were adopted as the laws of Missouri, except such changes as were necessary to phrase them for the United States and its system of government, instead of England.

April 29, 1816, Congress again legislated for this territory, and provided that the legislative council or senate should be elected by the people instead of being appointed by the President; that the legislature should meet biennially instead of annually; and that the U. S. judges should be required to hold regular terms of circuit court in each county. The fifth legislative session (being the first under this act) met the first week in December of this year, and continued until February 1, 1817. Then there was no further legislation until the regular biennial session which met about December first, 1818. But during 1817, Henry S. Gayer, Esq., compiled a digest of all the laws, including those of French, Spanish, English and American origin, which were still in force in this territory. This was a very important work, in view of the fact that there were land titles and instances of property inheritance deriving their legal verity from these different sources; and it was now desirable to get all titles and vestitures clearly set upon an American basis of law and equity. The next or sixth session of the legislature continued through December, 1818, and January, 1819; and the most important thing done was applying to Congress for Missouri to be admitted as a State. John Scott, of St. Genevieve county, was then the territorial delegate in Congress, and presented the application. A bill was introduced to authorize the people of Missouri to elect delegates to a convention which should frame a State constitution. The population of Missouri territory at this time (or when the first census was taken, in 1821,) consisted of 59,393 free white inhabitants and 11,254 slaves. A member of Congress from New York, Mr. Talmadge, offered an amendment to the proposed bill, providing that slavery should be excluded from the proposed new State. This gave rise to hot and angry debate for nearly two

* Gov. Clarke died Sept. 31, 1838, at St. Louis.

years, and which at times seemed to threaten an immediate dissolution of the National Union. But the strife was finally quieted by the adoption in Congress on March 6, 1820, of what is famous in history as the "Missouri Compromise," by which it was agreed that Missouri might come into the Union as a slave-holding State; but that slavery should never be established in any State which might thereafter be formed from lands lying north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min. The elections were held for delegates, the constitutional convention met at St. Louis, accepted the terms of admission prescribed by Congress, and on July 19th, 1820, Missouri took her place as one of the sovereign States of the National Union.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

July 19, 1820, Missouri laid off the vestments of territorial tutelage and put on the matronly robes of mature statehood, as the constitutional convention was authorized to frame the organic law and give it immediate force without submitting it to a vote of the people, and this constitution stood in force without any material change until the free State constitution of 1865 was adopted. The first general election under the constitution was held in August, 1820, at which time Alexander McNair was chosed governor and John Scott representative in Congress. Members of legislature had been chosen at the same time, comprising fourteen senators and forty three representatives; and this first general assembly of the State convened in St. Louis in the latter part of September. The principal thing of historic interest done by this assembly was the election to the United States Senate of Thomas H. Benton, who continued there uninterruptedly until 1851, a period of thirty years, and was then elected in 1852 as representative in Congress from the St. Louis district. The other senator elected at this time was David Barton, who drew the "short term," and was re-elected in 1824.

EPITOMIZED SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND DATES.

Application made to Congress for a state government March 16, 1818, and December 18, 1818.—A bill to admit was defeated in Congress, which was introduced February 15, 1819.—Application made to Congress for an enabling act, December 29, 1819.—Enabling act (known as the *Missouri Compromise*) passed by Congress March 6, 1820.—First state constitution formed July 19, 1820.—Resolution to admit as a state passed Senate December 12, 1820; rejected by the House February 14, 1821.—

Conditional resolution to admit approved March 2, 1821.—Condition accepted by the legislature of Missouri and approved by governor, June 26, 1821.—By proclamation of the President, admitted as a state August 10, 1821.

The State capital was first at St. Louis; then at St. Charles about five years; but on October 1st, 1826, it was moved to Jefferson City, and has remained there ever since.

COUNTIES AND POPULATION.

The first census of the State was taken in September, 1821, and showed the population by counties as follows:

Boone county	3,692	Marion	1,907
Calloway	1,797	Montgomery	2,032
Cape Girardeau	7,852	New Madrid	2,444
Chariton	1,426	Perry	1,599
Cole	1,028	Pike	2,677
Cooper	3,483	Ralls	1,684
Franklin	1,928	Ray	1,789
Gasconade	1,174	Saline	1,176
Howard	7,321	St. Charles	4,058
Jefferson	1,838	St. Genevieve	3,181
Lillard (afterward called Lafayette)	1,340	St. Louis	8,190
Lincoln	1,674	Washington	3,741
		Wayne	1,614

The total was 70,647, of which mumber 11,254 were negro slaves. The area of the State at this time comprised 62,182 square miles; but in 1837 the western boundary was extended by authority of Congress, to include what was called the "Platte Purchase," an additional area of 3,168 square miles, which is now divided into the counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison. This territory was an Indian reservation until 1836.

The last census was taken in June, 1880, when the state had an area of 65,350 square miles, divided into one hundred and fourteen counties, with populations as follows:

CENSUS REPORT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
Adair	15,190	7,915	7,275	14,719	471	14.964	226
Andrew	16 318	8,387	7,931	15,432	880	15,950	368
Atchison	14,565	7,936	6,629	13,538	1,027	14.524	41
Audrain	19,739	10,417	9,322	18,982	757	17,896	1,843
Barry	14,424	7,311	7,113	13.975	449	14.413	11
Barton	10,332	5,425	4.907	10,086	240	10.316	16
Bates	25,382	13,630	11,752	24,674	708	25,135	247
Benton	12,398	6,357	6,041	11,438	960	12,127	271
Bollinger	11,132	5,698	5,434	10,766	366	11,108	24
Boone	25,424	12,928	12,496	25,084	340	20,397	5,027
Buchanan	49,824	27,045	22,779	42,920	6,904	46,093	3,731
Butler	6,011	3.221	2,790	5.848	163	5,871	140
Coldwell	13,654	7,060	6,594	13,023	631	13,241	413
Calloway	23,670	12,280	11,390	23,064	600	19,268	4,402
Camden	7,267	3,756	3.511	7,166	101	7,152	115
Cape Girardeau	20,998	10,812	10.186	18,612	2,386	19,004	1,994
Carrroll	23,300	12,298	11,002	22,359	941	21.827	1,473
Carter	2,168	1,138	1,030	2,154	14	2,157	11
Cass	22.431	11,884	10.547	21,830	601	21,681	750
Cedar	10,747	5,479	5,268	10,659	88	10,601	146
Chariton	25,224	13,145	12,079	23.916	1,308	21,266	3,958
Christian	9,632	4,871	4,761	9,425	207	9,435	197
Clark	15,031	7,717	7,314	14,283	748	14,723	308
Clay	15.579	8,138	7,441	15,136	443	14.066	1,513
Clinton	16.073	8,310	7 763	15,375	698	15,098	975
Cole	15,519	8,437	7,082	13,369	2,150	13,648	1,871
Cooper	21.622	11.085	10,537	20,057	1,565	18,120	3,502
Crawford	10,763	5,586	5.177	10,197	566	10,640	123
Dade	12,557	6,415	6.142	12,463	94	12,310	247
Dallas	9,272	4,671	4,601	9,189	83	9,184	88
Daviess	19,174	9 983	9,191	18,794	380	18,723	451
De Kalb	13.343	7,008	6,335	12,723	620	13.216	127
Dent	10,647	5,635	5,012	10.365	282	10,580	61
Douglass	7,753	3.891	3,862	7,732	21	7.727	26
Dunklin	9,604	5,161	4.443	9,569	35	9,436	168
Franklin	26,536	13,885	12.651	22,101	4,435	24,469	2,067
Gasconade	11,153	5,824	5,329	8,435	2,718	10,988	165
Gentry	17,188	8,947	8,241	16,712	476	17,160	28
Greene	28,817	14.649	14,168	28.010	807	26,009	2,808
Grundy	15,201	7,762	7,439	14,662	539	14,997	204
Harrison	20.318	10,518	9,800	19,824	494	20,245	73
Henry	23,914	12.301	11,613	23,096	818	22.925	989
Hickory	7,388	3,775	3,613	7,169	219	7,338	50
Holt	15,510	8,291	7,219	14.621	889	15.285	225
Howard	18,428	9,554	8.874	17,955	473	13,195	5,233
Howell	8,814	4.495	4.319	8,736	78	8,723	91
Iron	8,183	4,232	3,951	7,592	591	7,783	400
Jackson	82,328	45,891	36,437	71,653	10,675	72,445	9,883
Jasper	32,021	16,763	15,258	30,686	1,335	31,249	772
Jefferson	18,736	9,873	8,863	15,755	2,981	17,731	1,005
Johnson	28,177	14,797	13,380	27,231	946	26.164	2,013
Knox	13,047	6,774	6.273	12,341	706	12,819	228
Laclede	11,524	5,889	5,635	11,145	379	11,048	476
Lafayette	25,731	13,370	12,361	23,679	2.052	21,313	4,418
Lawrence	17,585	8,990	8,595	16.835	750	17,284	301
Lewis	15,925	8,157	7,768	15.080	845	14,520	1,405
Lincoln	17,443	9,010	8,433	16.606	837	15,299	2,144
Linn	20.016	10,349	9.667	18.823	1,193	19.184	832
Livingston	20,205	10,365	9,840	18.952	1,253	19.062	1,143
McDonald	7,816	4,101	3,715	7,777	39	7,804	12
Macon	26,223	13,449	12,774	24,383	1,840	24,726	1,497
Madison	8,860	4.463	4,397	8,506	354	8,552	308
Maries	7.304	3,806	3,498	6,974	330	7,292	12
Marion	24,837	12,622	12,215	22,828	2,009	21,123	3,714

CENSUS REPORT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1880.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
Mercer	14,674	7,510	7,164	14,486	188	14,573	101
Miller	9,807	5,070	4,737	9,561	246	9,577	230
Mississippi	9,270	5,131	4,139	9,020	250	7,129	2,141
Moniteau	14,349	7,257	7,092	13,177	1,172	13,376	973
Monroe	19,075	9,942	9,133	18,739	336	16,925	2,150
Montgomery	16,250	8,383	7,867	15,304	946	14,334	1,916
Morgan	10,134	5,182	4,952	7,399	735	9,719	415
New Madrid	7,694	4,145	3,549	7,587	107	5,813	1,881
Newton	18,948	9,767	9,181	18,324	624	18,345	603
Nodaway	29,560	15,669	13,891	27,936	1,624	29,447	113
Oregon	5,791	2,995	2,796	5,772	19	5,772	19
Osage	11,824	6,201	5,623	9,848	1,976	11,422	402
Ozark	5,618	2,920	2,698	5,602	16	5,604	14
Pemiscot	4,299	2,300	1,999	4,267	32	4,033	266
Perry	11,895	6,120	5,775	10,588	1,307	11,424	471
Pettis	27,285	14,150	13,135	25,428	1,857	24,278	3,007
Phelps	12,565	6,478	6,087	11,729	836	12,059	506
Pike	26,716	13,645	13,071	25,888	828	21,340	5,376
Platte	17,372	9,055	8,317	16,645	727	15,754	1,618
Polk	15,745	7,886	7,859	15,649	96	15,459	286
Pulaski	7,250	3,719	3,531	6,987	263	7,190	60
Putnam	13,556	6,953	6,603	13,333	223	13,536	20
Ralls	11,838	6,162	5,676	11,452	386	10,625	1,213
Randolph	22,751	11,830	10,921	21,302	1,449	19,937	2,814
Ray	20,193	10,637	9,556	19,765	428	18,472	1,721
Reynolds	5,722	2,901	2,821	5,679	43	5,708	14
Ripley	5,377	2,803	2,574	5,277	100	5,367	10
St. Charles	23,060	12,097	10,963	18,774	4,286	20,650	2,410
St. Clair	14,126	7,243	6,883	13,839	287	13,817	309
St. Francois	13,822	7,246	6,576	12,739	1,083	13,169	653
St. Genevieve	10,390	5,338	5,052	9,296	1,094	9,833	557
St. Louis	31,888	16,988	14,900	25,299	6,589	28,009	3,879
Saint Louis (City)	350,522	179,484	171,038	245,528	104,994	328,232	22,290
Saline	29,912	15,619	14,293	28,657	1,255	24,987	4,925
Schuyler	10,470	5,334	5,136	10,132	338	10,461	9
Scotland	12,507	6,398	6,109	12,238	269	12,378	129
Scott	8,587	4,631	3,956	7,972	615	8,036	551
Shannon	3,441	1,742	1,699	3,430	11	3,441	—
Shelby	14,024	7,126	6,898	13,320	567	13,087	937
Stoddard	13,432	6,924	6,508	13,320	112	13,399	33
Stone	4,405	2,327	2,078	4,395	10	4,377	28
Sullivan	16,569	8,589	7,980	16,202	367	16,487	82
Taney	5,605	2,900	2,705	5,586	19	5,601	4
Texas	12,207	6,223	5,984	12,013	194	12,178	29
Vernon	19,370	10,184	9,186	18,900	470	19,268	102
Warren	10,806	5,743	5,063	8,917	1,889	9,852	954
Washington	12,895	6,457	6,438	12,478	417	11,857	1,038
Wayne	9,097	4,764	4,333	8,925	172	8,990	107
Webster	12,175	6,201	5,974	12,044	131	11,928	247
Worth	8,208	4,220	3,988	8,031	177	8,207	1
Wright	9,733	4,903	4,830	9,559	174	9,471	262

The classification footings of the census of 1880 show:

Males	1,127,424	Females	1,041,380
Native born	1,957,564	Foreign born	211,240
White	2,023,568	Colored*	145,236

Total population in June, 1880, 2,168,804.

*This includes 92 Chinese, 2 half-Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

The following table shows the population of Missouri at each Federal census from 1810 to 1880:

Years.	White.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total Population.
1810	17,227	607	3,011	20,845
1820	55,988	376	10,222	66,586
1830	114,795	569	25,091	140,455
1840	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702
1850	592,004	2,618	87,422	682,044
1860	1,063,489	3,572	114,931	1,182,012
1870	1,603,146	118,071		1,721,295
1880	2,023,568	145,236		2,168,804

STATE FINANCES.

THE STATE DEBT.

The bonded indebtedness of Missouri has various periods to run. The following table is compiled from the State Auditor's report for 1879–1880, and embodies all state bonds that will become payable from 1882 to 1897, at 6 per cent interest.

St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad series	$1,361,000
Cairo & Fulton Railroad	267,000
North Missouri Railroad	1,694,000
State Debt proper	439,000
Pacific Railroad	2,971,000
Consolidation	2,727,000
Platte County Railroad	504,000
State University	201,000
Northwestern Lunatic Asylum	200,000
State Bank Stock, refunding	104,000
State Funding	1,000,000
Penitentiary Indemnity	41,000
Renewal Funding	3,850,000
School Fund Certificates	900,000
Total	$16,259,000

In addition to this there are $250,000 of revenue bonds, issued June 1, 1879; and $3,000,000 bonds issued to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company.

THE STATE INCOME.

The receipts of the State from all sources during the years 1879 and 1880 were as follows:

State Revenue Fund	$3,024,084.39
State Interest Fund	2,429,040.71
State School Fund	335.55
Swamp Land Indemnity Fund	15,408.05
Insurance Department Fund	31,096.40
Executors' and Administrators' Fund	6,790.07
State School Moneys	241,080.00
State Seminary Moneys	3,660.00
Earnings Missouri Penitentiary	214,358.97
Militia Fund	82.25
Total	$5,965,936.39

The total balance of all moneys in the State treasury January 1, 1881, was $517,517.21.

During the year 1879, the state paid a total of $6,458.00 as bounty on wolf scalps; but in 1880 the amount was only $1,428.50.

WHO MISSOURI VOTED FOR.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES OF MISSOURI FROM 1820 TO 1880.

Year.	Presidential Candidates Voted for in Missouri.	Political Parties.	Pop. Vote.	Elec. Vote.	Vice-President Candidates.
1820	James Monroe	Democratic		3	D. D. Tompkins.
1824	John Q. Adams	Coalition	311		Nathan Sanford.
	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	987		John C. Calhoun.
	Henry Clay	Democratic	1,401	3	Andrew Jackson.
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	8,232	3	John C. Calhoun.
	John Q. Adams	National Republican.	3,422		Richard Rush.
1832	Andrew Jackson*	Democratic		4	Martin Van Buren.
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	10,995	4	R. M. Johnson
	W. H. Harrison	Whig	7,401		Francis Granger.
	Hugh L. White	Independent	936		John Tyler.
1840	W. H. Harrison	Whig	22,972		John Tyler.
	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	29,760	4	R. M. Johnson.
1844	Jas. K. Polk	Democratic	41,369	7	Geo. M. Dallas.
	Henry Clay	Whig	31,251		Th. Frelinghuysen.
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	32,671		Millard Fillmore.
	Lewis Cass	Democratic	40,077	7	Wm. O. Butler.
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	38,353	9	Wm. R. King.
	Winfield Scott	Whig	29,984		Wm. A. Graham.
1856	Jas. Buchanan	Democratic	58,164	9	J. C. Breckenridge.
	Millard Fillmore	American	48,524		A. J. Donelson.
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	17,028		Hannibal Hamlin.
	J. C. Breckenridge	State Rights Dem'cr't	31,317		Joseph Lane.
	John Bell	Old Line Whig	58,372		Edward Everett.
	Stephen A. Douglas	Union Democrat	58,801	9	H. V. Johnson.
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	72,750	11	Andrew Johnson.
	Geo. B. McClellan	Democratic	31,678		George H. Pendleton.

*This year Gen. Jackson received 5,192 *majority*; but the popular vote of Missouri for this year does not appear in any of the statistical tables. The other presidential candidates this year were: Henry Clay, National Republican; John Floyd, Independent; Wm. Wirt, Anti-Mason.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES OF MISSOURI FROM 1820 TO 1880.—*Continued.*

Year.	Presidential Candidates Voted for in Missouri.	Political Parties	Pop. Vote.	Elec. Vote.	Vice President Candidates.
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	86,860	11	Schuyler Colfax.
	Horatio Seymour	Democratic	65,628		F. P. Blair, Jr.
1872	Ulysses S Grant	Republican	119,196		Henry Wilson.
	Horace Greeley	Dem. and Liberal	151,434		B. Gratz Brown.
	Chas. O'Connor	Democratic	2,429		Geo. W. Julien.
	Thos. A. Hendricks			6	John M. Palmer.
	B. Gratz Brown			8	T. E. Bramlette.
	David Davis			1	Willis B. Machem.
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	145,029		William. A Wheeler.
	Samuel J. Tilden	Democratic	203,077	15	Thomas A. Hendricks.
	Peter Cooper	Greenbacker	3,498		Samuel F. Carey.
	G. C. Smith	Prohibitionist	64		G. T. Stewart.
	Scattering		97		
1880	James A. Garfield	Republican	153,567		Chester A Arthur.
	W. S, Hancock	Democratic	208,609	13	W. H. English.
	James B. Weaver	Greenback	35,135		B. J. Chambers.

LIST OF GOVERNORS FROM 1820 TO 1880.

YEAR.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1820	AlexanderMcNair	
1824	Frederick Bates	died in office.
1825	Abraham J. Williams	vice Bates.
1826	John Miller	
1828	John Miller	
1832	Daniel Dunklin	resigned; appointed Serv. Gen. U. S.
1836	Lilburn W. Boggs	vice Dunklin.
1840	Thos. Reynolds	died 1844.
1844	M. M. Marmaduke	vice Reynolds.
1844	John C. Edwards	
1848	Austin A. King	
1852	Sterling Price	
1856	Trusten Polk	resigned.
1857	Hancock Jackson	vice Polk.
1857	Robert M. Stewart	" " [State Convention.
1860	C. F. Jackson	office declared vacant by Unionist
1861	Hamilton R. Gamble	appointed governor by State Conven-
1864	Willard P. Hall	vice Gamble. [tion; died in office.
1864	Thos. Fletcher	
1868	Joseph W. McClurg	
1870	B. Gratz Brown	
1872	Silas Woodson	
1874	Charles H. Hardin	
1876	John S. Phelps	term now 4 years instead of 2.
1880	Thos. T. Crittenden	

LIST OF UNITED STAES SENATORS FROM 1820 TO 1880.

Year.	Names.	Year.	Names.
1820	Thomas Hart Benton	1857	Trusten Polk
1824	David Barton	1861	Waldo Porter Johnson
1826	Thomas Hart Benton	1862	Robert Wilson
1830	Alexander Buckner, died in 1833	1863	B. Gratz Brown
1832	Thomas Hart Benton	1863	John B. Henderson
1833	Lewis Field Linn, vice Buckner	1867	Chas. D. Drake, resigned 1870

LIST OF UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM 1820 TO 1880.—*Continued.*

Year.	Names.
1836	Lewis Field Linn
1838	Thomas Hart Benton
1842	Lewis Field Linn.....died 1843
1843	David R. Atchison.....vice Linn
1844	David R. Atchison
1844	Thomas Hart Benton
1849	David R. Atchison
1851	Henry S. Geyer
1857	Jas. S. Green
1869	Carl Schurz
1870	Daniel F. Jewett.....vice Drake
1871	Francis P. Blair, Jr
1873	Lewis V. Bogy
1875	Francis M. Cockrell
1879	Daniel H. Armstrong
1880	James Shields.....vice Bogy
1881	George G. Vest

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM 1820 TO 1881.

YEAR.	CONG.	DIST.	NAMES.
1820	17		John Scott
1822	18		John Scott
1824	19		John Scott
1826	20		Edward Bates
1828	21		Spencer Pettis
1830	22		Spencer Pettis, died 1831
1831	22		Wm. H. Ashley, vice Pettis.
1832	23		Wm. H. Ashley
			John Bull
1834	24		Wm. H. Ashley
			Albert G. Harrison
1836	25		Albert G. Harrison
			John Miller
1838	26		Albert G. Harrison, died in 1839
			John Miller
1838	26		J. Jamison, vice Harrison
1840	27		John Miller
			John C. Edwards
1842	28		James M. Hughes
			James H. Relfe
			John Jamisom
			John B. Bowlin
			Gustavus M. Brown
1844	29		James B. Bowlin
			James H. Relfe
			Sterling Price, resigned
			John S. Phelps
			Leonard H. Sims
1846	29		Wm. McDaniels, vice Price.
1846	30	1	James B. Bowlin
		2	John Jameson
		3	James S. Green
		4	Willard P. Hall
		5	John S Phelps
1848	31	1	James B. Bowlin
		2	William V. N. Bay
		3	James S. Green
		4	Willard P Hall
		5	John S. Phelps
1850	32	1	John F. Darby
		2	Gilchrist Porter
		3	John G. Miller
		4	Willard P Hall
		5	John S. Phelps
1852	33	1	Thos H. Benton
		2	Alfred W. Lamb
		3	John G. Miller
		4	Mordecai Oliver
		5	John S. Phelps
			James I. Lindley, at large
			Samuel Carruthers, at large.
1854	34	1	L. M. Kennett
		2	Gilchrist Porter
		3	John I. Lindley
		4	Mordecai Oliver
		5	John G. Miller, died 1855
		6	John S. Phelps
		7	Samuel Carruthers
1855	34	5	Thos. P. Aiken, vice Miller.
		1	Francts P. Blair
		2	T. L. Anderson....[1857
1856	34	3	Jas. S. Green, elec. U. S. Sen.
		4	James Craig
		5	James H. Woodson
		6	John S. Phelps
		7	Sam'l Carruthers
1857	35	3	John B. Clark, vice Green
1858	36	1	J. Richard Barrett, declared not elected
		2	Thos. L. Anderson
		3	John B. Clark
		4	Jas Craig
		5	Jas. H. Woodson
		6	John S. Phelps
		7	John W. Noell
1860	36	1	Francis P. Blair, Jr., resigned
		1	J. Richard Barrett, vice Blair
1860	37	1	Francis P. Blair, Jr
		2	Jas. S. Rollins
		3	John B. Clark, expelled
		4	E. H. Norton
		5	John W. Reid, expelled
		6	John S. Phelps
		7	John W. Noell
1862	37	3	Wm. A. Hall, vice Clark
		5	Thos. L. Price, vice Reid
1862	38	1	Francis P. Blair
		2	Henry T. Blow
		3	John W. Noell, died 1863
		4	Sempronius S. Boyd
		5	Joseph W. McClurg
		6	Austin A. King
		7	Benjamin F. Loan

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM 1820 TO 1880.—*Continued.*

YEAR.	CONG.	DIST.	NAMES.
1862	38	8	W. A. Hall
		9	John S. Rollins
		3	John G. Scott, vice Noell
1864	39	1	John Hogan
		2	Henry T. Blow
		3	Thos. E. Noell
		4	John R. Kelsoe
		5	Joseph W. McClurg
		6	Robert T. Van Horn
		7	Benjamin F. Loan
		8	John F. Benjamin
		9	George W. Anderson
1866	40	1	William A. Pile
		2	C. A. Newcombe
		3	Thomas E. Noell, deceased
		4	J. J. Gravely
		5	Jos. W. McClurg, resigned
		6	Robert T. Van Horn
		7	Benjamin F. Loan
		8	John F. Benjamin
		9	George W. Anderson
		3	J. R. McCormack, vice Noell
1867	40	5	John H. Stover, vice McClurg
1868	41	1	Erastus Wells
		2	G. A. Finkelnburg
		3	J. R. McCormack
		4	S. H. Boyd
		5	Samuel S. Burdett
		6	Robert T. Van Horn
		7	Joel F. Asper
		8	John F. Benjamin
		9	David P. Dyer
1870	42	1	Erastus Wells
		2	G. A. Finkelnburg
		3	J. R. McCormack
		4	H. E. Havens
		5	Samuel S. Burdett
		6	A. Comingo
		7	Isaac C. Parker
		8	James G. Blair
		9	Andrew King
1872	43	1	E. O. Stanard
		2	Erastus Wells
		3	W. H. Stone
		4	Robert A. Hatcher
		5	Richard P. Bland
		6	Harrison E. Havens
		7	Thomas F. Crittenden
		8	Abram Comingo
		9	Isaac C. Parker
		10	Ira B. Hyde
		11	John B. Clark, Jr.
		12	John M. Glover
		13	A. H. Buckner
1874	44	1	Edward C. Kerr
		2	Erastus Wells
		3	William H. Stone
		4	Robert A. Hatcher
		5	Richard P. Bland
		6	Charles H. Morgan
		7	John F. Philips
		8	Benjamin J. Franklin
		9	David Rea
		10	Rezin A. DeBolt
		11	John B. Clark, Jr.
		12	John M. Glover
		13	Aylett H. Buckner
1876	45	1	Anthony Ittner
		2	Nathan Cole
		3	Lyne S. Metcalfe
		4	Robert H. Hatcher
		5	Richard P. Bland
		6	Charles H. Morgan
		7	Thos. T. Crittenden
		8	Benjamin J. Franklin
		9	David Rea
		10	Henry M. Pollard
		11	John B. Clark, Jr.
		12	John M. Glover
		13	Aylett H. Buckner
1878	46	1	Martin L. Clardy
		2	Erastus Wells
		3	Richard G. Frost
		4	Lowndes H. Davis
		5	Richard P. Bland
		6	James R. Waddill
		7	Alfred M. Lay, died
1879	46	7	John F. Philips, vice Lay
		8	Samuel L. Sawyer
		9	Nicholas Ford
		10	Gideon F. Rothwell
		11	John B. Clark, Jr
		12	Wm. H. Hatch
		13	Aylett H Buckner
1880	47	1	Martin L. Clardy
		2	Thomas Allen
		3	Richard G. Frost
		4	Lowndes H. Davis
		5	Richard P. Bland
		6	Ira S. Hazeltine
		7	Theron M. Rice
		8	Robert T. Van Horn
		9	Nicholas Ford
		10	J. H. Burroughs
		11	John B. Clark, Jr.
		12	Wm. H. Hatch
		13	Aylett H. Buckner

The election for members of the legislature and members of Congress occurs biennially on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of

the even numbered years—as 1880, 1882, etc.; and the legislature meets on the first Wednesday after January 1st, in the odd numbered years—as 1881, 1883, etc. The governor is elected every four years, at the same time with the presidential election.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The State of Missouri has made liberal provision for the support of public schools, equal to any other state in the Union.* The main features of our school system are well epitomized in a report made by the state superintendent in 1879, as follows:

SCHOOL REVENUE—Is derived from invested state funds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, and one-fourth of the state revenue collections, annually, equal to a tax of five cents on the $100 of valuation; from the invested county funds at rates from 6 to 10 per centum annually, secured by real estate mortgages; from the sixteenth section or township fund invested and producing income in the same manner as the county funds.

The state and township permanent funds arise principally from the sale of lands donated by the general government. The income is used only for teachers' wages, and is apportioned upon the number of children to districts having maintained the minimum term of school.

The deficiency is supplied by local taxation, limited in amount, and controlled in the first instance by boards of directors, and second, by the tax-payers in annual meeting assembled.

STATE BOARDS.—STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION consists of the superintendent of public schools, the governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general. The duties, practically, are simply the investment and care of the state permanent fund.

BOARD OF CURATORS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY—Consists of nine members, appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, for a term of six years, three being appointed every two years. They control and manage the university, agricultural college and school of mines and metallurgy.

BOARDS OF REGENTS—Of normal schools consist of six members

* The first free day school ever opened in Missouri was by the Church of the Messiah, in St. Louis. This church was organized in 1834, by Rev. Wm. G. Elliott, D. D., who was the founder, and is now Chancellor of Washington University.

to each school, appointed by the governor, with consent of the senate, from the locality. The state superintendent of public schools is *ex officio* member of each board.

Boards of Control — Of other institutions vary in name and number of members. They are usually appointed by the governor.

Superintendent of Public Schools — Has general supervision of the public schools; collects and tabulates the school statistics of the state; apportions the state school funds to the counties; gives information to school officers upon construction of school law; prepares and furnishes blanks for use of school officers; spends five days in each congressional district of the state, yearly, consulting and advising teachers and other school officers, and delivering lectures; is a member of the board of regents of the normal schools, and president of state board of education; receives reports from the county commissioners and state institutions of learning; makes annual reports to the governor and general assembly alternately; and is the executive manager of the state school fund under the direction of state board of education.

County School Commissioners — Elected at the annual school meetings of the various school districts for the term of two years; compensation varies according to population of county, from twenty to forty dollars per annum and a fee, additional, of one and one-half dollars from each teacher undergoing examination; examines teachers, grants and revokes certificates; has final jurisdiction over appealed cases of changes of district boundaries, appealed from the annual meetings; condenses and reports to state superintendent of public schools the educational statistics of the county, as received by him from the district boards of directors; supplies the districts with copies of the law, and all blanks needed; performs any and all duties required by the State Superintendent, and in counties where the people have voted in favor of it, employs his whole time in supervision and school work.

Miscellaneous.—To draw public money, districts must maintain at least three months public school in each year, but the law requires and provides that four months shall be taught. Any person between the ages of six and twenty years may attend the public schools. In cities, towns and villages, the boards are authorized to hold from five to ten months term of school each year, and in the country districts the people may vote an extension of term over four months. The rate of taxation for school purposes, in addition to the distributed state, county and township, or sixteenth section funds, is limited to forty cents on the $100 valuation, except that the people, at the annual school meeting, may vote an increase not to exeed sixty-five cents on the $100, by a majority vote of tax-payers. To raise funds by taxation for building purposes, requires

that the increased rate be voted by two-thirds of the qualified voters voting at the annual or special meeting.

ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING — Meets at the district school house annually, and elects a director for a full term, and fills vacancies in the board; determines the length of time in excess of four months, that the schools shall be kept open, and orders the proper levies within the limitations to be made therefor; votes a sum not exceeding $20 per annum for purchase of books for district library; decides for or against proposed changes of district boundary lines; directs the sale of property no longer required, and determines the applications of proceeds; designates their choice for county school commissioner every second year; directs the loan of money to aid in erecting school houses; directs the levy of tax for the erection of school houses; determines the location of the school house or houses; by a two-thirds vote changes location of school house; receives the reports of school district board as to financial condition, and itemized receipts and disbursements for the year ending.

DISTRICT BOARDS — Consist of three members in the country districts, and six members in the city, town and village districts; each elected for a term of three years; one, annually, in the country, and two in the city, town and village districts; they elect one of their number president, and appoint a clerk who may not be a member of the board, if it so chooses; they are the executive officers of the school corporation, which each district is, being created by law; they serve without compensation; have custody of school property; execute the orders of the annual meeting; take the school census; make and file the estimates for tax levies; control the disbursements of all school money; keep the district records; visit the schools; employ teachers; provide for a four months term of school without consulting the people; make rules for organization, grading and government of the schools, suspend or expel pupils; admit and prescribe fees for non-resident pupils, and in general do all things necessary to carry on the schools.

In city, town and village districts the board has power to establish higher grades of schools, but are subject to the same tax restrictions.

Some cities have special charters giving other privileges than those enumerated, but subject to the same tax restrictions, they being constitutional provisions.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY.— University of Missouri, located at Columbia; number of students, 577; legislative appropriation for 1879 and 1880, $39,000. State Agricultural College constitutes a department of the University. Three State Normal Schools, located respectively at Kirksville, Warrensburg and Cape Girardeau.* The appropriation to each of

*St. Louis supports its own normal school, for the preparation and training of its teachers, the greater number of whom are graduates of this normal school.

normal schools is $7,500 per annum. Deaf and Dumb Asylum, located at Fulton; legislative appropriation for 1879 and 1880, $91,000. Blind Asylum, located at St. Louis; legislative appropriation for 1879 and 1880, $46,000. Lincoln Institute,* located at Jefferson City; legislative appropriation, $10,000 for 1879 and 1880; devoted to training colored teachers for colored public schools of the state. School of Mines and Metallurgy, located at Rolla; legislative appropriation, $15,000 for 1879 and 1880; constitutes a department of the state university. State teachers' association, meets annually at places selected at each session, during the last week in June.

STATISTICS OF 1878.—School population, 688,248; school enrollment, 448,033; No. of ungraded school districts, 8,142; No. of graded school districts, 279. No. of school houses, 8,092; estimated value of school houses and sites, $8,321,399; average school year in months, 5; average school year in months, in graded school districts, 9; total number of teachers employed, 11,268; total wages of teachers, $2,320,430.20; average wages of teachers per month, males, $36.36, females, $28.09; average wages of teachers per month, in grades schools, estimated, males, $87.81, females, $40.73.

REVENUE.—From interest on state permanent fund, $174,030.15; from one-fourth state revenue collections, $363,276.32; from county and township permanent funds, $440,191.37; from district taxes, $2,446,-910.71. Total, $3,424,408.55.

PERMANENT FUNDS.—State fund, $2,909,457.11; county fund, $2,388,-368.29; township or sixteenth section fund, $1,980,678.51. Total $7,278,-046.80.

The state auditor's report for 1879 and 1880 furnishes the following school items; and they make a very favorable showing for the public school interests of Missouri:

	1879.	1880.
Amount distributed to the counties	$502,795.18	$515,286.09
Maintenance of State University	19,500.00	19,500.00
Support of Lincoln Institute	5,000.00	5,000.00
Support School of Mines and Metallurgy	7,500.00	7,500.00
Normal School, 1st district	7,500.00	7,500 00
" " 2d "	7,500.00	7,500.00
" " South Missouri district	7,500,00	7,500.00
Distribution of school laws	308.58	436.50

*Lincoln Institute was first projected by the 62d Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, while on duty in Texas, in 1865, and was designed for the higher education of colored people. In January, 1866, the state attached a state normal department to it, to provide suitable teachers for the public schools for colored children. The school was opened Sept. 17, 1876, but was not finally provided for by law as a state normal school until Feb. 14, 1870, since which time it has gone steadily forward and done a good work for the negro population.

MASSACHUSETTS AND MISSOURI SCHOOL RATES.

Massachusetts is taken almost universally as the standard of measurement for other states. The state reports of Massachusetts and Missouri, for 1879, show that in the former there was applied to the education of every child of school age the sum of $13.71—in the latter, $4.37. But it must be remembered that school age in Massachusetts is between five and fifteen years; in Missouri between six and twenty; a difference of four years in school.

The report of the secretary of the Massachusetts board of education, for 1879, states the "per centage of valuation appropriated for public schools," as two and seventy-two one hundredths mills. In Missouri it was over five mills. That is, every tax-paying Missourian paid nearly twice as much for the maintenance of public schools on the same amount (of value) of property as the tax-payer of Massachusetts.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

DATE ORG'ZED.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	WHERE LOCATED.	DENOMINATION.
1871	Central College	Fayette	M. E. Church South.
1856	Christian College	Canton	Christian.
1859	College Christian Brothers	St. Louis	Roman Catholic.
1873	Drury College	Springfield	Congregational.
1868	Hannibal College	Hannibal	M. E. Church South.
1865	Lewis College	Glasgow	Methodist Episcopal.
1870	Lincoln College	Greenwood	United Presbyterian.
1853	McGee College	College Mound	Cumb. Presbyterian.
1867	St. Joseph College	St. Joe	Roman Catholic.
1832	St. Louis University	St. Louis	Roman Catholic.
1844	St. Paul College	Palmyra	Protestant Episcopal.
1844	St. Vincent College	Cape Girardeau	Roman Catholic.
1857	Washington University	St. Louis	Non-Sectarian.
1852	Westminster College	Fulton	Presbyterian.
1853	Wm. Jewell College	Liberty	Baptist.
1869	Woodland College	Independence	Christian.
1835	St. Charles College	St. Charles	M. E. Church South.
1852	Central College	Fayette	" " "
1843	Arcadia College	Arcadia	" " "

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

1839	Concordia College	St. Louis	Evangelical Luth'ran
1844	St. Vincent College	Cape Girardeau	Roman Catholic.
	Theological School of Westminster College	Fulton	Presbyterian.
1869	Vanderman School of Theology	Liberty	Baptist.

In addition to the above, the Baptists have: Stephens College, Columbia·

Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville; Baptist Female College, Lexington; La Grange College, La Grange; Baptist College, Louisiana; Liberty Female College, Liberty; St. Louis Seminary for Young Ladies, Jennings Station; Fairview Female Seminary, Jackson; Booneville Seminary for Young Ladies, Booneville; North Grand River College, Edinburg; Ingleside Academy, Palmyra.

The Christian connection has Christian University, at Canton, in Lewis county.

The Congregationalists have Thayer College, at Kidder, in Caldwell county.

The German Evangelicals have Missouri College, in Warren county.

The Methodist Episcopals (North) have Johnson College at Macon City.

The Presbyterians have Lindenwood Female College, at St. Charles.

A good feeling prevails amongst these different schools. Each attends to its own work in its own way, caring for the patronage of its own people and the community at large, as a good neighbor of every other worker. A most liberal and impartial legislative policy is pursued, by dealing with all alike before the law, whether in the maintenance of vested rights or in the matter of taxation. By constitutional provision all property actually used for school and religious purposes may be exempted from taxes, and the same constitution most explicitly interdicts all discrimination, and also all favor or partiality.

LAW SCHOOLS.

FOUNDED.	NAME	LOCATION.
1872	Law College of State University	Columbia.
1867	Law Department of Washington University	St. Louis.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

FOUNDED.	NAME.	LOCATION.
1869	Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
1873	Medical College of State University	Columbia.
1840	Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
1841	St. Louis Medical College	"
1858	Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	"
1865	Missouri Dental College	"
1864	St. Louis College of Pharmacy	"

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

1870	Agricultural and Mechanical College (State University)	Columbia.
1871	Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (State University)	Rolla.
1857	Polytechnic Department of Washington University	St. Louis.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS—1879-80.	No. of Churches.	No. of Ministers.	No. Church Members & Ministers.
Catholic	216	264	200,000
Protestant Episcopal	65	50	25,000
Lutheran Independent Evangelical	25	20	1,000
" English Evangelical	6	6	1,000
" German "	76	68	3,633
Presbyterian, O. S. North	210	151	11,143
" " South	135	73	7,662
" Cumberland	361	169	15,823
" United	10	12	700
" Reformed	3	4	165
Congregational	71	47	3,747
Baptist	1,385	823	88,999
Christian, about	500	500	70,000
Methodist Episcopal, South	559	648	53,382
" " North	359	420	42,888
" " African	58	59	4,954
African Methodist Episcopal, Zion Colored " " " Methodist, Protestant and Free Methodist Episcopal Church	about 116	118	9,908
Unitarian	5	5	
Total	4,160	3,437	539,004

NOTE.—Church members of the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches include all persons baptized into the church. The others count only communicants in good standing.

PROTECTIONAL LAWS.

Our state legislature has made ample and discreet provision for the protection of a home-place from sale on execution. The home and property rights of married women, widows and orphans, are guaranteed by statute as far as is practicable. A limit has also been fixed to the amount of indebtedness which may be incurred by the people in voting bonds to railroads, or other enterprises in which they may feel a friendly interest, but in aiding which, too generally, so many western communities have burdened themselves and their posterity with debts and taxation that are grevious to be borne.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

The laws of Missouri reserve from execution, in the hands of every head of a family living in the country, a homestead, consisting of one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, not exceeding $1,500 in value; to every head of a family, in cities of over 40,000 inhabitants, a homestead consisting of not more than eighteen square rods of ground, and of a valuation not exceeding $3,000; and in cities and towns of less than 40,000 inhabitants, a homestead, consisting of not more than thirty square rods of ground, and of the value of not more than $1,500. Thus it is

seen that a farmer's homestead in Missouri consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land and the improvements thereon, not exceeding in value $1,500; the homestead of the residents of the smaller towns is of the same value; while that allowed to the inhabitants of St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City, where land is more valuable, and the cost of living greater, is fixed at $3,000.

The homestead is in the nature of a lien or charge, in favor of the wife and children, upon certain property of the husband, defined in extent, and limited in value. A declaration of what this property is may be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds, and notice is thus imparted to all persons having dealings with the owner, that this particular property is not subject to execution, and that they ought not to give credit on the faith of it. The state, under this head, provides that: "Any married woman may file her claim to the tract or lot of land occupied or claimed by her and her husband, or by her, if abandoned by her husband, as a homestead. Said claim shall set forth the tract or lot claimed, that she is the wife of the person in whose name the said tract or lot appears of record, and said claim shall be acknowledged by her before some officer authorized to take proof or acknowledgment of instruments of writing affecting real estate, and be filed in the recorder's office, and it shall be the duty of the recorder to receive and record the same. After the filing of such claims, duly acknowledged, the husband shall be debarred from, and incapable of selling, mortgaging and alienating the homestead in any manner whatever, and such sale, mortgage or alienation is hereby declared null and void; and the filing of any such claims as aforesaid with the recorder shall impart notice to all persons of the contents thereof, and all subsequent purchasers and mortagors shall be deemed, in law and equity, to purchase with notice; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the husband and wife from jointly conveying, mortgaging, alienating, and, in any other manner, disposing of such homestead, or any part thereof."

Such a law, while securing the benefits of a homestead to the debtor, works no injustice to the creditor. He sees that the debtor has certain property recorded as his homestead. He never gives credit on the faith that this property will be subject to his execution; but he looks simply to the other property of the debtor, or to the state of his business and his character for honesty.

It may be added that the supreme court of this state has construed the homestead laws liberally, with the view of carrying out the benevolent purposes of the legislature. If the debtor is ignorant or timid, when the sheriff comes with an execution to levy, and fails to claim his right of homestead, his family are not, therefore, to be turned out of doors. The

sheriff must summon appraisers and set the homestead apart, whether the debtor claims it or not; and if he does not do this, his sale will pass no title to the purchaser so far as the debtor's homestead is concerned. If the debtor makes a conveyance of property embracing his family homestead, for the purpose of hindering or defrauding his creditors, this does not work a forfeiture of his homestead right; his wrongful act is not thus to be appealed to in prejudice of his wife and children. If the cruelty of the husband drives the wife from the homestead, this does not put an end to her interest in the homestead. She may return and claim it after his death, and his administrator must set it apart for her.

EXEMPTIONS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Pursuing the same wise and benevolent policy, the statutes provide that the following personal property shall be exempt from attachment and execution when owned by the head of a family: "1. Ten head of choice hogs, ten head of choice sheep, and the product thereof in wool, yarn or cloth; two cows and calves, two plows, one axe, one hoe, and one set of plow gears, and all the necessary farm implements for the use of one man. 2. Two work animals of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars. 3. The spinning-wheel and cards, one loom and apparatus, necessary for manufacturing cloth in a private family. 4. All the spun yarn, thread and cloth manufactured for family use. 5. Any quantity of hemp, flax and wool, not exceeding twenty-five pounds each. 6. All wearing apparel of the family, four beds, with usual bedding, and such other household and kitchen furniture, not exceeding the value of one hundred dollars, as may be necessary for the family, agreeably to an inventory thereof, to be returned, on oath, with the execution, by the officer whose duty it may be to levy the same. 7. The necessary tools and implements of trade of any mechanic while carrying on his trade. 8. Any and all arms and military equipments required by law to be kept. 9. All such provisions as may be on hand for family use, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value. 10. The bibles and other books used in a family, lettered gravestones, and one pew in a house of worship. 11. All lawyers, physicians, ministers of the gospel and teachers, in the actual prosecution of their calling, shall have the privilege of selecting such books as shall be necessary to their profession, in the place of other property herein allowed, at their option; and doctors of medicine, in lieu of other property exempt from execution, may be allowed to select their medicines." In lieu of this property, each head of a family may, at his election, select and hold exempt from execution any other property, real, personal, or mixed, or debts or wages not exceeding in value the amount of three hundred dollars.

The legislature of the state has wisely considered that the debtor ought

not to be permitted to plead poverty as against the claims of creditors equally necessitous. It is accordingly provided that the foregoing exemption cannot be claimed when the debt is for wages due to a house servant or common laborer to the extent of $90, and when the action to recover the same is brought within six months after the last services were rendered. Nor can the purchaser of goods make this law an instrument of fraud by claiming goods which he has purchased on credit against an execution for the purchase money.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

State legislation is extremely careful of the rights of married women. If a wife is unjustly abandoned by her husband, the circuit court will sequester his property for the purpose of maintaining her and the children of the marriage. If he abandons her, or from worthlessness or drunkenness fails to support her, the court will not only allow her to sell her own real estate without his joining in the deed, but will require any person holding money or property to which he may be entitled in her right, to pay the money over to her. 1. Under such circumstances she is entitled to the proceeds of her own earnings and those of her minor children. 2. If her real estate is damaged for railroads, or other public works, the damages accrue exclusively to her. 3. If her husband gets into the penitentiary, she becomes to all intents and purposes a femme sole. 4. And if he, by ill usage, compels her to live separate and apart from him, she may claim the sole and exclusive enjoyment of her property as if she were unmarried. Rents, issues and profits of her real estate cannot be taken in execution for his debts, except when contracted for family necessaries. Moreover, by a very broad statute lately enacted, a wife may hold all her personal property free from her husband's control and exempt from liability for his debts. If he becomes incompetent to lead in the marital partnership, she may take the reins in her hands, engage in trade, accumulate property, and no act of his will create a charge upon it. Finally, at his death, the family homestead descends to her and the children, if any there be, to be held by her for life; if there be any children, in common with them; if not, by herself alone. She also takes dower in one-third of all the real estate of which her husband may have been seized at any time during marriage, in which she has not conveyed her right of dower, diminished, however, by the homestead which is set apart to her. She takes also a child's share of his personal estate; and, in addition to all this, she is allowed to retain as her absolute property a large amount of personalty.

TAXATION.

The constitution places it beyond the power of reckless or dishonest

public agents to burden the people with excessive taxation. Taxes for state purposes, exclusive of the taxes necessary to pay the bonded debt of the state, cannot exceed twenty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and whenever the taxable property of the state shall amount to $900,000,000 the rate shall not exceed fifteen cents. The rate of taxation for county, city, town and school purposes, is likewise strictly limited. Counties, cities, towns, townships and school districts cannot become indebted beyond the revenue provided for each year without a two-thirds vote of all voters therein, nor, in any event, to an amount exceeding five per cent on the value of the taxable property.

The statutes of limitation in Missouri provide that an open account cannot be collected after it has run five years; a note is uncollectible if held for ten years after due; and a judgment expires by limitation in ten years.

The standard legal rate of interest in this state is six per cent; but a higher rate not exceeding ten per cent may be contracted for.

PUBLIC DEBT LIMITATION.

The state debt, according to the State Auditor's last report, [1878], is $16,758,000. This mostly grew out of the various issues of bonds given in aid of railroads, and bears interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. To liquidate this debt the constitution provides for the annual levy of taxes, now fixed by law at twenty cents on the $100 of the valuation. With the sum thus raised the interest of the debt is first to be paid, and of the remainder not less than $250,000 is to be set apart as a sinking fund for the purchase and retirement of the bonds themselves. Hence, in a few years, with the vast increase in the taxable wealth, which is sure to come, the whole of the debt will be extinguished. There is an additional state tax of twenty cents on the $100 for current expenditures, a large share of which is devoted to the support of the common schools. This tax is ample for the purposes for which it is intended, and there is a constitutional provision that it shall be reduced to fifteen cents on the $100 as soon as the taxable property of the state shall aggregate a total valuation of $900,000,000.

The state, and all its municipal subdivisions, whether counties, cities or towns, are forbidden by the constitution to loan their credit to any corporation, so that there is no method by which the public indebtedness can be increased in the usual way. Owing to the great zeal of the people to forward public improvements of all kinds, a municipal indebtedness, aggregating, according to the auditor's last report, $35,727,566.49, has been contracted. Of this amount the debt of the city of St. Louis is shown to constitute $22,712,000, leaving for the agricultural portion of the state and the other cities, towns, townships and school districts only a little over $13,000,000.

The present organic law prevents any municipality from contracting liabilities, in any one fiscal year, beyond the amount of the levy made for that year, and in no county can the rate of taxation for local purposes, aside from the school tax, exceed fifty cents on the $100 valuation, unless two-thirds of the voters shall assent to the levy of a larger sum. Neither can the school tax in country districts exceed forty cents on the $100 without the consent of the tax-payers, to be obtained by a vote of the majority of the residents.

COMPARATIVE TAX RATE.

It will be interesting to note how the tax rate of our own state compares with that of adjoining states.

The average tax levy for all purposes in Missouri is about $1.30 on the $100; adding to this 70 cents on the $100 for the payment of bonded indebtedness where it exists, there is an average of $2 on the $100 as the rate, and a certainty of its steady decrease. This is given as an average, and while in a few counties the tax rate is higher, in the majority it is much lower.

By the report of the state auditor of Kansas, for the year ending June 30, 1878, the tax levy for state purposes is shown to be 55 cents on the $100, and the average levy for local debts and expenses $3.82 on the $100, making a total average tax of $4.37 on the $100. The taxable property of Kansas in 1878 aggregated the sum of $138,698,810.98, and the local indebtedness was reported by the state auditor at $13,473,197.51. In Nebraska the tax levy for state purposes alone is 62½ cents on the $100, exclusive of taxes to pay local debts and expenses.

In Iowa, the average rate of taxation for the year 1878 was $2.67 on the $100. In Illinois the tax levy for 1877, the last given in the auditor's report, was $3.24 on the $100, and the local indebtedness of that state was then the sum of $51,811,691.

Thus, it is clear that Missouri has a lower rate of taxation than any of the neighboring states above mentioned; and, in addition to this, under her wise constitutional provision, the rate of taxation must continually decrease every year, until only a sufficient amount of taxes to liquidate current expenses will be collected.

There are twenty counties that have no indebtedness whatever, and forty more the debt of which is merely nominal; so that their burden of taxation will be lighter than in any other portion of the United States.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The United States is divided into nine supreme court circuits, to each of which one of the supreme court judges is assigned. Missouri is now in the eighth circuit, which includes Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado; and George W. McCrary, of Iowa, who was secretary of war, in President Hayes' cabinet, is now the judge of this circuit. Missouri is divided into an east and west United States judicial district; and Samuel Treat, of St. Louis, is United States judge of the east district, while Arnold Krekel, of Jefferson City, presides over the west district.

FEDERAL REVENUE.

Missouri paid the following amounts of internal revenue to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1880: On distilled spirits, $2,151,643.98; on tobacco, $2,391,989.93; on fermented liquors, $711,654.53; on banking, $182,929.25; on other items, $1,360.27. Total, $5,448,344.83. Illinois, Kentucky, New York and Ohio were the only states which paid a larger sum of revenue on spirits; Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia paid larger on tobacco; Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin paid larger on fermented liquors (chiefly lager beer); California, New York and Pennsylvania are the only states which paid larger on banking transactions.

In 1878, Missouri paid $115,729.64 as penalties for violation of U. S. internal revenue laws, which was the highest amount on this item paid by any state—the next highest being Pennsylvania, which was "caught at it" to the amount of $27,867.20.

U. S. LANDS AND LAND OFFICES.

There are now three U. S. land offices in Missouri, to-wit: at Boonville, Ironton and Springfield. The report of the general land office for 1879 showed 41,836,931 acres of government land still open to homestead entry in Missouri.

LEGAL TENDER IN MISSOURI.

Gold coins of the United States (unmutilated), and the "greenback" paper currency are legal tender for the payment of any possible amount of indebtedness. Silver coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding $10 at one payment—but the standard silver dollar is legal tender for

any amount, unless the contract specially provides otherwise. The baser coins of nickel, copper and alloy (3 cent pieces), are legal tender for any sum not exceeding 25 cents. The "trade dollar," and national bank notes are *not legal tender;* neither is any foreign coin, either of gold or silver, nor the "stamped bullion" gold pieces of California.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE.

St. Louis is a port of entry for foreign goods; and the imports received here during the year 1880, amounted to (foreign value), $1,401,180; on which the import duties paid was $537,257.83. A fine custom house building is in process of erection, and will be completed in 1881.

MILITARY.

In the south part of St. Louis, on the river, there is a United States arsenal, and six miles below the city, Jefferson Barracks are situated, a station for a small part of the regular army. A few squares from the arsenal there is a United States marine hospital.

MISSOURI'S DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Within our allotted space we can only give a brief sketch of those citizens of Missouri who have so pre-eminently distinguished themselves as to have achieved a solid national, and in some cases a world-wide fame. First among these is—

Daniel Boone. The adventures of this famous hunter and Indian fighter have become a staple part of the world's perennial stock of daring exploits and hair-breadth escapes. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1735; emigrated to North Carolina and there married. In 1773 he emigrated with his own and five other families to Kentucky, and founded the present town of Boonesborough. In 1795 he removed to the Missouri river country, and settled in St. Charles county, about forty-five miles west of St. Louis, where he died in 1820, aged 85. His remains, together with those of his wife, were many years afterward removed to Boonesborough, Kentucky, and a monument reared over them.

Thomas H. Benton. Col. Benton was, in his lifetime, recognized as one of the foremost statesmen of the nation, and the hearts of all good Missourians kindle with pride at the mention of his name. He was a specimen type of the best sort of Democrat; he always stood with Gen.

Jackson and opposed the state-rights doctrines of John C. Calhoun; in congress he opposed the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise;" and during Gen. Jackson's presidency Col. Benton was so vigorous a champion of hard money, as against the old U. S. bank swindle, that he came to be familiarly known all over the United States as "Old Bullion." Col. Benton was born near Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782; studied law at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1810. In the war of 1812 he served as a Colonel under Gen. Jackson; settled at St. Louis in 1815. In 1820 he was elected as the first U. S. Senator from Missouri, and continued to be re-elected every term for thirty years; the longest period that any man in the nation has filled a senatorial seat. In 1852–3 he served one term as member of congress from the first district. In 1856 he was defeated in his candidacy for governor by the state-rights party, to whose doctrines he was strongly opposed, from the time of the nullification acts of South Carolina in 1832, up to the day of his death. In 1854 he published his great work, "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," in two large volumes, and these are held in high esteem as standard authority by politicians and statesmen of every class. Col. Benton died April 10, 1858, mourned by the whole nation as one of her worthiest sons.

James B. Eads, a citizen of St. Louis. His marvelous achievements as a civil engineer have made his name familiar in all civilized countries on the face of the earth; and his last great work, the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, has revolutionized the commerce of three continents. Mr. Eads was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, May 28, 1820; emigrated with his parents to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1829; and in 1833 settled at St. Louis. In July, 1861, the government advertised for seven gun-boats of about 600 tons burden, drawing not over six feet of water, plated with iron 2½ inches thick, to steam nine miles an hour, and carry thirteen guns.* Mr. Eads contracted to build those seven vessels in sixty-five days. At this time the timber for them stood uncut in the forest; the iron for their plating was still in the mines, and no machine yet in existence of capacity to roll such enormous plates; and not a pound of iron or steel yet wrought or cast for the construction of the twenty-one steam engines and thirty-five boilers required to propel the fleet. But within twenty-four hours from the signing of the contract at Washington, he had all the iron works, foundries and machine shops of St. Louis, started on the work; and inside of two weeks he had more than 4,000 men working in alternate gangs by night and day, Sundays included, so that not an hour should be lost. The boats were built at St. Louis, but the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota and Missouri were all drawn upon for material, while large works in Cincinnati and Pittsburg were also whirling every

*See Major Boynton's "History of the United States Navy."

wheel to hasten forward the great undertaking, all being under the direction and control by telegraph or in person of this one man; *and he filled the contract.* The world's history shows no parallel to the wonderful mastery of resources and the tremendous vigor of executive and supervisory talent which this achievement involved. He projected, planned and built the magnificent railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at St Louis, which ranks among the greatest works of its kind on this round globe. He projected and built the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, which enable the largest sea-going vessels to pass in and out freely, thus making possible the barge system of shipping grain and other products from St. Louis and Kansas City direct to foreign countries, and which has within two years revolutionized the entire international commerce of the Mississippi and Missouri valley states. He is now engaged in developing a ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama, which will take the heaviest loaded ships into a dry-dock on wheels and trundle them from ocean to ocean as easily and safely as they are now towed through the ship canal at Suez.

Carl Schurz. Born near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829; educated at the University of Bonn; took part in the revolutionary agitations of Europe in 1848 and following years, involving Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary, etc.; and in which Kossuth in Hungary, and Garibaldi in Italy were prominent leaders, whose names are familiar to and honored by all Americans. Mr. Schurz came to the United States in 1852; settled as a lawyer at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1859; in 1861 was appointed minister to Spain; resigned and came home, and in 1862–3–4, was a major-general of volunteers in the Union army. In 1867 he settled at St. Louis as editor of the *Westliche Post;* was United States senator from Missouri from 1869 to 1875, and was secretary of the interior in President Hayes' cabinet. Mr. Schurz has thus won the highest positions ever held in the United States by any foreign-born citizen, and has reflected honor upon Missouri, his adopted state, by his masterful ability as a public speaker, and his strong, earnest, humanitarian efforts as an executive officer.

Prof. Charles V. Riley, was born in London, England, September 12, 1843; came to the United States in 1860. In 1868 established in St. Louis, in company with Benjamin D. Walsh, a scientific journal called the *American Entomologist*, and was the same year appointed state entomologist of Missouri; this position he filled to the great benefit and honor of the state for eight years; then he was called to come up higher, and took position as entomologist of the national department of agriculture at Washington. Prof. Riley's valuable investigations and discoveries with regard to the Colorado beetle (potato bug), the Rocky Mountain locust

(grasshoppers), the cotton worm, and the phylloxera, or grape insect, have placed his name in the foremost ranks in the world of science, and among the greatest of benefactors to the agricultural and horticultural industries of the world. This he achieved while serving Missouri as state entomologist, and through the publication by the state of his annual reports. Hence, the name and good repute of our noble commonwealth is inseparably associated with his honor and fame, which has reached the farthest confines of every land where potatoes, cotton or grapes are cultivated.

MISSOURI IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Missouri was powerfully agitated by the controversy on the slavery question in 1818–19–20, which resulted in the "Missouri Compromise." This was a compact, mainly carried through congress by the eloquence and influence of the great senator, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, by which it was agreed that Missouri should be admitted to the Union as a slave-holding state; but that slavery should be forever excluded from any states which might thereafter be formed out of new territory west of the western boundary of Missouri, and north of the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes of north latitude. This line practically corresponds with the southern boundary of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Utah, as they now stand.

In May, 1854, congress passed a bill organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, in which it was declared that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 did not apply to them. This was an indirect way of repealing or rendering nugatory the bargain made between the northern and the southern states in that compromise; and the floodgates of angry debate, contention and strife were at once opened. This became the issue upon which all elections turned. Instead of slavery being prohibited, as the compromise of 1820 had declared it should be, it was thrown open for the territorial legislature to decide whether it should be free or slave territory. In view of this, there was a rush and race of settlers from the free states and the slave states into Kansas, to see which party should get control of the first territorial legislature; and in this movement Missouri, as a slave state, took a prominent part. It was a border country conflict, and there was illegality and violence on both sides, making a chapter in our state history the details of which might profitably be dropped out and forgotten. Suffice to say, the free state party carried the election; and this conflict was a precursor of the great civil war.

In 1860 C. F. Jackson was elected governor of Missouri. Abraham Lincoln had been elected President of the United States at the same time. Governor Jackson took his seat January 4, 1861; the question of secession was then already in warm discussion in some of the southern states, and Governor Jackson in his inaugural address maintained that "Missouri must stand by the other slave-holding states, whatever course they may pursue." The general assembly ordered an election to be held February 18th, for members of a state convention; the proposed object of this convention was "to consider the then existing relations between the United States, the people and government of the different states, and the government and people of the state of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the state and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded." This convention met, first at Jefferson City, and afterward at St. Louis, and had a decided majority of Unionists—that is, of men opposed to secession; some because they believed in the doctrine of "Federal Nationality," as against the doctrine called "State Rights;" others because, like A. H. Stevens, of Georgia, they saw with a clear eye that secession must inevitably result in the overthrow of slavery. And thus the Union men themselves were strongly divided into northern and southern sympathizers. The convention sat at St. Louis, without any important results, from March 9th to 22d, when it adjourned, subject to the call of its committee on federal relations.

National events rushed on rapidly to a crisis which would admit of no temporizing. In April, Fort Sumter was fired upon; President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops; and men must now take sides *for* or *against* the national sovereignty of the lawfully constituted Federal authorities. Our legislature was in session; its measures and discussions were almost entirely of the "State Rights" type; and in a message to the legislature on May 3, 1861, Governor Jackson said the President's call for troops "is unconstitutional and illegal, tending toward a consolidated despotism. * * Our interest and sympathies are identical with those of the slave-holding states, and necessarily unite our destiny with theirs." While these influences were working in the central and western parts of the state, and organizations of "state guards" were being rapidly formed to resist the federal authority, Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and Col. F. P. Blair were actively enlisting men and organizing regiments in St. Louis and vicinity, to maintain the federal authority. The most intense alarm and consternation prevailed throughout the state. Several minor conflicts occurred between state militia or "guards" and Union troops, all hinging upon the question of which power had the right of paramount sovereignty. The state troops were mostly under command of General Sterling Price, subordinate only to the governor of the state; while the federal troops were under

command of General Lyon, by authority of the President of the United States.*

Governor Jackson finally tried to make terms with Gen. Lyon, that no federal troops should be stationed in or allowed to pass through the state. This was refused; and the governor then immediately issued a formal call, June 12, for 50,000 state militia. About April 20th, nearly two months before this, the "state guards" had seized the United States arsenal at Liberty, in Clay county, and taken its stores and arms for their own use. This was several weeks before the celebrated "Camp Jackson" affair. The wager of battle was now fairly joined in Missouri between different parties of her own citizens, although volunteers from other states soon began to pour in. The following is a chronological list of the more important actions and events:

April 12, 1861.—Confederates opened fire on Fort Sumter, which was yielded up and evacuated on the 14th.

April 15.—President Lincoln's proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers to sustain the government, and calling a special session of congress.

SUCCEEDING EVENTS IN MISSOURI.†

April 19.—Gov. Jackson wrote to David Walker, President of the Arkansas Convention, thus: "I have been from the beginning in favor of decided and prompt action on the part of the southern states, but the majority of the people of Missouri, up to the present time, have differed with me."

April 20.—The U. S. arsenal, at Liberty, in Clay county, was seized and garrisoned by about a hundred "state guards," and the arms and cannon were distributed to their friends throughout the county, with the concurrence of the governor.‡

April 22.—Governor Jackson officially resented the president's call for troops, and called an extra session of the legislature, to arm and equip state troops. State militia ordered to go into encampment on May 3, for one week.

*It is not the purpose of this history to give a detailed narrative of events of the war time; neither to discuss the right or the wrong of the views of either party in the conflict. We only give a brief mention of some of the most important incidents and leading actors, to show how and wherein the people of Missouri were themselves divided in opinion, what motives moved them, and what events stand out as of chief historic celebrity. Indeed, we would gladly skip this period of our state history entirely, if it were permissible in such a work.

†The events here given, in their chronological order, have been collated from more than thirty different volumes containing different items or parts of Missouri's war history. The narratives, dates and statistics were found often conflicting; and we have endeavored to use those only which seemed to be the best authenticated, or the most probable under the circumstances—and to localize events as closely as possible by naming the towns, streams, counties, etc., where they occurred.

‡The governor had already (April 20th) seized the United States arsenal at Liberty, and had distributed among his friends the arms it contained."—*Draper's History of the Civil War, Vol. II, p.* 228.

April 25, Night.—Capt. Lyon secretly removed the war stores in U. S. arsenal at St. Louis, by steamboat, over to Alton, Illinois.

April 28.—Gov. Jackson wrote secretly to J. W. Tucker, Esq., of St. Louis: "I want a little time to arm the state, and I am assuming every responsibility to do it with all possible dispatch. * * * We should keep our own counsels. * * * Nothing should be said about the time or the manner in which Missouri should go out. That she ought to go, and will go at the proper time, I have no doubt. She ought to have gone last winter, when she could have seized the public arms and public property and defended herself."*

May 3.—Legislature met. Governor Jackson denounced the president's call for troops as "*unconstitutional and illegal.*" Meanwhile Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., member of congress from the 1st district, of St. Louis, had enlisted one full regiment, and had four others in course of organization, within ten days from the issue of the president's call.

May 10.—A body of "state guards," under command of Gen. D. M. Frost, acting under Governor Jackson's authority, had established a camp near St. Louis, called "Camp Jackson." Capt. Lyon, who had been since February in charge of the U. S. arsenal at St. Louis, with a few soldiers of the regular army (less than 500), discovered that the Camp Jackson men were receiving arms and ammunition by steamboats from the south, in boxes marked "marble." Accordingly, on the morning of May 10th, he with his regulars, and Col. Blair with his Missouri volunteers, surrounded, surprised and captured the camp, taking as prisoners of war 639 privates and 50 officers. The arms captured consisted of 20 cannon, 1200 new rifles, several chests of muskets, and large quantities of shot, shell, cartridges, etc.

May 12.—Gen. Wm. S. Harney took command of the Union forces in Missouri. Meanwhile the legislature had passed an act making every able-bodied man subject to military duty. All public revenues for 1860–61 (about $3,000,000) were authorized to be used by the governor for military purposes.

May 21.—Gen. Harney made a truce or compromise of peace with Gen. Price, commander of the state troops.

June 1.—The president repudiated Gen. Harney's truce with Price; also removed him from his command and gave it to Gen. Lyon, who had on May 17th been appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers.

June 4.—Governor Jackson issued a circular claiming the Harney-Price compact to be still in force.

June 11.—Gen. Price and Gov. Jackson sought a "peace conference" with Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair. The governor stipulated as a vital con-

*See official address of the state convention, issued to the people July 31, 1861.

dition of peace, that no Federal troops should be stationed in or pass through Missouri. The proposition was rejected.

June 12.—Gasconade railroad bridge burnt; also, Osage river bridge; and telegraph lines cut that connected with St. Louis.

June 13.—Governor Jackson issued a call for 50,000 state militia, to repel federal invasion; referred to the president as "the military despotism which has introduced itself at Washington;" and said to the people, "your first allegiance is due to your own state." He appointed ex-Governor Sterling Price as major general; and M. L. Clark, John B. Clark, Parsons, Slack, Harris, Rains, McBride, Stein and Jeff. Thomson, as brigadier-generals. The state militia were called to rendezvous at Boonville and Lexington. The governor and other officers left Jefferson City for Boonville this day,* while at the same time General Lyon was embarking with 1,500 men at St. Louis, to take and hold the state capital.

June 15.—General Lyon arrived at Jefferson City.

June 16.—Re-embarked his troops for Boonville.

June 17.—Battle of Boonville. Colonel Marmaduke defeated. State troops retreated to Warsaw, with loss of fifty killed. Federal loss, two killed.

June 18–19.—Colonel O'Kane, with 350 state militia, surprised in the night, a half-formed Union regiment at Cole Camp, in Benton county, under Capt. Cook. Pollard's "Southern History" says, in this affair the Unionists lost 206 killed, a large number wounded, and over 100 taken prisoners, beside 362 muskets captured; O'Kane lost 15 killed and 20 wounded.

July 3.—Governor Jackson and General Price were at Montevallo, in Vernon county, with (Pollard says) 3,600 state troops.

July 5–6.—Battle of Carthage (or Dry Fork), in Jasper county; union loss, 13 killed and 31 wounded; state troops, under Price and Jackson, lost about 300 killed and wounded. Gen. Seigel, the union commander, fell back sixty miles, to Springfield and joined Gen. Lyon.

July 8.—A small fight occurred at Bird's Point, in Mississippi county. Confederates lost 3 killed and 8 wounded. Federal loss, if any, not reported.

July 22.—The state convention, which had adjourned subject to the call of its committee on federal relations, re-convened at Jefferson City.

July 25.—Maj. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis, as commander of the western department, which comprised Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and the territories westward.

July 30.—State convention, by a vote of 56 to 25, declared the state offices and seats in legislature vacant, by reason of their occupants being engaged in treasonable and armed hostilities against the lawfully consti-

"*The capture of Camp Jackson and the flight of the chief executive from the capital, was the occasion of a partial destruction of the Osage and Gasconade bridges [railroad], as well as those over Gray's creek, west of Jefferson City."—*Annual report of state commissioner of statistics*, 1866, *p.* 255.

tuted federal authorities, and that all legislative and executive acts in pursuance of such treason or armed hostility, pretended to be done in the name and by authority of the state of Missouri, *were null and void.* They elected to fill the state office vacancies, H. R. Gamble, governor; W. P. Hall, lieutenant governor; Mordecai Oliver, secretary of state; and appointed the first Monday of November as a day of general election.

July 31.—Lieut. Governor Reynolds, whose office had been declared vacant by the state convention, issued a proclamation, dated at New Madrid, July 31, in which he said: "I return to the state, to accompany in my official capacity, one of the armies which the warrior statesman [Jefferson Davis], whose genius now presides over the affairs of our half of the Union, has prepared to advance against the common foe. * * * You behold the most warlike population on the globe, the people of the lower Mississippi valley, about to rush with their gleaming bowie-knives and unerring rifles, to aid us in driving out the abolitionists and their Hession allies. * * The road to peace and internal security is only through union with the south. * * Rally to the stars and bars, in union with the glorious ensign of the grizzly bear."*

August 2.—Battle of Dug Springs, in Lawrence county. General McCulloch, of Arkansas, in command of Confederates, marching to attack Springfield, was checked, and fell back to Sarcoxie; loss, 40 killed, 44 wounded. General Lyon fell back to Springfield; loss, 8 killed, 30 wounded.

August 5.—Confederate troops under Col. Martin E. Green, attacked Missouri state militia, under Col. Moore, at Athens, in Clark county, and were defeated with a loss of 43 killed.

August 6.—Governor Jackson, being now at Carthage, and just hearing of the action of the state convention, also issued a proclamation, declaring the union between Missouri and the other states totally dissolved, and proclaiming the state of Missouri to be "*a sovereign, free and independent republic.*"

August 10.—Battle of Wilson's Creek. Gen. Lyon, Federal, had 5,500 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 18 cannon. Gen. McCulloch, Confederate, says that his "effective force was 5,300 infantry, 15 pieces of artillery, and 6,000 horsemen." (The Union officers imagined and reported more than double this number against them; one said 23,000, and another 24,000.) The Confederates lost 421 killed, 1,317 wounded and 30 missing. The Federals reported 223 killed, 721 wounded and 292 missing, and 5 cannon lost. Gen. Lyon was killed in this engagement.

August 14.—Federals evacuated Springfield and retreated to Rolla, but

*Early in March the confederate congress had adopted the "stars and bars" as the flag of their confederacy. The state seal of Missouri has two grizzly bears among its emblems.

were not pursued. Earthwork fortifications were this day commenced around St. Louis.

August 31.—Gen. Fremont issued a general order proclaiming martial law in Missouri; the property of all persons who had taken up arms against the United States was declared to be confiscated, and "*their slaves to be free men.*" (President Lincoln at once annulled this last clause.)

September 13.—Siege of Lexington commenced by Gen. Price. His force has been variously estimated from 22,000 to 28,000, with 13 cannon. Col. Mulligan, Federal, had 2,780 troops, with six brass cannon, two howitzers, and forty rounds of ammunition. The same day, at Boonville, the Confederates, led by Col. Brown, attacked the Federal garrison in command of Col. Eppstein, and were repulsed with a loss of 12 killed and 30 wounded; Federal loss, 1 killed and 4 wounded.

September 17.—Battle of Blue Mills Landing, or Missouri Bottom, in Clay county. A body of Confederates, variously estimated at 600 to 1,000 men, were on their way to join Gen. Price, at Lexington; and being pursued by a body of 700 Iowa and Missouri Unionist volunteers, they laid in ambush, and were attacked. The Federals lost 16 killed and 80 wounded; the Confederates lost 10 killed and 60 wounded, repulsed their assailants, and then crossed over to Blue Mills, in Jackson county, on the south side of the Missouri, and marched on to Lexington.

September 18–19.—Main battle of Lexington.

September 20.—Col. Mulligan surrendered. Gen. Price honorably recognized the pluck and splendid heroism of his opponents, who were out of both provisions and ammunition, and for two days had had no water except the night dews which settled in their blankets and was wrung out into camp dishes in the morning. He released the privates on parole, but retained the officers as prisoners. Of the Federals there were 42 killed and 108 wounded. Gen. Price reported 25 killed and 72 wounded, from his regular muster rolls. But nearly half the men there with him were not formally enrolled as soldiers, and the losses among them could never be ascertained with any certainty, though known to be pretty large.

September 21.—A fight occurred at Papinsville, in Bates county, in which, as reported, 17 Unionists were killed, and 40 Confederates killed and 100 captured.

September 27.—Gen. Fremont left St. Louis for Jefferson City, in pursuit of Price, with an army of 15,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 86 pieces of artillery; his chief officers were Generals Hunter, Pope, Siegel, McKinstry and Asboth. But Price was too good a general to be caught at a disadvantage; he however skillfully managed to lead the Federals on wild goose chases after him all over southern Missouri.

October 13.—Secretary of War Cameron, and Adj't. Gen. Thomas, visited Fremont at Tipton.

On the same day the Federal garrison at Lebanon, in LaClede county, was attacked unsuccessfully by Confederates, who lost 27 killed, 12 wounded, and 36 taken prisoners. Federal loss, 1 killed and several wounded.

October 14.—On this day Fremont's army reported thus:

1st	division,	Gen. Hunter, at Tipton.....	9,750 men
2d	"	Gen Pope, at Georgetown.....	9,220 men
3d	"	Gen. Siegel, at Sedalia.....	7,980 men
4th	"	Gen. Asboth, at Tipton	6,451 men
5th	"	Gen. McKinstry, at Syracuse.....	5,388 men
		Total.....	38,789 men

They were all hunting for Gen. Price, to give him battle; he was not yet ready for a pitched battle, but he worried the Federals a great deal by decoying them into many a long and fruitless march.

About this time several small fights occurred in different parts of the state, but of which few particulars can be obtained. The "American Annual Cyclopedia," for 1861, gives the following statistics: Oct. 15, Big River bridge, Federal loss, 1 killed, 7 wounded, 52 missing; Confederate loss, 20 killed, 4 wounded. October 16, Bolivar Heights [in Polk county], Federal loss, 7 killed; Confederate loss, 150 killed. Oct. 17, Pilot Knob, Federal loss, 1 killed, 10 wounded; Confederate loss, 36 killed. Oct. 19, Big Harrison Creek, Federal loss, 2 killed, 14 wounded; Confederate loss, 14 killed, 8 missing. Oct. 23, West Liberty [in Putnam county], Federal loss, 2 wounded; Confederate loss, 15 killed, 30 wounded.*

October 16.—Recapture of Lexington by Major White, releasing Union prisoners, including two colonels of Mulligan's brigade.

October 21.—Battle of Fredericktown, in Madison county. Confederate Col. Jeff Thompson was defeated with loss of 200 killed, and made a hasty retreat, leaving 60 of his dead behind him. Federal loss, 30 killed.

October 24.—Battle of Springfield. Major Zagonyi, with 300 cavalry, known as "Fremont's Body Guard," attacked an irregular force estimated at 1,200 foot and 400 horsemen, and defeated them, losing 84 of his men killed or wounded; 100 of his troops were Kentuckians. The Confederate loss was known to be considerable, but could never be fully ascertained; their dead were buried the next day, under a flag of truce.

October 27.—Gen. Siegel reached Springfield with his division. Fremont was concentrating his army at Springfield, to fortify and hold it as

*In the greater number of battles in this state the Federals had the advantage of more artillery than the Confederates, and men better skilled in its use; and this is why the losses on the Confederate side so often seem out of proportion.

the key to southwestern Missouri and northern Arkansas, where Price and McCulloch were operating.

November 2.—Fremont was removed from command and Gen. Hunter placed in his stead.

November 2.—A sharp fight occurred on Bee Creek, between Weston and Platte City, in Platte county; the Confederate loss is given as 13 killed and 30 missing; Federal loss not known.

November 7.—Gen. Hunter evacuated Springfield and fell back to Rolla. This same day the battle of Belmont occurred; Federal loss, 84 killed, 388 wounded, and 285 taken prisoners. Pollard's "Southern History" says the Confederate loss in this battle was 632. But the National Hand-Book reports the Confederate losses as 261 killed, 427 wounded, and 278 missing.

November 18.—Gen. H. W. Halleck arrived at St. Louis and took command, in place of Gen. Hunter.

November 21.—Gen. Halleck issued an order that no fugitive slaves should be permitted to enter the lines of any camp, nor of any forces on the march. (President Lincoln had some time before this annulled Gen. Fremont's order declaring certain slaves free.)

November 27.— Gen. J. M. Schofield placed in command of Missouri Federal troops.

November and December.—During these months there occurred several irregular conflicts of no great importance, but still deemed worthy of casual mention in Horace Greely's History of the War, because they served to show how the Missouri people were divided among themselves, and thereby suffered the more. The village of Warsaw was burned Nov. 19, and Platte City, Dec. 16, by guerillas; a small fight occurred at Salem, Dec. 3, at Rogers' mill Dec. 7, and at or near Glasgow, Potosi, Lexington, Mount Zion, and Sturgeon, on Dec. 28th.

December 3.—Col. Freeman with a regiment of Confederate cavalry, made a night attack on Federal troops under Col. Bowen, near Salem, in Dent county, and was defeated, with a loss of 16 killed, 20 wounded and 10 prisoners. Federal loss, 3 killed, 8 wounded, 2 missing. Col. Freeman had suffered a sore defeat near Springer's mill, in the east part of the county, in August; but no further particulars could be obtained.

December 15.—Gen. Pope captured 300 recruits and 70 wagons loaded with supplies, going from Lexington to join Gen. Price, who was then at Osceola with 8,000 men.

December 18.—Col. J. C. Davis, of Pope's army, surprised a Confederate camp at Milford, and captured 3 colonels, 17 captains, 1,300 soldiers, 1,000 stand of arms, 1,000 horses, besides all their tents, baggage and supplies. Federal loss, 2 killed, 17 wounded.

December 20.—By a concerted night attack, the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad was broken, and bridges destroyed for about a hundred miles.*

OPERATIONS IN 1862.

March 3.—Price and McCulloch, at Boston Mountain, Arkansas, were joined by Maj. Gen. Van Dorn, Confederate commander of the Trans-Mississippi department, and by Gen. Pike, with a brigade of Indians from the Indian Territory. This army now numbered about 20,000, all under Gen. Van Dorn.

March 7-8.—Battle of Pea Ridge. Although Pea Ridge is really in Arkansas (just over the line), the battle was fought by the Confederates to regain a foothold in Missouri, and it properly belongs to the history of Missouri military operations. The Federal forces under Gen. Curtis engaged in this battle were 10,500 men and 49 cannon. Gen. Van Dorn's army is variously given by different southern authorities, all the way from 16,000 to 30,000. The Federal loss was 203 killed, 972 wounded, 176 missing. Count Paris' history states that the Confederates "left more than one thousand men in killed and wounded upon that long-contested battle-field." The Confederate Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were mortally wounded in this battle, and Gen. Buckner was captured. The Confederates lost 1,100 killed, 2,500 wounded, and 1,600 taken prisoners.

August 6.—Battle of Kirksville. Col. Porter, with 2,000 or 3,000 Confederates, mostly raw recruits who had been destroying bridges, was attacked by Col. McNeil with 1,000 cavalry and 6 cannon. Battle lasted four hours. Confederates retreated, with loss of 180 killed and 500 wounded, and some wagon loads of arms and other supplies. Federal loss, 28 killed and 60 wounded.

August 10.—Federals attacked 1,200 Confederates under Col. Poindexter while crossing the Chariton river. After a running fight of three or four days, Col. Poindexter's troops were all killed, captured or dispersed, and himself taken prisoner.

August 11.—Col. Hughes captured the Federal garrison of 312 men of the 7th Missouri cavalry, stationed at Independence.

August 15.—Battle of Lone Jack, in Jackson county. Col. Coffey and Col. Hughes, with 4,500 men, attacked the Federals under Major Foster, wounding him, capturing his two cannon, and compelling him to retreat to Lexington. The victorious Confederates were in turn pursued by

*By order of Gen. Sterling Price, it [the North Missouri Railroad] was partially destroyed in June and July, 1861; and on the 20th of December, 1861, for a hundred miles, every bridge and culvert was broken down, and a perfect wreck made of everything that could be destroyed. In September and October, 1864, two trains of cars and seven depots were burned, and several engines injured."—*Annual Report State Commissioner of Statistics*, 1866; *p.* 258.

stronger bodies of the National troops, and rapidly retreated toward Arkansas.

September 24.—Gen. Curtis placed in command of all Union troops in Missouri.

October 1.—Battle of Newtonia, in Newton county. Gen. Salomon, of Wisconsin, was defeated by Confederate cavalry. Losses not known. Gen. Hindman was advancing from Arkansas with 13,000 to 20,000 Confederates, poorly armed. Gen. Schofield came up with 10,000 troops to attack him at Newtonia, but he retreated back into Arkansas, closely pursued by the Federals.

December 7.—Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. This, being just over the line, was practically a Missouri battle; it was fought between the same armies which had been so long contending for the mastery in this state. Our own state Generals, Marmaduke, Parsons and Frost, were in command, under Gen. Hindman. The Federal commanders were Generals Blunt and Herron. Federal loss, 495 killed, 600 wounded; the Confederates lost 1,500 in killed and wounded, and suffered a defeat.

EVENTS IN 1863.

January 8.—Battle of Springfield. General Brown with 1,200 Missouri State militia, was attacked by Gen. Marmaduke with 1,870 Confederate troops. The battle lasted eight hours. Federal loss, 14 killed, 145 wounded, 5 missing. Confederates lost, 41 killed and 160 wounded, 80 of the latter being left as prisoners.

January 11.—Battle of Hartsville. Firing commenced at 11 A. M., and continued until 4:30 P. M. Confederates under Generals Marmaduke and Porter lost 300 killed and wounded, and 29 taken prisoners. Among the killed were Gen. McDonald and Col. Porter, besides six other officers. The Federals were under Col. Samuel Merrill, (afterward Governor of Iowa), and lost 7 killed, 64 wounded and 7 missing. The Confederates retreated back into Arkansas.

March 28.—Steamboat "Sam. Gaty" captured by Confederates at Sibley's landing, near Independence.

April 26.—The Federal garrison at Cape Girardeau under Gen. McNeil was attacked by Gen. Marmaduke with 10,000 men, and a battle of five hours ensued, in which the assailants lost 60 killed and over 300 wounded. They retreated back into Arkansas, being pursued to the state line by Missouri militia, and a few more were killed or captured.

May 13.—Gen. Schofield was placed in command in Missouri, succeeding Gen. Curtis.

August 13.—Col. Coffey, Confederate, attacked the 6th Missouri cavalry under Col. Catherwood, at Pineville, in McDonald county, and was

repulsed, with loss of 200 killed, wounded and prisoners, besides his wagons, munitions and cattle.

October 13.—Battle near Arrow Rock, Saline county. Confederates reported 2,500 in number, under Cols. Shelby and Coffey, were attacked by Missouri state militia under Gen. E. B. Brown, and defeated with a loss of 300 in killed, wounded and prisoners, besides all their artillery and baggage. Fight lasted five hours. Federal loss not known, though reported as "also large."

EVENTS IN 1864.

January 28.—Gen. Rosecrans arrived at St. Louis and took command of the Department of Missouri.

June —.The Belgian Consul, who was state commander of the secret order of "American Knights," or "Sons of Liberty," was arrested, with forty of the most prominent members, and held as hostages, because proof had been discovered that they were plotting against the Federal authorities.

September 26.—Gen. Price, with 10,000 men, attacked the Federal garrison at Ironton (near Pilot Knob), in command of Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., with 1,200 men. After a day's hard fighting the Federals spiked their fort guns and retreated in the night to Rolla, having lost 200 killed and wounded. The Confederates lost 1,500.

October 7.—Battle or skirmish of Moreau creek, in Cole county, which Gen. Price crossed, and formed his army in line of battle about four miles long around Jefferson City. But finding the Federal garrison intrenched, he marched on west without attacking them. (The Federals had 6,700 men there).

October 22.—Gen. Pleasanton's Federal cavalry defeated Col. Fagan at Independence, capturing two cannon.

October 23.—Battle on the Big Blue creek, in Jackson county, lasting from 7 A. M., till 1 P. M. Confederates retreated southward.

October 25.—Battle on little Osage Creek in Vernon county. Gen. Price was defeated, the Federals under Gen. Pleasonton capturing eight cannon, and Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, besides five colonels and 1,000 men, with all equipments, supplies, etc. The fighting had been almost continuous by some part of the troops, all along the march from Independence to the Little Osage; and reports at this point give the Federal loss at 1,000 killed and wounded, and about 2,000 taken prisoners; Confederate loss, 900 killed, 3,800 wounded and prisoners, and ten cannon captured from them.

October 28.—Gen. Price again made a stand at Newtonia, in Newton county, and had a sharp fight with the Federals under Gens. Blunt and Sanborn, but was defeated and escaped into Arkansas. And this was the

last encounter that can be called a "battle" within the bounds of our state. The numbers engaged on either side, and their losses in this last fight are not reported.

MEN AND MONEY FOR THE WAR

Under President Lincoln's first call, April 15, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers, Missouri furnished 10,501 men; and she furnished a total of 108,773 Federal or Union soldiers during the war. The total number of citizens of Missouri who took up arms on the Confederate side cannot be ascertained.

During the war the state issued its indebtedness called "Defense Warrants" and "Union Military Bonds," for equipping and maintaining the militia organizations of the state; the total amount was $7,876,575. All of the defense warrants and one-half of the Union military bonds were made receivable for state taxes; and a special fund was created for the redemption of the balance. The United States paid to the state of Missouri a total of $6,440,323.95, to reimburse her for military expenses incurred.

ST. LOUIS IN THE WAR-TIME.

Notwithstanding the strenuous competition of other cities, the superior advantages of St. Louis for distribution, and a due regard for its own interests, compelled the government to make St. Louis the western base of supplies and transportation. During the war the transactions of the government at this point were very large. Gen. Parsons, chief of transportation in the Mississippi Valley, submits the following as an approximate summary of the operations in his department from 1860 to 1865:

AMOUNT OF TRANSPORTATION.

Cannons and caissons	800
Wagons	13,000
Cattle	80,000
Horses and mules	250,000
Troops	1,000,000
Pounds of military stores	1,950,000,000

Gen. Parsons thinks that full one-half of all the transportation employed by the government on the Mississippi and its tributaries was furnished by St. Louis. From September, 1861, to December 31, 1865, Gen. Haines, chief commissary of this department, expended at St. Louis for the purchase of subsistence stores, $50,700,000. And Gen. Myers, chief quartermaster of the department, disbursed for supplies, transportation, and incidental expenses, $180,000,000.

HOSPITAL SERVICE.

As a part of the war history of Missouri, the military hospitals of St. Louis claim at least a brief mention. After the battle of Wilson's Creek it became apparent that the government provision for hospitals was entirely inadequate to the emergency. A voluntary organization, called the Western Sanitary Commission, was formed, consisting of James E. Yeatman (now of the Merchant's National Bank), Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, D. D., (now Chancellor of Washington University), George Partridge, (recently Vice President of Trustees of State Blind Asylum), Carlos S. Greeley and John B. Johnson. Their purpose was to receive and distribute hospital supplies furnished by the people, and in every practicable way aid and co-operate with the military authorities in the care of the sick and wounded. The first woman regularly mustered into the United States service as a hospital nurse, in Missouri, was Mrs. F. R. H. Reid, M. D., from Wisconsin, (now resides at Des Moines, Iowa). She was the woman coadjutor of U. S. Surgeon, Dr. Mills, in opening and starting the first large volunteer hospital, which was known as the Chestnut street hospital; and afterward she took the same part in the Fourth street hospital; and also with Dr. Melchior in the Marine hospital; also in a temporary post hospital at Sulphur Springs.

To give an idea of the largeness of the hospital work, we quote from a circular printed at St. Louis, Nov. 22, 1861,* which says: "There are ten military hospitals in St. Louis alone, with a maximum capacity for 3,500 patients. The number of patients varies every day, but on Wednesday, November 20th, they reported patients under treatment as follows:

House of Refuge hospital, [Sisters of Charity nurses]	475
Fifth and Chestnut streets hospital,	464
Good Samaritan hospital, [for measles,]	173
Fourth street hospital,	328
Jefferson barracks hospital	72
Arsenal hospital,	16
Camp Benton hospital,	106
Pacific hospital, [depot for the hospital cars]	30
Duncan's Island hospital, [for small-pox: cases all convalescent,]	4
Convalescent barracks, [known as Camp Benton,]	800
Total,	2,468

"(This does not include the company, regiment and brigade hospitals, of which there are several.) The average mortality has been about four per cent. A hospital car, properly fitted up and manned, passes daily over the railroad to the interior, to bring in the sick and wounded. The arrangements for decent burial, registration of deaths, identification, etc.,

*Prepared and published by H. A. Reid, Associate Member for Wisconsin of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

are very complete. The body of any soldier who may die in any of the hospitals may be identified, and removed for other obsequies or burial by relatives or friends. There are no hospital chaplains; but nurses are instructed by the sanitary commission, that every patient who asks for it, will be visited by a clergyman of his own choice, at any hour."

There were hospitals also at Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton at this time. This circular contained a classified list, prepared by Mrs. Reid, of over a hundred different articles needed for the care, comfort and welfare of the soldiers in hospital, beyond what the general government could furnish; the whole document was reprinted by state authority at Madison, Wisconsin, and widely circulated. In a letter dated St. Louis, Jan. 14, 1862, Mr. Yeatman said: "Wisconsin has contributed most largely towards supplying comforts for the sick in camps and hospitals in this department, second to but one other state—Massachusetts."

There was a prison hospital for sick Confederate prisoners, to whom supplies were furnished from the stores of the sanitary commission, the same as to the Union soldiers; and wounded Confederates were cared for in the general hospitals the same as those of the Federal troops. The writer hereof was an eye-witness to this fact; and is glad to record it as a testimony of the true Christian spirit of the sanitary commission and the magnanimity of the Federal authorities.

THE WAR-TIME STATE GOVERNMENT.

The civil authority of the state remained vested in the state convention from July, 1861, until July, 1863. This provisional body held the following sessions:

1861—Jefferson City, February 28 to March 4.
St. Louis, March 6 to March 22.
Jefferson City, July 22 to July 31.
St. Louis, October 10 to October 18.
1862—Jefferson City, June 2 to June 14.
1863—Jefferson City, June 15 to July 1, when it adjourned *sine die.*

The course of affairs had now become so far settled and pacified that civil proceedings were again possible, and the regular fall elections were held this year, 1863. On the 13th of February, 1864, the general assembly convened, and passed an act to authorize the election of sixty-six members to a state convention, "to consider such amendments to the constitution of the state as might by it be deemed necessary for the emancipation of slaves;* to preserve in purity the elective franchise to loyal citizens, and for the promotion of the public good."

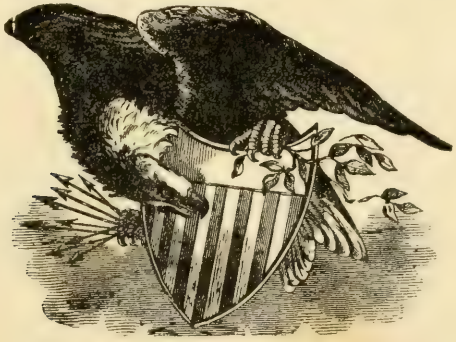
This convention met in St. Louis, January 6, 1865; and on the 11th of

* President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, January 1, 1863, only applied to slaves within such states or parts of states as were then controlled by the Confederate power.

the same month it passed, by a vote of sixty ayes to four noes, an ordinance emancipating all slaves within the state, and providing that it should take effect immediately. The convention also framed a new constitution, in many respects quite different from the old one. The final vote in convention on the new instrument stood thirty-eight for, to thirteen against it. The convention adjourned April 10, *sine die*. In June the people voted on the new constitution, and the vote stood 43,670 for, to 41,808 against it.

The following are some of the most notable new features embodied in the organic law of the state, and will readily explain why there was such a large vote against its adoption: It established an oath of loyalty to the United States; and those who would not take the oath it excluded from the right to vote or hold any civil office whatever, or act as a teacher in any public school, or to solemnize marriage as a clergyman, or to practice law in any of the courts. It limited the amount of land which any church or religious society might hold to five acres of land in the country, or one acre in town or city; provided for taxing church property; and declared void any will bequeathing property to any clergyman, religious teacher or religious society as such. There was a section designed to prevent the state from giving public property, lands or bonds, to railroad companies. It provided that after January 1, 1876, no one could become a lawful voter who was not sufficiently educated to be able to read and write.

July 1, 1865, the governor, Thomas C. Fletcher, made proclamation that the new constitution had been duly ratified by a lawful majority of the people, and was thenceforth the organic law of the state. A few amendments have been since adopted; but in all important points it remains the same to this day.



PART II.—PHYSICAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The geological history of Missouri commences at the very bottom of the scale, or, in what may be termed the *fire-crust* period of geologic time. (See chart on page 67). Dana's "Manual of Geology" is the great standard work all over the United States on this subject. In his chapter on Archæan Time he gives a map and brief sketch of our North American continent as it existed at that remote period, which was, according to a calculation made for the Royal Society of London in 1879,* about 600,000,000 years ago. And as this is where Missouri first comes to light, we quote Prof. Dana's account of the very meagre areas and points of our continent which stood alone above the primeval ocean that then enveloped the entire globe with its bubbling, seething, sputtering wavelets—an enormous caldron of boiling, steaming silicious lye, rather than water. Dana says:

"The principal of the areas is *The Great Northern*, nucleal to the continent, lying mostly in British America, and having the shape of the letter V, one arm reaching northeastward to Labrador, and the other northwestward from Lake Superior to the Arctic. The region appears to have been for the most part out of water ever since the Archæan era.† To this area properly belong the Adirondack area, covering the larger part of northern New York, and a Michigan area south of Lake Superior, each of which was probably an island in the continental sea before the Silurian age began.

"Beside this nucleal area, there are border-mountain lines of Archæan rocks: a long *Appalachian line*, including the Highland Ridge of Dutchess county, New York, and New Jersey, and the Blue Ridge of Pennsylvania and Virginia; a long *Rocky Mountain series*, embracing the Wind River mountains, the Laramie range and other summit ridges of the Rocky Mountains. In addition, in the eastern border region, there is an *Atlantic coast range*, consisting of areas in New Foundland, Nova Scotia and eastern New England. In the western border region, a *Pacific coast range* in Mexico; and several more or less isolated areas in the *Mississippi basin*, west of the Mississippi, as in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and the Black Hills of Dakota."—*Dana's Manual*, p. 150.

*See Popular Science Monthly, May, 1879, p. 137.

†The "Archæan era," as used by Prof. Dana, in 1874, (the date of his latest revision) included both the "Azoic Age," and "Age of Zooliths," as shown on the chart, p. 67. When Prof. Dana wrote, it was still an open question whether the "eozoon" was of animal or mineral origin; but the highest authorities are now agreed that it was animal; and Prof. Reid has, therefore, very properly given it a distinct place in his "Zoic Calendar."

GEOLOGICAL CHART;

Including the Rock Scale of Geological Periods and the "Zoic Calendar of Creation." Compiled from the works of Agassiz, Lyell, Huxley, Hæckel, Dana, LeConte, and other first rank authorities in Science at the present time. By HIRAM A. REID, Secretary State Academy of Sciences at Des Moines, Iowa. [Published by permission of the Author.]

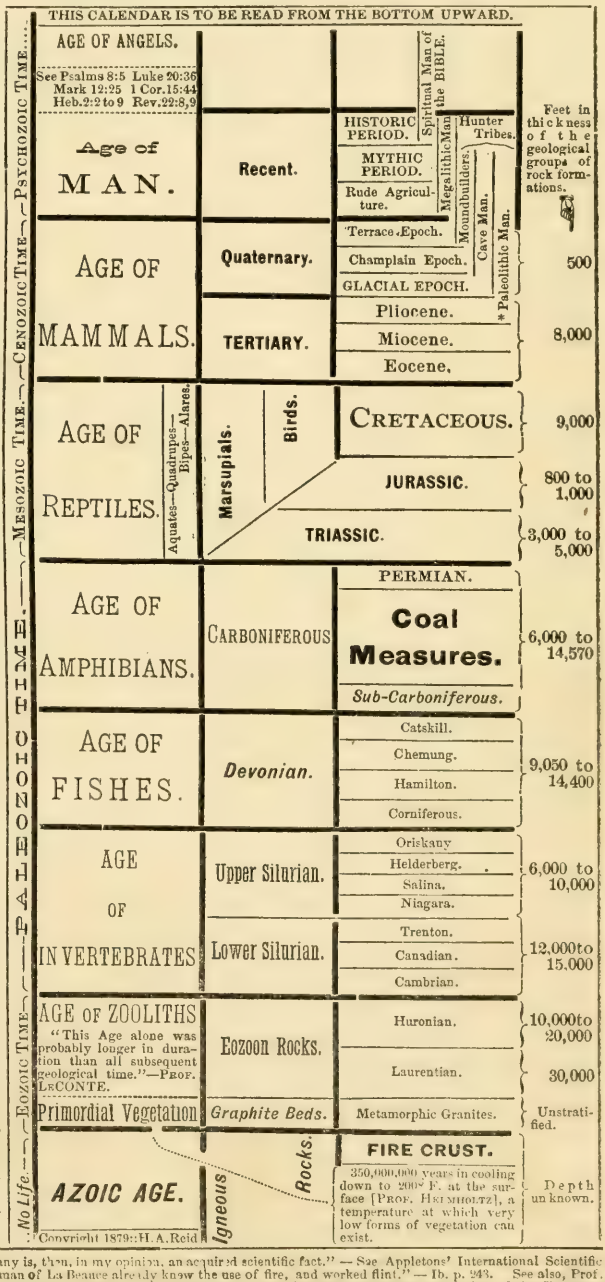
EXPLANATION.—The side line at the left shows what portions of geological time are comprehended in the terms "eozoic," "paleozoic," etc. The first column shows the periods or "Ages" of geological time during which the different successive types of animal life predominated, or were the highest types then in existence. And these two divisions form the "Zoic Calendar of Creation."

The second column shows the great general groupings of rock strata, in which are found the fossil remains of the corresponding animal types named in the first column. But, at the "Age of Reptiles" occurs a grand divergement, for it was during this age that animal life pushed out into its most wonderful developments; and there came into existence strange and marvelous forms of swimming reptiles, four-footed and two-footed walking reptiles, and two-footed and four-footed flying reptiles. Here also the true birds began to appear, though with reptilian peculiarities; and likewise the marsupial animals, which are a transitional type, between reptiles that produce their young by laying eggs and the true mammals, that bring forth their young well matured and then suckle them.

The third column shows the lesser groupings of rock beds as classified by our American geologists; but many minor subdivisions and local groups are omitted for want of space. At the top of this column are shown the geological periods of first appearance of races of man, so far as now authenticated by competent scientific authorities.*

The fourth column shows the number of feet in thickness of the different groups of rock layers as indicated by the braces.

This Chart is the most comprehensive and thorough in its details, and yet the most systematically and graphically presented to the eye, of anything in its line that has ever yet been published. Here is the whole story of geology and the ascent of life condensed into the space of a few inches, yet so plainly set forth as to readily fix itself in the memory like an outline map. Scientific terms in newspapers and magazines often catch the reader at a disadvantage; but a reference to this chart will at once show the relative place or period in creational progress to which the best authorized geological terms apply. It reaches, like a Jacob's ladder, from the lowest inklings to the highest ideals of life on the earth, as taught by modern science and the Christian Bible.



* "The existence of Pliocene man in Tuscany is, then, in my opinion, an acquired scientific fact." — See Appletons' International Scientific Series, Vol XXVII, p. 151. "The Miocene man of La Beauce already knew the use of fire, and worked flint." — Ib. p. 243. See also, Prof. Winchell's "Pre-Adamites," pp. 426-7-8. "The human race in America is shown to be at least of as ancient a date as that of the European Pliocene."—Prof. J. D. Whitney. Similar views are held by Profs. Leidy, Marsh, Cope, Morse, Wyman, and other scientists of highest repute.

Thus, then, with the very first emergence of dry land out of the heavily saturated and steaming mineral waters of the primeval ocean, we have Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain, and a few smaller peaks in their vicinity, forming an island in the vast expanse. The next nearest island was a similar one at the Black Hills, in Dakota. There is no reason as yet known for believing that any form of life, either animal or vegetable, had yet appeared in our Missouri region. The ocean water was still too hot, and still too powerfully surcharged with mineral salts, alkalis and acids to admit of any living tissues being formed; and the atmosphere was in like manner thickly loaded with deadliest acids in the form of vapors, which would partially condense as they arose, and fall upon the iron-headed islands to form a mineral crust, and then be broken and washed back into the sea. But this process being kept up and incessantly repeated for millions of years (see Prof. Helmholtz's estimate at bottom of the chart), both sea and air became gradually purified of its excess of minerals and acids; and the water sufficiently cooled to admit of living tissues being formed; and meanwhile the condensing and crust-forming elements precipitated from the vapor-laden air or deposited directly from the bulk waters of the shoreless sea, were busily forming the solid earth. The different incrustations would each be a little different in their component elements; and then being broken up and mixed together and recombined, partly in the form of rough fragments, partly in the form of dust or sand ground into this state by mechanical attrition, partly in the form of fluidized or vaporized solutions, and partly in the form of molten masses produced directly by the earth's internal fires, the process of combining and recombining, with continual variation in the proportions, went on through the long, dreary, sunless and lifeless *Azoic Age*.

But as soon as the great ocean caldron got cooled down to about 200 degrees Fahrenheit, it was then possible for a very low form of vegetation to exist; and although no fossil remains of the first existing forms of such vegetation have yet been found, or at least not conclusively identified as such, yet graphite or plumbago, the material from which our lead pencils are made, is found in connection with the transition rocks between the Azoic and the Zoolithian ages. Graphite is not a mineral at all, but is pure vegetable carbon, and is supposed to be the remnant carbon of these first and lowest forms of tough, leathery, flowerless sea-weeds. Some small deposits of graphite are reported to have been found in connection with the iron and metamorphic granites of our Pilot Knob island; and that would indicate the first organic forms that came into existence within the boundaries of what now we call the state of Missouri. Just think of it! All North America, except a dozen widely scattered spots or islands, was covered with an ocean that spread its seamy expanse all around the globe; no sunlight could penetrate the thick, dense cloud of vapors

that filled the enveloping atmosphere; according to our English author before cited, this was 600,000,000 years ago, a period which the human mind cannot grasp; but the Almighty Maker of worlds had even then commenced to make the state of Missouri and its living occupants.

The earliest known forms of animal life, a kind of coral-making rhizopod (root-footed) called *Eozoon Canadense*, are not found in Missouri, but are found abundantly in what are called the Laurentian rocks, in Canada and elsewhere. (See chart). It is not to be supposed, however, that the enormous period called the "Age of Zooliths" passed, with forms of animal life existing in Canada, but none in our iron island region, unless we assume that the mineral acidity of the waters coming in contact with this island was so intense as to require all that vast period for its purification sufficiently to permit the existence of the lowest and most structureless forms of protoplasmic matter known to science. Prof. Swallow says, in writing on the Physical Geography of Missouri, "below the magnesian limestone series we have a series of metamorphosed slates, which are doubtless *older than the known fossiliferous strata*; whether they belong to the Azoic, the Laurentian or Huronian, I am unable to say."

The labors of our different state geologists have not discovered any fossil remains in Missouri lower down in the rock scale than what is called the "Lower Silurian" formations, which form the first half of the "Age of Invertebrates" in the zoic-calendar portion of Prof. Reid's chart. The term "Invertebrates" includes all forms of animal life that do not have a back-bone, such as polyps, mollusks, worms, insects, crustaceans, infusoria, etc. By the time this age (Silurian) had commenced, our lone island had been joined by large areas northward, southwestward, eastward and northwestward, so that there began to be a continent; and several hundred species of animals and plants have been found fossil in the rocks of this period, but they are all marine species—none yet inhabiting the dry land. Our chart shows the Lower Silurian epoch sub-divided into Cambrian, Canadian and Trenton formations; but there are other local sub-divisions belonging to this period, the same as to all the other general periods named on the chart. The animals of this period were polyps or coral-makers: worms, mollusks, trilobites, asterias (star-fishes), all of strange forms and now extinct. The trilobite, some species of which are found in Missouri, was the first animal on the earth which had eyes, although there were likewise a great many eyeless species of them; but the fact that any of them had eyes during this age is considered by some scientists to prove that the atmosphere had by this time become sufficiently rarefied to let the sunlight penetrate clearly through it and strike the earth. On the other hand, others hold that this did not occur until after the atmosphere had laid down its surcharge of carbonic acid and other gases, in the forms of limestone from animal life and coalbeds from vegetable life; that

is, there was nothing which we would now consider as clear sunshine until the carboniferous period. At any rate, Prof. Dana says of the Lower Silurian, "there was *no green herbage over the exposed hills;* and no sounds were in the air save those of lifeless nature,—the moving waters, the tempest and the earthquake." Having thus given the reader some idea of the beginnings of land and the beginnings of life in our old, old state, space will not permit us to linger with details upon the remaining geological periods. We have compiled the following table from various writings of our able state geologist, Prof. G. C. Swallow, of the State University:

ROCK FORMATIONS OF MISSOURI.

IGNEOUS ROCKS.—Granite, porphyry, syenite, greenstone, combined with those wonderful beds of iron and copper which are found in the Pilot Knob region.

AZOIC ROCKS.—Silicious and other slates, containing no remains of organic life, though apparently of sedimentary and not of igneous origin.

LOWER SILURIAN—	Feet thick.
Hudson river group (3 local subdivisions)	220
Trenton limestone	360
Black-river and birds-eye limestone	75
1st magnesian limestone	200
Saccharoidal (sugar-like) sandstone	125
2d magnesian limestone	230
2d sandstone	115
3d magnesian limestone	350
3d sandstone	60
4th magnesian limestone	300
Total thickness of Silurian rocks	2035

When the reader remembers that these were all formed successively by the slow process of the settling of sediment in water, he will get some idea of how it is that geology gives such astounding measurements of time.

UPPER SILURIAN—	Feet thick.
Lower Helderberg formation	350
Niagara group	200
Cape Girardeau limestone	60
Total thickness	610

DEVONIAN—

Chemung group	Chouteau limestone	85
	Vermicular sandstone and shales	75
	Lithographic limestone	125
Hamilton group		40

Onondaga limestone (extremely variable).

Oriskany sandstone (doubtful).

CARBONIFEROUS—

Coal measures, consisting of strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, brown iron ores and coal 2,000

In this formation there are from eight to ten good workable veins of coal; and the Missouri basin coal-bearing area is the largest in the world. It comprises the following:

	Square miles.
In Missouri	27,000
Nebraska	10,000
Kansas	12,000
Iowa	20,000
Illinois	30,000
Total	99,000

The Sub-Carboniferous in Missouri is subdivided into:

	Feet.
Upper Archimedes limestone	200
Ferruginous (irony) sandstone	195
Middle Archimedes limestone	50
St. Louis limestone	250
Oolitic limestone	25
Lower Archimedes limestone	350
Encrinital limestone	500
Total sub-carboniferous	1570

CRETACEOUS.—The Triassic and Jurassic formations have not been found in this state; but Prof. Swallow has classed as probably belonging to the Cretaceous epoch, six different formations which comprise a total thickness of 158 feet. He says no fossils have been found to certainly identify these beds, but their geological horizon and lithological characters determine their place in the scale.

TERTIARY.—The beautiful variegated sands and clays and shales and iron ores, which skirt the swamps of southeast Missouri along the bluffs from Commerce to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas, belong to this system.

QUATERNARY.—In this Prof. Swallow includes what is separated under

the name of "Recent" by Prof. Dana and others, as shown in the chart. The Quaternary of Missouri is subdivided by Prof. Swallow into—

Alluvium	30 feet
Bottom Prairie	35 "
Bluff (*Loess* of other authors)	200 "
Drift (altered drift, boulder beds, boulder clay)	155 "
Total Quaternary formations.	420 "

That brings the succession of geological formations consecutively from their beginning up to the present time: and now our own eyes behold every day the processes of nature going on very much the same as they have gone along through all the unthinkable lapse of time that has passed since Pilot Knob first pushed its brazen brow up above the strange desolation of waters when "darkness was upon the face of the deep." And now our next consideration must be, the present aspects of the land surface of our state, together with its streams, its woodlands and its wonderful mineral wealth and resources.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

In the extent, variety, and practical value of her stores of mineral wealth, Missouri is not excelled by any other state in the Union. In the fall of 1880 the New York *Economist* published an article on Missouri, in which it said:

"The state of Missouri is one of the most remarkable pieces of this earth's surface. Surface indeed! Missouri goes far enough under the surface to furnish mankind with one hundred million tons of coal a year for thirteen hundred years. Think of 26,887 square miles of coal beds—nearly half the state—and some of the beds nearly fifteen feet thick. With regard to iron, it is not necessary to penetrate the surface for that. They have iron in Missouri by the mountain. Pilot Knob, 581 feet high, and containing 360 acres, is a mass of iron; and Iron Mountain, about six miles distant from it, is 228 feet high, covers 500 acres, and is estimated in the last surveys, to contain 230,000,000 tons of ore, without counting the inexhaustible supply that may reasonably be supposed to exist below the level. There is enough iron lying about loose in Missouri for a double track of railroad across the continent.

"The lead districts of Missouri include more than 6,000 square miles, and at least five hundred points where it can be profitably worked. In fifteen counties there is copper in rich abundance. There are large deposits of zinc in the state. There is gold, also, which does not yet attract much attention, because of the dazzling stores of this precious metal farther west. In short, within one hundred miles of St. Louis the following metals and minerals are found in quantities that will repay working: gold, iron, lead, zinc, copper, tin, silver, platina, nickel, emery, coal, limestone, granite, marble, pipe-clay, fire-clay, metallic paints, and salt."

It can hardly be said that gold, silver, tin, platina or emery have been

found in *paying quantity* as yet, although they are known to exist in some of our mining districts, in combinations with other minerals. Our state board of immigration has published many well prepared and judicious papers on the various advantages and resources of our state, which carefully avoid making any extravagant or overdrawn statements. They give the real facts as accurately as they could be ascertained up to 1879–80, and form the most reliable body of knowledge on many matters of state interest, that is now accessible; and from this source we gather the more essential points.

COAL.—The Missouri coal fields underlie an area of about 26,000 square miles. The southern outcrop of the coal measures has been traced from the mouth of the Des Moines through the counties of Clark, Lewis, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon and Barton, into the Indian Territory, and every county northwest of this line is known to contain more or less coal. Outside of the coal fields given above, coal rocks also exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Callaway and St. Louis counties, and local or outlying deposits of bituminous and cannel coal are found in Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, Lincoln and Callaway counties.

The exposed coal in Missouri includes upper, middle and lower coal measures. The upper coal measures contain about four feet of coal, in two seams of about one foot each and other thin seams and streaks. The area of their exposure is about 8,400 square miles.

The middle coal measures contain about seven feet of coal, including two workable seams, twenty-one and twenty-four inches thick, respectively, and one of one foot, which is worked under favorable circumstances, and six thin seams. The exposure of the middle measures covers an area of over 2,000 square miles.

The lower measures cover an area of about 15,000 square miles, and have five workable seams, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to four and a half feet, and thin seams of six to eleven inches.

IRON.—It has been said by experts that Missouri has iron enough "to run a hundred furnaces for a thousand years;" and the ores are of every variety known to metallurgical science. Iron Mountain is the largest body of specular iron and the purest mass of ore in the world. It was forced up through the crust of the earth in a molten state during the Azoic Age of geology. The different ores of the state are classed as red hematite, red oxide, specular or glittering ore, brown hematite or limonite, hydrous oxide, magnetic ore, and spathic or spar-like ore (carbonate of iron). Many other names are used to indicate different combinations of iron with other minerals. Some of the iron deposits, instead of coming up in a fused mass from the bowels of the earth, as Pilot Knob, Shep-

herd Mountain and Iron Mountain evidently did, were formed by the steam that attended those fiery upheavals, carrying its load of gaseous matter until it condensed and settled down at different points, and gradually cooled or crystalized. This would occur sometimes in water and sometimes in the air, thus producing the great variety of ferruginous or irony compositions which we now find and utilize. And this mineral steam method of depositing iron and other products from subterranean gases must have occurred in Missouri at different periods of geologic time, and not all during the Azoic. The red ores are found in 21 counties; the brown hematite or limonite iron ores extend over 94 counties, and in 31 of them it occurs in vast quantity.

Shepherd Mountain is 660 feet high. The ore, which is magnetic and specular, contains a large percentage of pure iron. The hight of Pilot Knob above the Mississippi river is 1,118 feet. Its base, 581 feet from the summit, is 360 acres. The iron is known to extend 440 feet below the surface. The upper section of 141 feet is judged to contain 14,000,000 tons of ore. The elevation of Iron Mountain is 228 feet, and the area of its base 500 acres. The solid contents of the cone are 230,000,000 tons. It is thought that every foot beneath the surface will yield 3,000,000 tons of ore. At the depth of 180 feet, an artesian auger is still penetrating solid ore. Dr. Litton thinks that these mountains contain enough iron above the surface to afford for two hundred years an annual supply of 1,000,000 tons. The ore is almost exclusively specular. It yields 56 per cent. of pure iron. The iron is strong, tough and fibrous.

Profs. Schmidt and Pumpelly, in their very learned work on the iron ores of Michigan and Missouri, have classified the iron-bearing region of our state as follows:

Eastern Ore-Region.—1. Ore-district along the Mississippi river. 2. Iron Mountain district. 3. Southeastern limonite district. 4. Franklin county district. 5. Scotia district.

Central Ore-Region.—1. Steelville district. 2. Ore-district on the upper Meramec and its tributaries. 3. Salem district. 4. Iron Ridge district. 5. St. James district. 6. Rolla district. 7. Middle Gasconade district. 8. Lower Gasconade district. 9. Callaway county district.

Western Ore-Region.—1. Lower Osage district. 2. Middle Osage district. 3. Upper Osage district.

Southwestern Ore-Region.—1. White River district. 2. Ozark county district.

The same authorities have classified the various kinds of iron ores found in Missouri, thus:

Deposits of specular ore in porphyry.
Deposits of specular ore in sandstone.
Disturbed deposits of specular ore.
Drifted deposits of specular ore.
Strata of red hematite.
Disturbed or drifted deposits of red hematite.
Deposits of limonite on limestone.
Disturbed or drifted deposits of limonite.

LEAD.—The annual lead product of Missouri is said now to exceed that of any other state or country; and it is conceded that its lead deposits are the richest in the world. The lead region all lies south of the Missouri river; the mineral is found chiefly in the magnesian limestone rocks, which are the great lead-bearing rocks of the world; but it is also found in ferruginous clays, in slates, in gravel beds, and in cherty masses in the clays.

Mr. R. O. Thompson, mining engineer, of St. Louis, has written a sketch of the mode of origin of our lead and some other mineral deposits, which is plain, concise, and a clear statement of the teachings of science on this very interesting portion of Missouri's geological and mineralogical history. We quote:

"The Azoic rocks in this region, when the great Silurian system began to be formed, were so many islands, their heads only elevated above the vast sedimentary sea. The beds upon which the limestones and sandstones were deposited consisted of the weatherings of the Azoic rocks, which naturally sought the valleys and became a base for the sedimentary rock. This boundless sea *held in solution* lime, magnesia, alumina, manganese, lead, copper, cobalt, nickel, iron, and other mineral substances. In this chemical condition gases were evolved and the work of formation commenced. The two gases forming the great creative power, and aiding solidification, were carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen; the former seeking its affinity in lime and forming limestone; the sulphur in the latter naturally combining with the other metals, forming sulphates, or sulphurets. The work of deposition and solidification being in harmony, it is easy to understand how those minerals exist in a disseminated condition in these rocks. The slates that we find so rich in galena, presenting the myriad forms of *lingula*, must also have been formed in the Silurian Age. The distribution among the magnesian limestones of these decomposing slates can be most easily accounted for. The decomposed feldspar produced by the weathering of the porphyry became in its change a silicate of alumina, and the sulphur, combining with the lead, disseminated the same in the slate as readily as in the limestone."

The Missouri lead region has been divided or classified into five subdistricts, as follows:

I. *The Southeastern Lead District*, embraces all or parts of Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, Crawford, Iron, St. Francois, St. Genevieve, Madison, Wayne, Reynolds, and Carter counties, with some mines in the western portion of Cape Girardeau county. Mining has been longest carried on in this district, and the aggregate of the production has been very great, although the work has been chiefly surface mining. Mine-

La-Motte, in this district, was discovered in 1720, by Francis Renault and M. LaMotte, and has been worked more or less ever since.

II. *The Central Lead District*, comprises, as far as known, the counties of Cole, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Miller, Benton, Maries, Camden, and Osage. Much of the mining done here, again, has been near the surface, the lead first being found in clays, in caves, and in masses in clay but a few inches below the surface. Shafts, however, sunk in the magnesian limestone, find rich deposits in lodes and pockets.

III. *The Southern Lead District*, comprises the counties of Pulaski, La Clede, Texas, Wright, Webster, Douglas, Ozark, and Christian.

IV. *The Western Lead District* embraces Hickory, Dallas, Polk, St. Clair, Cedar, and Dade counties. Some rich deposits have been found in this district, especially in Hickory county.

V. *The Southwestern Lead District* comprises Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, Stone, Barry, and McDonald. Here very extensive mining has been done, more especially in the two counties first named, which have, for the last few years, produced more than one-half of the pig-lead mined in the state.

For several years past more than one-half the lead production of the United States has been from Missouri mines. Besides the numerous smelting works supported by them, the manufacture of white lead, lead pipe, sheet lead, etc., contributes materially to the industries and commerce of the state.

Copper.—Several varieties of copper ore exist in Missouri mines. Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Greene, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright counties. Some of the mines in Shannon county are now profitably worked, and mines in Franklin county have yielded good results.

Zinc.—Sulphuret, carbonate and silicate of zinc are found in nearly all the lead mines of southwestern Missouri; and zinc ores are also found in most of the counties along the Ozark range. What the lead miners call "black-jack," and throw away, is sulphuret of zinc. Newton and Jasper counties are rich in zinc ores; and Taney county has an extensive vein of calamine, or carbonate of zinc.

Cobalt.—Valuable to produce the rich blue colors in glass and porcelain, and for other purposes in the arts, is found in considerable quantities at Mine-La-Motte.

Manganese.—Used in glass manufacture and the arts; it is found in St. Genevieve and other counties.

Nickel.—Found in workable quantities at Mine-La-Motte.

BUILDING STONE.

Missouri abounds in solid, durable materials for buildings; she has quarries of red and gray granites, and very fine limestones, sandstones and marbles. In Crawford, Washington and Franklin counties there are workable beds of "onyx marble," a stalagmite formation found in caves, and very rich and valuable for mantles, table-tops, vases, ornaments, etc. This marble is not found anywhere else in the United States, and has been imported from Algiers and Mexico, at great cost. As an illustration of the high repute abroad, and substantial home value ot Missouri products in the stone line, we give a case in point.

The new state capitol at Des Moines, Iowa, which will cost $3,000,000, and is said to be the largest and finest public edifice in the United States outside of Washington city, is built mostly of materials from Missouri, except the rough masonry and brickwork. The Missouri stones and their cost is as follows:

St. Genevieve buff sandstone	$ 147,289.83
Carroll county blue limestone	139,238.54
Fourteen red granite columns, 18 feet, 4½ inches long, 2 ft. 3 in. diameter, turned and polished at St. Louis	8,144.50
Total paid by Iowa to Missouri on this one building	$ 294,672.87

Other examples of Missouri building stone will be of interest. The Archimedes limestone is used for the U. S. custom house in St. Louis. The encrinital limestone is used for the State University building, and court house at Columbia. The Trenton limestone is used in the court house at St. Louis. A stratum called "cotton rock" in the magnesian limestone formation, is used for the state house and court house at Jefferson City. Encrinital marble is found in Marion county, and other varieties occur in Cooper, Cape Girardeau, St. Louis, Iron and Ozark counties. In the bluffs on the Niangua, a marble crops out twenty feet thick, which is a fine-grained, crystaline, silico-magnesian limestone, of a light drab color, slightly tinged or clouded with peach blossom. Some of the beautiful Ozark marbles have been used in ornamenting the national capitol at Washington.

Lithographic limestone is found in Macon county.

EARTHS, CLAYS, OCHRES, ETC.

Kaolin, or decomposed feldspar, is a clay for making porcelain ware, and is found in and shipped from southeastern Missouri. Fine pottery clays are found in all the coal bearing region. North of the Missouri river many beds of best fire-clay are found, which is extensively manufactured at St. Louis into fire brick, gas retorts, metallurgists' crucibles, etc.

Yellow and red ochres, ferruginous clays, and sulphate of baryta, all valuable in the mannfacture of mineral and fire-proof paints, are found in great abundance all through the iron districts. Near St. Genevieve there is a bank of saccharoidal sand which is twenty feet in height, and miles in extent. The mass is inexhaustible. Two analyses give the following results:

Silica	98.81	99.02
Lime	0.92	0.98

The sand is very friable, and nearly as white as snow. It is not oxydized or discolored by heat, and the glass made from it is clear and unstained. One firm in St. Louis has annually exported more than 3,500 tons of this sand to the glass manufactories of Wheeling, Steubenville and Pittsburg.

GEOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI.

LOCATION AND AREA.

The state of Missouri (with the exception of the Pan-Handle, in the southeast corner, which extends 34 miles further south), lies between the parallels 36 degrees 30 minutes and 40 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and between longitudes 12 degrees 2 minutes, and 18 degrees and 51 minutes west from Washington. Its southern boundary line, extended eastward, would pass along the southern boundaries of Tennessee and Virginia. The line of the northern boundary, extended in the same direction, would pass north of the centers of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and near the centers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Extending these lines westward, they would embrace the entire state of Kansas, and a considerable portion of Nebraska on the north and of the Indian Territory south.

The length of the state north and south is 282 miles; its extreme width, east and west, is 348 miles, and the average width, which is represented by a line drawn due west from St. Louis, is 235 miles.

The area of the state is 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres. In size it is the eighth state in the Union, and is larger than any state east of or bordering upon the Mississippi, except Minnesota. It occupies almost the exact center of that portion of the United States lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic, and is midway between the British possessions on the north and the Gulf of Mexico south.

The following list shows what other large cities of our own and foreign countries lie on the same latitude with the largest cities in our

state: The latitude of 38 to 39 degrees north, embraces Annapolis, Maryland; Washington and Georgetown, D. C.; Alexandria, Va.; Portsmouth, Ohio; Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville, Ky.; Madison, New Albany and Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis and Jefferson City, Missouri; Sacramento and Vallejo, California; Yarkand, China; Tabreez, Persia; Smyrna, Turkey; Messina and Palermo, Sicily; Lisbon, Portugal.

The latitude of 39 to 40 embraces the cities of Philadelphia, Dover, Wilmington, Baltimore, York, Gettysburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Denver; Virginia City, Nevada; Marysville, California; Tientsin, Pekin and Kashgar, in China; Bokhara in Turkestan; Erzroom in Turkey; Valencia in Spain.

The meridian of 90 to 91 degrees west longitude, takes in Grand Portage, Minnesota; Mineral Point, Wisconsin; also Dubuque, Davenport, Rock Island, Galesburg, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Missouri is half as large again as New York, and more than eight times the size of Massachusetts. It would make a score of German principalities. Larger than England and Wales, or Scotland and Ireland, it is equal to one-third of the area of France.

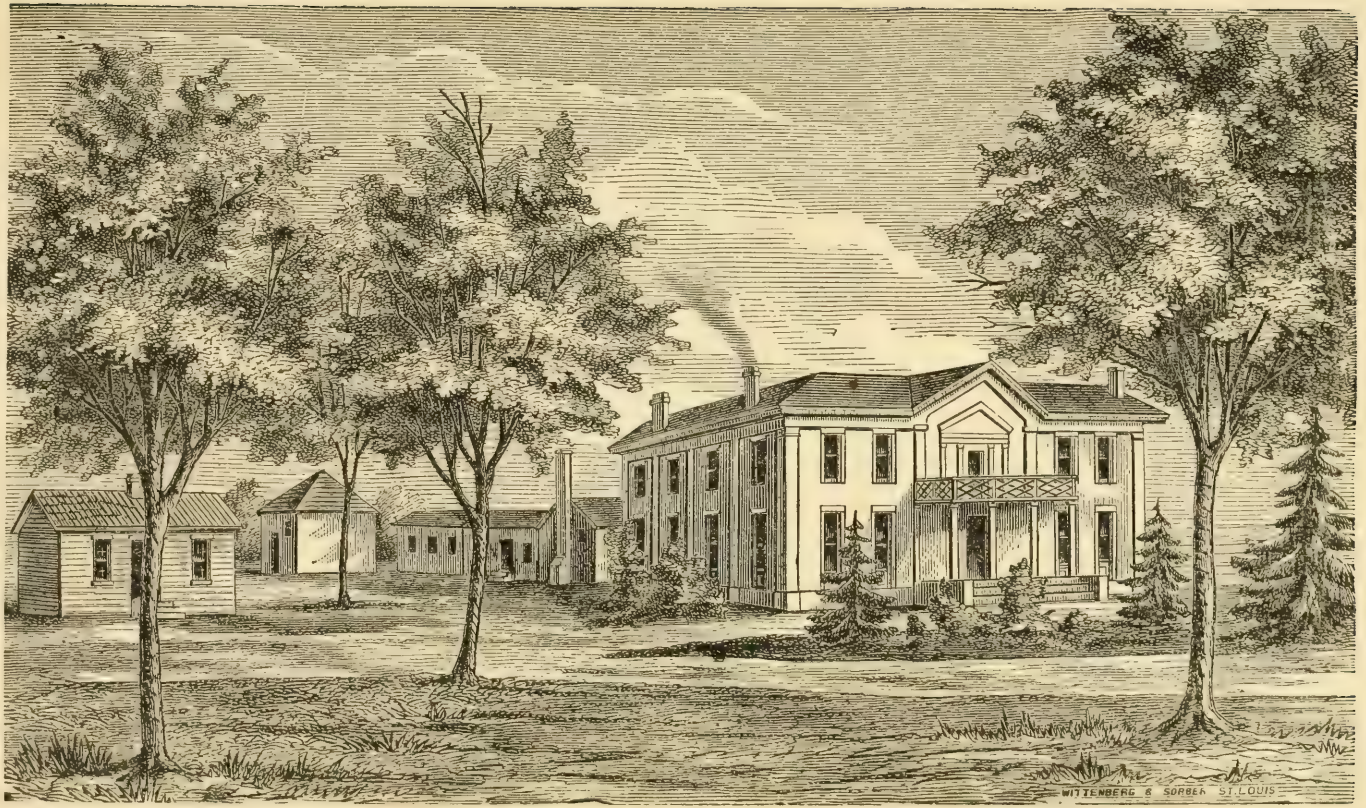
SURFACE FEATURES.

As explained in the chapter on geology, there occurred away back in the earliest geological ages, some subterranean force which pushed up through the crust of the earth, a series of knobs and irregular ridges and hills in a region extending from St. Genevieve, in a southwest direction, to Shannon and Texas counties, taking in some portions of Madison, St. Francois, Washington, Iron and Reynolds counties. After this, these knobs and ridges were islands in the ocean, which covered the rest of Missouri and adjoining states. On the bottom of this ocean the solid strata of limestone, sandstone, and other rocks, were formed. In course of time the rest of the country was raised above the ocean, and the surface presented a broad, undulating plateau, from which projected the hills and ridges above named. The rains descended upon this plateau, and the waters collected into branches, creeks and rivers, and flowed away to the ocean, as now; and during the succeeding cycles, the channels and valleys of the streams were worn into the rocks as they now appear. These facts respecting the formation of our state, give some idea of its surface features. It may be described as a broad, undulating table-land or plateau, from which projects a series of hills and ridges extending from St. Genevieve to the southwest, and into which the branches, creeks and rivers have worn their deep broad channels and valleys. In that portion of the state north of the Missouri river, the northwest part is the highest,

and there is a general descent to the south and east, as shown by the course of the Missouri river and its north side tributaries. In the eastern part of this region there is a high dividing ridge which separates the small east-flowing tributaries of the Mississippi from those flowing southward into the Missouri; the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad follows this highland from Warren and Montgomery counties to Coatsville on the north line of the state, in Schuyler county; and railroad surveys show that in a straight line across the state, the Missouri river at the city of Weston, in Platte county, is 320 feet higher than the Mississippi at Hannibal.

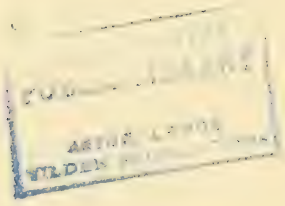
South of the Missouri the highest part is a main ridge extending from Jasper county through Lawrence, Webster, Wright, Texas, Dent, Iron, St. Francois and Perry counties, striking the Mississippi river at Grand Tower. This ridge constitutes what is called the Ozark range, which for three-fourths of its course across Missouri is not mountainous, or composed of peaks, but is an elevated plateau of broad, level, arable land, and divides the northward flowing tributaries of the Missouri from the waters which flow southward into the lower Mississippi. It is a part of that great chain of ridge elevations which begins with Long's Peak, about fifty miles northwest of Denver, in Colorado; crosses the state of Kansas between the Kansas and Arkansas rivers; crosses Missouri through the counties above mentioned; passes into Illinois at Grand Tower and thence into Kentucky opposite Golconda; and is finally merged into the Cumberland Mountains. This ridge probably formed the southern shore of that vast inland sea into which the upper Missouri and Platte rivers emptied their muddy waters for a whole geological age, and deposited over the states of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, their sediment from the Cretaceous and Tertiary beds of the mountain regions in Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, etc., and the "Bad Lands" of northwestern Nebraska. This great sea or lake had its chiefs outlet at Grand Tower,* where for thousands of years its waters plunged over the rocky limestone ledges and flowed off to the Gulf of Mexico, which then extended nearly or quite up to the mouth of the Ohio river at Cairo. But as it gradually wore down the rocks of this southern high ridge barrier, of course the channel through this narrow pass became gradually deeper and deeper, and as gradually drained off the mighty lake, leaving four great states covered chiefly with a kind of sediment which Prof. Swallow has termed "bluff

* Dr. Shumard in his report on a geological section from St. Louis to Commerce,—p. 151, says: "The Grand Tower rises from the bed of the Mississippi, an isolated mass of rock, of a truncated-conical shape, crowned at the top with stunted cedars, and situated about fifty yards from the Missouri shore. It is eighty-five feet high, and four hundred yards in circumference at the base. During high water, the current rushes around its base with great velocity. * * About half a mile below the Tower, near the middle of the river, is a huge mass of chert. * In the next two miles the Missouri shore is bounded by hills from 75 to 200 feet in altitude." It is rocky and bluffy for six miles or more along here, some of the elevations reaching 330 feet.



COTTAGE. COTTAGE. COLLEGE FARM HOUSE.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.



deposit," though called by other writers *loess*. At Grand Tower, where the Mississippi has worn for itself this narrow gorge or pass through the rocks, the current rushes and roars and tumbles along at such a mill-flume rate, that the passage by boats either up or down stream, is difficult and dangerous.* And it was here that the river pirates had their stronghold in the early days of keel-boat traffic between St. Louis and New Orleans. They permitted no traders to pass this point without paying such tribute as they chose to levy; and upon the least show of resistance, they would rob, murder and plunder without remedy. If the human history of this place could be written, it would be full of blood-curdling incidents, and deeds of violence by rude and murderous men.

The following table of elevations above tide water in the Gulf of Mexico will give a general idea of the heights reached by this southern upland region:

Granby, Newton county, (farthest southwest)	1,030 feet.
Marshfield, in Webster county, 96 miles from the west line of the state	1,462 "
Ohio City, opposite mouth of the Ohio river	272 "
New Madrid, 30 miles farther south	247 "
St. Louis directrix, (or register)	372 "
Base of Pilot Knob	909 "
Top of Pilot Knob	1,490 "

It will thus be seen that the top of Pilot Knob, at the eastern end of our south border highlands, is only twenty-eight feet higher than Marshfield, near the western end.

RIVERS AND WATER COURSES.

The Mississippi river bounds the state on the east for a distance of more than 500 miles. The Missouri washes the western boundary of the state from the northwest corner southwardly, some 250 miles, to the mouth of the Kansas, whence it takes a course south of east, through the heart of the state to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance of nearly 400 miles, presenting a river front from these two majestic streams of 1,550 miles. Besides these mighty streams, are many smaller rivers, more or less navigable for steamboats and barges. On the south, or the right

*A small work published at Davenport, Iowa, in 1856, describes this place as "a gorge where the river has in some remote geological age burst through a limestone mountain ridge, making a dangerous rocky pass, and washing the cliff into strange, fantastic forms." And a western poet nearly 30 years ago, thus described the spot:

" Here Nature sports with Art in rocky towers,
Quarried by the wave, or lifts in Doric state
Abraded pillars to the corniced cliff;
And through sharp angles, narrows, flume and gorge,
The wildered waters, plunging, roar and foam—
Scylla and Charybdis of no mythic tale."

bank of the Missouri, the Gasconade, Osage and La Mine are navigable; on the Osage, steamboats make regular trips as high as Warsaw, and barges and keel-boats may pass as high as the state line. On the left bank of the Missouri, the Platte, Chariton and Grand rivers are navigable for keel-boats and barges; and small steamers have made a few trips on their waters. The other important streams of the state are the Des Moines, Salt, Meramec, St. Francis and White rivers, all of which on rare occasions have been navigated by steamers. There are large numbers of smaller streams called rivers and creeks.

There are places in all our streams, except the Mississippi and Missouri, where they might be dammed and made to drive the machinery of mills and factories. Rock beds to support dams and make them permanent are to be found in many localities on the Osage, Niangua, Pomme du Terre, Sac, Spring river, Big river, Castor, Bourbeuse, Gasconade, St. Francis, Current, White, Grand, La Mine, Meramec, etc. No country is better supplied with bold springs of pure water. Many of them are remarkable for their size and volume.

There is, on the whole, no state in the Union better supplied with an abundance of wholesome, living water for stock and domestic uses; and it abounds in springs, splendidly situated for dairy business, with water at a uniform temperature below 60 degrees Fahrenheit. There are no lakes in the state except a few small ones in the extreme southeastern counties.

NOTABLE SPRINGS.

Mineral Springs occur in every part of the state. There are excellent salt springs in Cooper, Saline, Howard and adjoining counties. Sulphur springs that have become known as places of summer resort, are: The Chouteau springs in Cooper county; Monagan springs in St. Clair county; Elk springs in Pike county; Cheltenham springs in St. Louis county. And Prof. Swallow says there are sulphur springs in half the counties of the state. Sweet springs, on Blackwater creek, are what are called chalybeate waters, containing some of the salts of iron; and there are a few others of this class. Petroleum or tar springs occur in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties, and furnish a good lubricating oil in large quantities. In the south part of the State there are numerous fresh water springs of such great flowage as to be utilized for water power. One called Bryce's spring, on the Niangua river, which runs through Dallas, Hickory and Camden counties, discharges 10,927,872 cubic feet of water per day, drives a large flouring mill, and flows away a river 42 yards wide. This is the largest one, of these big springs. The temperature of its water is steadily at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and the flowage uniform throughout the year.

SOILS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

As late as 1830 the greater part of Missouri was still marked on common school geography maps as part of the great American desert; and in 1820, even our own great statesman, Thomas H. Benton, had written: "After you get 40 or 50 miles from the Mississippi, arid plains set in and the country is uninhabitable except upon the borders of the rivers and creeks." But our present knowledge of Missouri's climate, soils and products show how widely mistaken our wisest people were on this subject in those early days.

Prof. Swallow, Dean of the State Agricultural College at Columbia (State University), has given the soils of the state a classification adapted to the popular understanding, by using names that everybody can read and know what they mean, instead of technical scientific terms known only to a few who have had a college education. And as this history is designed for the masses of the people, and to a large extent for the farmers, we give a condensed statement of Prof. Swallow's classification.

Those known as *hackberry lands* are first in fertility and productiveness. Upon these lands also grow elm, wild cherry, honey locust, hickory, white, black, burr and chestnut oaks, black and white walnut, mulberry, linden, ash, poplar, catalpa, sassafras and maple. The prairie soils of about the same quality, if not identical, are known as *crow foot lands*, so called from a species of weed found upon them, and these two soils generally join each other where the timber and prairie lands meet. Both rest upon a bed of fine silicious marls. They cover more than seven million acres of land. On this soil white oaks have been found twenty-nine feet in circumference and one hundred feet high; linden twenty-three feet in circumference and quite as lofty; the burr oak and sycamore grow still larger. Prairie grasses, on the *crow foot lands*, grow very rank and tall, and by the old settlers were said to entirely conceal herds of cattle from the view.

The *elm lands*, are scarcely inferior to the hackberry lands, and possess very nearly the same growth of other timber. The soil has about the same properties, except that the sand is finer and the clay more abundant The same quality of soil appears in the prairie known as the *resin-weed lands.*

Next in order are *hickory lands*, with a growth of white and shellbark hickory, black, scarlet and laurel oaks, sugar maple, persimmon and the haw, red-bud and crab-apple trees of smaller growth. In some portions of the state the tulip tree, beech and black gum grow on lands of the same quality. Large areas of prairie in the northeast and the southwest have soils of nearly the same quality, called *mulatto soils*. There is also a soil lying upon the red clays of southern Missouri similar to the above. These hickory lands and those described as assimilating to them, are highly

esteemed by the farmers for the culture of corn, wheat and other cereals. They are admirably adapted to the cultivation of fruits, and their blue grass pastures are equal to any in the state. Their area may be fairly estimated at six millions of acres.

The *magnesian limestone soils* extend from Callaway county south to the Arkansas line, and from Jefferson west to Polk county, an area of about ten millions of acres. These soils are dark, warm, light and very productive. They produce black and white walnut, black gum, white and wahoo elms, sugar maple, honey locust, mulberry, chestnut, post, laurel, black, scarlet and Spanish oaks, persimmon, blue ash, and many trees of smaller growth. They cover all the country underlaid by the magnesian limestone series, but are inconvenient for ordinary tillage when they occupy the hillsides or narrow valleys. Among the most fertile soils in the state, they produce fine crops of almost all the staples; and thrifty and productive fruit trees and grape vines evince their extraordinary adaptation and fitness to the culture of the grape and other fruits.

On the ridges, where the lighter materials of the soil have been washed away, or were originally wanting, *white oak lands* are to be found, the oaks accompanied by shellbark and black hickory, and trees and shrubs of smaller growth. While the surface soil is not so rich as the hickory lands, the sub-soil is quite as good, and the land may be greatly improved by turning the sub-soil to the surface. These produce superior wheat, good corn, and a very fine quality of tobacco. On these lands fruits are abundant and a sure crop. They embrace about one and a half million of acres.

Post oak lands have about the same growth as the white oak lands, and produce good crops of the staples of the country, and yield the best tobacco in the West. Fruits of all kinds excel on this soil. These lands require deep culture.

The *black jack lands* occupy the high flint ridges underlaid with hornstone and sandstone, and under these conditions are considered the poorest in the state, except for pastures and vineyards. The presence, however, of black jack on other lands does not indicate thin or poor lands.

Pine lands are extensive, embracing about two millions of acres. The pines (*pinis mitis*, yellow pine), grow to great size, and furnish immense supplies of marketable lumber. They are accompanied by heavy growths of oak, which takes the country as successor to the pine. The soil is sandy and is adapted to small grains and grasses.

Bisecting the state by a line drawn from the city of Hannibal, on the Mississippi river, to its southwest corner, the half lying to the north and west of this line may be described as the prairie region of the state, with the rare advantage that every county is bountifully supplied with timber and with rivers and smaller streams of water. That which lies east and

south of the bisecting line is the timbered or forest section, in which are found numerous prairies of greater or less extent.

The prairie lands are again divided into bottom and upland prairies. The bottom prairies closely resemble in soil the river bottoms. In a certain sense, the formation is identical; each came from accretions, one from the rivers and the other from the higher or upland prairies. The marl formation is the foundation of both and in both it is deeply buried under the modern alluvium.

The celebrated and eloquent orator, Henry Ward Beecher, paid the following brilliant tribute to our grand state:

"The breadth of land from the Red River country of the far North, stretching to the Gulf of Mexico, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Texas is one of the most wonderful agricultural spectacles of the globe! It is one of the few facts that are unthinkable! In this ocean of land, and at nearly its centre, STANDS THE IMPERIAL STATE OF MISSOURI. Even a Kansas man admits that in natural qualifications it leads all the rest, and is the crown and glory of the Union! It has boundless treasures of coal, iron, lead and other minerals; lands richer there cannot be, nor finer streams; its forests are more equally distributed all over the state than in any other; its climate, wholesome and delightful, blends the temperature of the northern lakes and the great southern gulf."

Horace Greely said: "Missouri possesses the resources and capacities of a nation within the boundaries of a State."

WILD GAME.

ANIMALS.—Missouri has been the feeding ground for vast herds of the choicest of the large game animals up to the present generation. Old hunters and trappers, still living, tell marvelous stories of their exploits with the gun. As civilization and population advanced westward their numbers decreased, yet Missouri is still furnishing a very large proportion of the game for the markets of all the large cities of the United States. Even London receives large shipments, every winter, from St. Louis. From October 1st to February 1st, of every year, there is not an express car arriving in St. Louis which does not bring large consignments of game. The quantity is enormous, and far beyond the knowledge of every one except those engaged in the trade, or whose duties bring them in contact with the facts.

Elk, buffalo, antelope and bear formerly abounded in this state, but are now nearly or quite driven entirely beyond our borders. Red deer are still plentiful in some parts of the state. In fact, the Ozark Mountains and the swamp lands of southeast Missouri constitute a great deer park and game preserve, and will continue to do so until immigration crowds out the game. It is a notorious fact, that venison sells as cheaply as good beef in St. Louis markets, during the winter season.

The rabbit, as it is popularly called here, is a species of hare, and is about the average size of the domestic cat. They are so numerous in Missouri as to be considered a pest; are found in every field and forest in the state. Squirrels are very numerous, especially in the swampy and hilly regions. The two principal varieties are the grey squirrel and the red fox-squirrel. One of these varieties is to be found in every clump of timbered land in the state.

Birds.—Wild turkeys, the finest game birds in the world, abound in the same region. Prairie chickens, or pinnated grouse, are abundant in all the prairie regions of the state, and are shipped from St. Louis to eastern markets by hundreds of barrels during the fall months; but the game laws of the state strictly prohibit their being killed or trapped during the breeding season. Quails, or Virginia partridge, or "Bob-Whites," are found everywhere, so common that partridge pie, or "quail on toast," is no great rarity in thrifty farm houses.

Wild ducks, wild geese, snipe, plover and several species of the rail frequent Missouri during their annual migrations north and south. During March, April and May the migratory birds pass through Missouri, going north to their nesting and brooding places, probably near the Arctic circle. In October, November and December they return, on their journey southward to spend the winter. There is no state in the great Mississippi basin more frequented by these migratory game birds than Missouri.

Fishes.—The early settlers found the rivers and lakes teeming with many fine varieties of game and food fishes, and there is still a bountiful supply. Black bass, perch, catfish, buffalo fish, suckers and pike constitute the leading varieties of native fishes. Black bass of several varieties inhabit every stream of considerable size in the state, and every lake contains them. It is the best game fish in the state. The perch family is represented by several dozen species; and perch of several kinds are found in every body of water in the state, which does not actually dry up in the summer time. The catfish of Missouri are not only numerous, but famous the world over. There are at least a dozen species in the waters of this state. The yellow catfish grows to great size, often reaching a weight of 175 pounds; the black catfish, maximum weight about 45 pounds; blue or forked-tail catfish, reaching 150 pounds and upwards in weight; the channel catfish, weighing from one to fifteen pounds, and the yellow mud catfish, often weighing as high as 100 pounds. The sucker family includes the buffalo fish, chub, sucker and red horse. The first of these is highly prized, abundant, and grows to a maximum weight of 40 pounds. The last named is very abundant during certain seasons of the year, and valuable; they weigh from 6 ounces to 8 pounds. Pike of sev-

eral species are found throughout Missouri, and rank with black bass as game fish; they are found in the clearer and rapid streams.

The above lists constitute the leading fishes of the state, but by no means all, as there are many minor species.

The state board of fish commissioners receives $3,000 annually from the state, to defray expenses of propagating desirable kinds of food fishes, that are not found native in the state. In 1878 Mr. Reid distributed 100,000 fry of the California salmon, in the state. In May and June, 1879, the commission distributed 250,000 shad fry in the rivers of southeast, south and southwest Missouri, and planted 5,000 young trout in the springs and sources of the same rivers. Later they have planted 100,000 fry of the California salmon in the same sections of the state. In 1880 two or three hundred thousand fry of German carp were planted. All the waters of Missouri are adapted to this fish, more especially the lakes and sluggish streams. The carp can be as easily cultivated as pigs or turkeys, and it is hoped that in a few years all the streams of the state will be stocked with them.

THE CLIMATE.

For nearly forty years Dr. George Engelmann, of St. Louis, kept systematic records of the meteorology of St. Louis and vicinity; and by compiling similar records kept during long or short periods, by other persons in different parts of the state, he has been able to report pretty correctly the dates and weather-facts which go to furnish a comprehensive estimate of the general nature of the climate, at each season of the year, in different parts of the state. The following facts of great practical interest and value are gathered from the doctor's work:

Our winters, taken in the usual sense, from the first of December to the last of February, have in the city an average temperature of 33.3 degrees, and may be estimated for the surrounding country at 32 degrees; but they vary in different seasons between 25 degrees (winter of 1855–6 and 1872–3) and 40 degrees (winter 1844–5). Our summers (from June 1st to August 31st) have in the city a mean temperature of 76.8 degrees, and are calculated to reach in the country 75 degrees, ranging between the coolest summer, 71.5 degrees mean temperature (1835, 1839 and 1848), and the warmest of 80 degrees mean temperature, (1838, 1850 and especially 1854).

The last frosts in spring occur between March 13th and May 2d, on an average about April 5th, and the earliest autumnal frosts between October 4th and November 26th, on an average about October 27th; the

period between these two terms extends in different years from 184 to 252 days, on an average 205 days. In the southeast part of the state these limits of the freezing point will, of course, be much wider apart, and in the northwest they are narrowed down considerably. Our spring opens in March, though in some favored seasons vegetation breaks through its wintry bounds already in the latter part of February, while in a few very late springs it cannot be said to have fairly commenced before the middle of April. * * * We find the first in bloom is the alder and the hazel; next—not rarely retarded by intervening cold spells—the soft or silver leaf maple; our common white elm blooms a few days after this, between February 24th and April 15th, on an average, March 19th. During the next following days, roses, syringas, gooseberries and many other bushes, and the weeping willows, show their young leaves. About two weeks after, the elm—between March 18th and April 25th, on an average about April 3d—the peach trees open their first blossoms, and are, one week later, in full bloom. Plum and pear trees and sweet cherries blossom about the same time, or a few days later, and then sour cherries and the glory of our rich woods, the red buds, get in bloom. Between March 21st and May 1st, (mean, April 14th) the early apple trees begin to bloom, and between March 28th and May 10th, (mean, April 20th) they may be said to be in full bloom.

The maturity and harvest of winter wheat immediately succeeds the catalpa bloom, between June 10th and July 1st, usually about June 20th. The mean summer temperature varies but little throughout the state. In the summer of 1873 the mean temperature in the southeast was found only one-half degree higher than that of the northeast, and the difference between St. Louis and the west was even less. Winter temperatures, however, show a wide range. The mean temperature of the southeastern part of the state is 2½ to 3 degrees higher than at St. Louis, and 5½ degrees higher than in the northeastern angle, and the mean temperature of Leavenworth, and the adjacent parts of Missouri, is fully 2 degrees less than that of the region about St. Louis.

In connection with our winter temperature it must be mentioned that the Mississippi at St. Louis freezes over about once in four or five years, partly, no doubt, in consequence of the heavy ice floating down from the north; and it then remains closed for one or two, or even four or six weeks, sometimes passable for the heaviest teams. Our river has been known to close as early as the first week in December, and in other years, to be open as late as the last week in February, while the running ice may impede or interrupt navigation between the end of November and the end of February, sometimes as low down as the southeast corner of the state; the river is said, however, never to freeze over below Cape Girardeau. The Missouri river is sometimes closed in the latter

part of November, and has been known to remain firmly bridged over into the first week of March.

The climate of Missouri is, on the whole, a dry one, with strong evaporation, and an atmosphere but rarely overloaded with moisture.

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Whole Yr.
Clear or nearly clear days	30	33	40	40	143
Partially clear and variable days	39	47	48	39	173
Days when the sun remains obscured	21	12	4	12	49

Our summer rains mostly descend with great abundance, and in a comparatively short time, so that the average (13 inches) of summer rain falls in 70 hours, distributed over twenty-four days, while the 7 inches of winter rain (and snow) descend in 160 hours and on 22 days. The days on which it rains vary between 68 and 115 in the year. On the average we have 92 days in the year on which it rains. Our rains last from a fraction of an hour to a few hours, and very rarely extend through the 24 hours.

Snow is rather scarce in our climate, and rarely continually covers the ground for more than a few days or a week. In some years, it amounted, when melted to 5½ inches; in others to only one-half inch; the average is about 2⅓ inches.

The atmospherical pressure (indicated by the stage of the barometer) is with us, in summer, more uniform and regular than on the Atlantic coast, while in winter it fluctuates considerably, and often very rapidly. The average barometrical pressure is highest in January, falls till May, and gradually rises again until January; it is most variable from November to March, and least so from June to August.

HEALTHFULNESS OF THE STATE.

Authentic reports to the Health Board of St. Louis is have shown that the annual sickness rate of the city of St. Louis about seventeen and a half days to each member of the population. Dr. Boardman, of Boston, has ascertained the sickness rate of the city of Boston to be about twenty-four days of annual sickness to each individual. The general correctness of these conclusions are further substantiated by army statistics. Dr. Playfair, of England, after careful inquiry, computed the ratio of one death to twenty-eight cases of sickness in a mixed population.

The state of Massachusetts has for many years had a state board of Health, by whom sanitary improvements have been diligently and scien tifically prosecuted, under state authority; and the annual death-rate has thereby been somewhat reduced. In 1870 Massachusetts had a population of 1,457,351 and there were during the same period 25,859 deaths from all causes. A mortality equal to 1.77 per cent of the population. At

the same time Missouri had a population of 1,721,295, and there were during that year 27,982 deaths from all causes. A mortality rate equivalent to 1.63 per cent. of the population. It thus appears, if the calculation is made and the relative proportion between the populations and the death rates of the two states maintained, that vital security is greater in Missouri, as compared with Massachusetts, to an extent represented by the annual saving of 2,474 lives. But this is not all. The authorities on vital statistics estimate that two persons are constantly sick for every one that dies; and Dr. Jarvis shows, from the experience of health-assurance companies in this country, that on an average each person loses from 19 to 20 days per year by sickness. Then we have this result: Two persons sick to one death, equal 4,948, multiplied by 20, gives 98,960 days per year less of sickness in Missouri than in Massachusetts, in proportion to population. Then reckon the amount of care and anxiety and suffering and the loss of time, and cost for nursing and medicines and doctor's bills—and you will begin to get some idea of what these figures really mean, in favor of our state, with its dry, salubrious climate, in comparison with Massachusetts, the only other state for which the figures were at hand to make the comparison.

AGRICULTURE.

The Missouri state board of agriculture was created a body corporate by statute, in 1877, and it was provided that the governor, the state superintendent of schools, the president of the state university and the dean of the state agricultural college, should be *ex-officio* members of the board. The officers of the secretary and treasurer are required to be at the agricultural college, at Columbia, in Boone county; and the annual meetings are to be held there, on the first Wednesday of November in each year. The presidents or duly authorized delegates of county agricultural societies, are rightful members of the state board, "for deliberation and consultation as to the wants, prospects and condition of the agricultural interests of the state, to receive the reports of district and county societies, and to fill by elections all vacancies in the board."

The law further provides that, "It shall be the duty of all agricultural and horticultural societies, organized and established in accordance with the laws of this state, to make a full report of their transactions to the Missouri state board of agriculture, at each annual meeting thereof."

The state board is required "to make an annual report to the general assembly of the state, embracing the proceedings of the board for the past year, and an abstract of the reports and proceedings of the several agricultural and horticultural societies, as well as a general view of the condition of agriculture and horticulture throughout the state, accompanied by such recommendations, including especially such a system of

public instruction upon those subjects as may be deemed interesting and useful." Provision is then made for printing fourteen thousand copies (two thousand in the German language), for distribution to all who will use them.

OUR STAPLE CROPS.

First of all the crops grown in the state, in amount and value, is *Indian corn*. There is not a county in the state in which it is not successfully and profitably grown. The broad alluvial bottoms along our great rivers yield immense crops of this valuable cereal, and our fertile prairies are but little, if any, behind them in their yield.

Next in importance among the cereals is *wheat*, which grows and yields well in every part of the state. Except in a few northern counties, spring wheat is but little grown, the main attention being bestowed upon the winter varieties, which are especially a favorite crop upon the *loess* and clay loams, and upon the oak uplands of the state. The well known fact that the best flour to stand transportation and exposure in hot and humid climates, is made from wheat grown toward the southern border of the wheat zone, has made Missouri flour a favorite for shipment to South American markets. Flour made in Missouri, from Missouri wheat, won the *Medal of Merit* at the World's Exposition, at Vienna, in 1873. The average yield and the certainty of the wheat crop in Missouri, give the state a high rank among the states producing this cereal.

Oats grow and yield well in the state, producing heavy straw, plump and heavy grains; but the crop does not figure very largely in our markets, being mainly grown for home consumption.

Tobacco, of two or three varieties, grows well, and Missouri tobacco enjoys a fine reputation for excellence. The state embraces some of the best tobacco lands in the country. It is a staple in nearly every county in the state, and some of the counties make it a leading crop. Missouri ranks sixth in its production.

Cotton, except in small patches for home use, is raised only in the southern counties of the state. Stoddard, Scott, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Mississippi and Lawrence, all raise more or less for shipment, and, in some of the counties named, it is an important crop.

Potatoes grow well, and on most of our soils yield large crops. They are of fine quality generally.

Sweet Potatoes grow upon our sandy soils to great size and excellence, and our farmers raise a great abundance for home use, and the city markets are always well supplied.

Sorghum, and other varieties of the Chinese sugar cane, are extensively grown, and many thousands of gallons of syrup are annually made for home use. Recent improvements in manufacturing sugar from these

syrups bid fair to increase the value and importance of this branch of husbandry.

Broom Corn is extensively grown in Missouri, and the brush being longer and finer than that grown in the eastern states, commands a much better price in market.

Buckwheat, Castor Beans, White Beans, Peas and Hops, are all successfully grown and made profitable crops.

Garden Vegetables are produced in great profusion and variety, and the more arid regions of western Kansas and New Mexico, and the mining districts of Colorado, afford an ever-increasing market for these and other agricultural products from our state. Watermelons, muskmelons, etc., grow to great perfection, and are shipped in large quantities from some portions of the state to cities farther north.

The U. S. forestry statistics of 1875, give Missouri 21,707,220 acres of land in farms; 20,116,786 acres not in farms; of wood land in farms there were 8,965,229 acres, and the total woodlands in the state was reported as 19,623,619 acres.

There is a curious bit of agricultural history which illustrates the rapid development of the western country, and at the same time shows, by the inevitable logic of events already transpired, the magnificent position of Missouri as the greatest wheat center on the globe. In 1849 the center of the wheat product of the United States was the meridian of 81 ° west of Greenwich, passing north and south through the eastern border counties of Ohio. In 1859 that line had moved westward a little more than two degrees of longitude, and passed through the eastern border counties of Indiana, the city of Fort Wayne being on the line. In 1869 the wheat center had moved not quite two degrees further west, and was that year a few miles west of Chicago and Milwaukee; and the center of our National corn crop was on the same line at this time. In 1877 this line had moved still further west, and was now represented by a line drawn on a map of the United States from Marquette, on Lake Superior, down through Janesville, Wisconsin, and through Mendota, LaSalle, Vandalia and Cairo, in Illinois. The corn center will not move much if any further west; but the wheat center, by reason of the rapid development of this crop in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, is now, in 1881, as far west as St. Louis; and it will not be likely to migrate further than Jefferson City at any time in the future, because there is no important wheat-growing territory further west still unoccupied. The new settlements westward must be chiefly by mining and manufacturing peoples, hence, consumers rather than producers of the great cereal crops.

The conclusion of the whole matter, then, is that St. Louis is now, and will for several decades continue to be, practically on the center line of the aggregate product of wheat and corn in the United States, propor-

tioned from east to west limits of the national domain. And this fact assures Missouri of pre-eminent commercial rank among the grand sisterhood of states.

The following table shows the number of pounds weight which constitute a lawful bushel in Missouri, of the different articles named, as established in 1879:

Articles.	No. lbs. per bu.	Articles.	No. lbs. per bu.
Wheat	60	Orchard Grass	14
Corn, shelled	56	Buckwheat	52
Corn in ear	70	Onions	57
Corn Meal	50	Top Onion Sets	28
Rye	56	Peas, whole, dry	60
Oats	32	Split Peas	60
Barley	48	Dried Apples	24
Irish Potatoes	60	Dried Peaches	33
Sweet Potatoes	56	Malt	38
Beans, White	60	Salt	50
Castor Beans	46	Coal	80
Bran	20	Peanuts, dry Southern	22
Clover Seed	60	Cotton Seed	33
Timothy Seed	45	Parsnips	44
Hungarian Seed	48	Common Turnips	42
Hemp Seed	44	Carrots	50
Flaxseed	56	Rutabagas	50
Millet Seed	50	Green Peas, unshelled	56
Red-top Seed or Herd's Grass	14	Green Beans, unshelled	56
Osage Orange Seed	36	Green Apples	48
Sorghum Seed	42	Green Peaches	48
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed	14	Green Pears	48

The standard bushel for coke and charcoal is to contain 2,680 cubic inches; apple barrels, length, 28½ inches; chines, ⅜ of an inch at ends; diameter of head, 17¼ inches; inside diameter at the center of the barrel, 20½ inches.

HORTICULTURE.

The state horticultural society was organized in January, 1859, and has kept up its annual meetings in spite of all difficulties. Each congressional district of the state is classed as a separate horticultural district, and is represented in the society by a vice-president, who is expected to keep himself posted on the interests of this industry in his district, and make report (or procure some one to do it), at the annual meeting. The officers of this society for 1880, were: President, Hon. Norman J. Colman, St. Louis; Vice Presidents: 1st congressional district, H. Michel, St. Louis; 2d, Dr. C. W. Spaulding, Cliff Cave; 3d, J. Rhodes, Bridgeton; 4th, H. D. Wilson, Cape Girardeau; 5th, W. S. Jewett, Crystal City; 6th, M.

S. Roundtree, Springfield; 7th, E. Brown, Sedalia; 8th, Z. S. Ragan, Independence; 9th, J. Madinger, St. Joseph; 10th, W. H. Miller, Chilicothe; 11th, G. Husmann, Columbia; 12th, J. Hawkins, Hannibal; 13th, W. Stark, Louisiana.

Apples.—All the standard varieties of the temperate zone are raised in their highest perfection in the state of Missouri; but in such a large area of country as our state comprises, and with such a great variety of soils, and other conditions, each different kind has its locality of best success. It is therefore not possible to indicate what varieties are best for the state; each district will have its favorites. At the national exhibit, in 1878, Missouri showed one hundred and forty plates of apples. Distinguished pomologists assert that ten counties in north Missouri can show apples in as great variety and perfection as any ten other states in the Union.

Perhaps no better proof can be given of the general excellence of Missouri fruits than the fact that at the meeting of the American pomological society, in September, 1878, medals were awarded to Missouri for the best displays of apples, pears and wines, and also one for the best general display of fruits. These honors were gained in competition with every state in the union, represented by their choicest fruits, and at an exhibition held at Rochester, New York, which had long been regarded as the very center of the fruit growing interests of the country. The fruits exhibited on that occasion were from different parts of the state. St. Joseph, Independence, Morrison, Columbia, Hermann, St. Louis county, Boone county, and other districts were represented, and shared the honors of our great victory.

The varieties that appear to have received most favor at the meeting of our state agricultural society, in 1880, were Ben Davis, Winesap, Jonathan, Dominie, Rawle's Janet, Milam, Northern Spy, Carthouse, Newtown Pippin, Summer Pippin, Red June, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Late Summer, Dutchess of Oldenburg, Early Pennock, St. Lawrence, Maiden Blush, Rambo, Grimes' Golden, Limber Twig, Little Romanite.

Peaches.—The southeastern portion of the state, along the line of the Iron Mountain railroad, and the western portion, where the marly deposits are so rich and extensive, are pre-eminently the peach districts, and in these regions the peach seems almost indigenous, never failing to produce abundant crops; and yet fruit-growers in these districts say that they are never able to supply the demand, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado taking all from the western region, and St. Louis having to draw upon other states for her supplies. Peaches may be relied upon as a profitable crop in all that part of the state south of the Missouri river, and, indeed, are largely grown much further north, St. Joseph exporting large amounts.

In some localities the trees have occasionally been winter-killed, when not in suitable soil or not sheltered; but, on the whole, Missouri may fairly be set down as a peach-growing state. Mr. R. Lynn, of Rockport, in the northwest part of the state, says he has raised three good paying crops of peaches in seven years, the first crop being the third year from planting; his best crop was in 1878.

PEARS.—Pears do well throughout the state, especially in the region of Clay, Jackson and Cass counties. The trees attain a great size and age—a diameter of from twelve to fifteen inches is common; and there are trees a short distance south of St. Louis over two hundred years old, and still bearing full crops. The pear, although the most luscious fruit grown in northern latitudes, is also one of the most difficult to raise successfully—hence it is a matter of reasonable pride and gratification that this fruit has done so well in our state. At the national pomological exhibition, of 1878, there were from this state: From the Missouri Valley horticultural society, Kansas City, twenty varieties of pears; from Jacob Rhodes, Bridgeton, nine varieties; from J. Madinger, St. Joseph, six varieties; from W. Stark, Louisiana, two varieties. Some of the finest specimens at the exhibition were grown near St. Louis, on stocks of the white thorn.

GRAPES.—For several years the chief fruit-growing interest of our state seemed to center on the grape—at least, it was more discussed and advocated in fashionable circles, than all the other fruits put together. The anti-prohibition sentiment rallied around the grape-growing industry for the manufacture of native wines, as the great panacea for all the ills and horrors of intemperance. But aside from any matter of sentiment in the case, it does seem as though we excel all other states of the Union in the variety and richness of our grapes, both of native and cultivated varieties.

From Prof. Swallow's report on the country along the lines of the southwestern branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad, published in 1859, we learn that seven different native grapes have been found in Missouri. 1. *Vitis Labrusca*, commonly called "fox grape." The Isabella, Catawba, Schuylkill and Bland's seedling, are cultivated and popular varieties derived from this wild grape. 2. *Vitis Aestivalis*, or "summer grape." This is found in all parts of the state. 3. *Vitis Cordifolia;* winter grape, or "frost grape" as it is more commonly called. 4. *Vitis Riparia*, or "river grape," grows along streams and is quite large. 5. *Vitis Vulpina;* called also Muscadine. It grows mostly in the south part of the state, and is a large fine fruit. The cultivated grape called Scuppernong is derived from this wild variety. 6. *Vitis Bipinnata;* found in Cape Girardeau and Pemiscot counties. 7. *Vitis Indivisa;* found in central and western counties.

GRASSES.

There are few or no grasses that are *peculiar* to Missouri; and fortunately so, for there is no permanent advantage in being adapted to peculiar crops any more than in being a peculiar people. The great blessings of life are universal and widespread. It results that all the valuable members of this great and beneficial family of plants are adapted to and capable of being introduced and cultivated in this state. Flint, in his standard work on grasses, says: "Whoever has blue grass has the basis of all agricultural prosperity, and that man, if he have not the finest horses, cattle and sheep, has no one to blame but himself. Others, in other circumstances, may do well. He can hardly avoid doing well if he will try."

Blue grass is indigenous in Missouri. When the timber is removed it springs up spontaneously on the land, and, when the prairie is reclaimed, it soon takes possession and supersedes all other grasses. This famous grass is the foundation on which the mighty stock industry of Kentucky* has been built, and has given a world-renowned reputation to its fine blood horses, cattle and sheep. The combing-wool sheep and the fine mutton breeds have obtained a national reputation for wool and mutton in that state, and their usefulness has but begun. What blue grass has done for Kentucky, it is now doing for Missouri. An acre of this grass is worth an acre of corn.

Recent experience has proved that alfalfa or lucerne, that most fattening of all grasses, grows luxuriantly in this region, yielding each year three or four good crops of hay.

THE "GRASSHOPPER" IN MISSOURI.

As early as 1867, our state board of agriculture reported destruction by grasshoppers (the Rocky Mountain locust,) in the western part of the state the previous fall; and also, that there had been visitations more or less injurious in former years. But their greatest and most grievous invasion occurred in the fall of 1874, when 33 counties of western Missouri suffered from their ruthless ravages. Our state entomologist, Prof. C. V. Riley, made such a thorough, diligent and masterful study of their origin and habits, and the causes, methods and consequences of their migrations, that he became the standard authority on grasshoppers all over the civilized world. In 1876 the government appointed a special commission of entomologists to investigate the character and movements of these pests, and report for the benefit of the whole infested region, which comprised the country west of St. Paul, Minnesota, Jefferson City, Missouri, and Galveston, Texas, ranging from the Gulf of Mexico on the south, to

* "Kentucky blue grass," (so-called), is not native to that state: it is the same as the English spear grass, the New England June grass, or meadow grass—or, in botanical language, *poa pratensis*.

Lake Winnipeg and Manitoba in the British possessions northward, and as far west as the headquarters of the Columbia river. The most prominent scientists on this commission were our own Prof. Riley, and Prof. Samuel Aughey, of the state university of Nebraska.

The results of this United States commission were little if anything more than a tedious elaboration of what Prof. Riley had presented in three annual reports as state entomologist of Missouri. No new points of any special importance were discovered concerning them. The development of this subject, therefore, belongs to the history of what Missouri has done for science, for agriculture and for the public weal. In his seventh annual report to our state board of agriculture, 1875, Prof. Riley says:

"There is some difference of opinion as to the precise natural habitat and breeding places of these insects, but the facts all indicate that it is by nature a denizen of high altitudes, breeding in the valleys, parks and plateaus of the Rocky Mountain region of Colorado, and especially of Montana, Wyoming and British America. Prof. Cyrus Thomas, who has had an excellent opportunity of studying it, through his connection with Hayden's geological survey of the territories, reports it as occurring from Texas to British America, and from the Mississippi westward to the Sierra Nevada range. But in all this vast extent of country, and especially in the more southern latitudes, there is every reason to believe that it breeds only on the higher mountain elevations, and where the atmosphere is very dry and attenuated, and the soil, seldom, if ever, gets soaked with moisture. Prof. Thomas found it most numerous in all stages of growth, along the higher valleys and canyons of Colorado, tracing it up above the perennial snows, where the insects must have hatched, as it was found in the adolescent stage. In crossing the mountains in Colorado, it often gets chilled in passing snows, and thus perishes in immense numbers, where bears delight to feast upon it. My own belief is that the insect is at home in the higher altitudes of Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, northwest Dakota, and British America. It breeds in all this region, but particularly on the vast hot and dry plains and plateaus of the last named territories, and on the plains west of the mountains; its range being bounded, perhaps, on the east by that of the buffalo grass.

"Mr. Wm. N. Byers, of Denver, Colorado, shows that they hatch in immense quantities in the valleys of the three forks of the Missouri river and along the Yellowstone, and how they move on from there, when fledged, in a southeast direction, at about ten miles a day. The swarms of 1867 were traced, as he states, from their hatching grounds in west Dakota, and Montana, along the east flank of the Rocky Mountains, in the valleys and plains of the Black Hills, and between them and the main Rocky Mountain range. It all this immense stretch of country, as is well known, there are immense tracts of barren, almost desert land, while other tracts for hundreds of miles bear only a scanty vegetation, the short buffalo grass of the more fertile prairies giving way now to a more luxuriant vegetation along the water courses, now to the sage bush and a few cacti. Another physical peculiarity is found in the fact that while the

spring on these immense plains often opens as early, even away up into British America, as it does with us in the latitude of St. Louis, yet the vegetation is often dried and actually burned out before the first of July, so that not a green thing is to be found. Our Rocky Mountain locust, therefore, hatching out in untold myriads in the hot sandy plains, five or six thousand feet above the level of the sea, will often perish in immense numbers if the scant vegetation of its native home dries up before it acquires wings; but if the season is propitious, and the insect becomes fledged before its food supplies is exhausted, the newly acquired wings prove its salvation. It may also become periodically so prodigiously multiplied in its native breeding place, that, even in favorable seasons, everything green is devoured by the time it becomes winged.

"In either case, prompted by that most exigent law of hunger—spurred on for very life—it rises in immense clouds in the air to seek for fresh pastures where it may stay its ravenous appetite. Borne along by prevailing winds that sweep over these immense treeless plains from the northwest, often at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, the darkening locust clouds are soon carried into the more moist and fertile country to the southeast, where, with sharpened appetites, they fall upon the crops like a plague and a blight.

"Many of the more feeble or of the more recently fledged perish, no doubt, on he way, but the main army succeeds, with favorable wind, in bridging over the parched country which offers no nourishment. The hotter and dryer the season, and the greater the extent of the drouth, the earlier will they be prompted to migrate, and the farther will they push on to the east and south.

"The comparatively sudden change from the attenuated and dry atmosphere of five to eight thousand feet or more above the sea level, to the more humid and dense atmosphere of one thousand feet below that level, does not agree with them. The first generation hatched in this low country is unhealthy, and the few that attain maturity do not breed, but become intestate and go to the dogs. At least such is the case in our own state and the whole of the Mississippi valley proper. As we go west or northwest and approach nearer and nearer the insect's native home, the power to propagate itself and become localized, becomes, of course, greater and greater, until at last we reach the country where it is found perpetually. Thus in the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska the progeny from the mountain swarms may multiply to the second or even third generation, and wing their way in more local and feeble bevies to the country east and south. Yet eventually they vanish from off the face of the earth, unless fortunate enough to be carried back by favorable winds to the high and dry country where they flourish.

"That they often instinctively seek to return to their native haunts is proven by the fact that they are often seen flying early in the season in a northwesterly direction. As a rule, however, the wind which saved the first comers from starvation by bearing them away from their native home, keeps them and their issue to the east and south, and thus, in the end proves their destruction. For in the Mississippi valley they are doomed, sooner or later. There is nothing more certain than that the insect is not antochthonous in west Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, or even Minnesota, and that when forced to migrate from its native home, from the causes already mentioned, it no longer thrives in this country."

February 23, 1877, our state legislature passed a law providing for the payment of a bounty of one dollar per bushel in March, fifty cents per bushel in April, and twenty-five cents per bushel in May, for grasshoppers; and five dollars per bushel for their eggs at any time. Nebraska did still better, by making every road supervisor in the state a grasshopper policeman, and giving him authority to call out every man from sixteen to sixty years old, to spend two days killing young grasshoppers from the time they begin to hatch in the spring.

All the grasshopper states now have some sort of protective laws; and if another invasion occurs, by concerted and organized effort the amount of damage suffered can be reduced to a small per cent as compared with our last "plague of the locusts."

PART III.—NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

NAVIGATION—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

It is not certainly known just what modes of navigation were used by the prehistoric mound-builders, although we have some relics of their time, or possibly of a still earlier race, which are deemed to show that they made wooden dug-outs or troughs, by burning them into a sort of boat-like shape and condition. And it is supposed that, prior to this they lashed together logs or fragments of drift-wood, and made rude rafts upon which they could cross rivers or float down, but of course could not return with them. Some remains have been found in northwestern Iowa* which are supposed to prove that men used wooden dug-out boats during the age when Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska were the bottom of a vast inland sea or lake, into which the Missouri and Platte rivers emptied their muddy waters and deposited what Prof. Swallow calls the "bluff formation" over these states; and Prof. Whitney found in California undisputable proof of man's existence there a whole geological age prior to the period when the great fresh water Missouri sea existed, (see note to chart, on page 67); hence the fact that raft and dug-out navigation was in use among the islands and shallows of this immense mud-lake or inland sea, seems not improbable.

However, the modern Indians, before the white man appeared in these western wilds, had the art of making light and elegant canoes of birch bark, and could manage them in the water with wonderful skill. They made long journeys in them, both up and down stream; and when they wanted to go from one stream to another these canoes were so light that two men could carry one on their shoulders and march twenty or twenty-five miles a day with it if necessary. But they were too light and frail for the freighting service of the white man's commerce.

* Reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its St. Louis meeting, in August, 1878, by W. J. McGee, geologist, of Farley, Iowa.

The European explorers of this new world utilized the Indian canoes as far as practicable, often making considerable voyages in them; sometimes two were lashed together by means of coupling poles laid across on top of them, thus making a boat with two hulls. This rig could not be upset, and was easy to tow or paddle, besides making a sort of overdeck on which to carry baggage. But the thin, frail material was too easily punctured to be safe, and boats made of plank were always in demand. At first the boats were built in the "scow" fashion, with full width flat bottom and full width sled-runner bow. But they soon learned that in order to make any headway going up stream they must adopt the keel bottom and water-cutter prow style; and for more than a hundred years the traffic of all our navigable western rivers was carried on mainly by means of what were called keel-boats. The manner of propelling them up stream we have described elsewhere.

THE LEWIS AND CLARKE EXPEDITION.

The Missouri river was first opened to commerce and geography by Lewis and Clarke, who were commissioned by President Jefferson, in 1803, to explore it. They left St. Louis May 14, 1804. The outfit consisted of twenty-six men; one keel-boat fifty-five feet long, drawing three feet of water, and provided with one large square sail and twenty-two oars. Also. two open boats, one of six, and one of seven oars. May 16th they were at St. Charles; on the 25th they reached LaCharrette, a small village sixty-five miles above the mouth of the river, not far from where Marthasville, in Warren county, is now located, and which was the last white settlement up the river. June 1st they reached the mouth of the Osage river, which was so called because the Osage tribe of Indians dwelt along its course. June 26th, they reached the mouth of the Kansas river, where Kansas City now flourishes in all her glory, and remained here two days for rest and repairs. The Kansas tribe of Indians had two villages in this vicinity. July 8th they were at the mouth of the Nodawa, where now is the village of Amazonia, in Andrew county; and on the 11th they landed at the mouth of the Nemaha river. On the 14th they passed the mouth of the Nishnabotna river, and noted that it was only 300 yards distant from the Missouri at a point twelve miles above its mouth.

This was their last point within the boundaries of the present state of Missouri. St. Louis was then the territorial capital of the whole region they were to explore through to the mouth of the Columbia river on the Pacific coast. This was one of the great exploring adventures of the world's history, and its narrative is full of romantic and thrilling interest, but space forbids its presentation here. The party followed up the entire length of the Missouri river, then down the Columbia to the Pacific ocean, reaching that point November 14th, 1805. Here they wintered; and on March 23d, 1806, they started on their return trip by the same

route, arriving at St. Louis September 23d, at 12 o'clock—not a man missing from the party that first started out; and the people of St. Louis gave them an enthusiastic ovation.

FIRST STEAMBOATS IN MISSOURI.

Steam came at last, and revolutionized the business of navigation and commerce throughout the world. The first steamboat that ever lashed the Missouri shore with its waves, or made our river hills and forests echo back her pulsating puffs, was the "General Pike," from Louisville, which landed at St. Louis, August 2, 1817. Such boats had passed a few times up and down the whole length of the Ohio river, and between Louisville and New Orleans, before this, so that the people of St. Louis had heard about them from the keel-boat navigators. They were therefore overjoyed when the first one landed at the foot of their main business street, and thus placed them for the first time in steam communication with the rest of the civilized world. The event was celebrated with the most enthusiastic manifestations of delight by the ringing of bells, firing of guns, floating of flags and streamers, building of bonfires, etc. The second one, the "Constitution," arrived October 2; and from that onward the arrival of steamboats became a very commonplace affair.

The first boat that ever entered the Missouri river was the "Independence," commanded by Captain Nelson. She left St. Louis May 15, 1819, and on the 28th arrived at Franklin, a flourishing young city that stood on the north bank of the Missouri river, opposite where Boonville is now located. There was a U. S. land office at Franklin, and it was the metropolis of the up-Missouri region, or as it was then called, the "Boone's Lick Country."* When this first steamboat arrived the citizens got up a grand reception and public dinner in honor of the captain and crew. The boat proceeded up as far as the mouth of the Chariton river, where there was then a small village called Chariton, but from that point turned back, picking up freight for St. Louis and Louisville at the settlements as she passed down. The town site of Old Franklin was long ago all washed away, and the Missouri river now flows over the very spot where then were going on all the industries of a busy, thriving, populous young city.

The second steamboat to enter the Missouri river (and what is given in most histories as the first) was in connection with Major S. H. Long's U. S. exploring expedition, and occurred June 21, 1819, not quite a month after the trip of the "Independence." Major Long's fleet consisted of four steamboats, the "Western Engineer," "Expedition," "Thomas Jefferson" and "R. M. Johnson," together with nine keel-boats. The "Jefferson," however, was wrecked and lost a few days after. The

*Daniel Boone had first explored this region and discovered some rich salt springs, and two of his sons manufactured salt and shipped it from Franklin for several years.

"Western Engineer" was a double stern wheel boat, and had projecting from her bow a figure-head representing a huge open-jawed, red-mouthed, forked-tongued serpent, and out of this hideous orifice the puffs of steam escaped from the engines. The men on board had many a hearty laugh from watching the Indians on shore. When the strange monster came in sight, rolling out smoke and sparks from its chimney like a fiery mane, and puffing great mouthfuls of steam from its wide open jaws, they would look an instant, then yell, and run like deer to hide away from their terrible visitor. They thought it was the Spirit of Evil, the very devil himself, coming to devour them. But their ideas and their actions were not a whit more foolish than those of the sailors on the Hudson river, who leaped from their vessels and swam ashore to hide, when Fulton's first steamboat came puffing and glaring and smoking and splashing toward them, like a wheezy demon broke loose from the bottomless pit. Major Long was engaged five years in exploring all the region between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains which is drained by the Missouri and its tributaries; and his steamboats were certainly the first that ever passed up the Missouri to any great distance. Long's Peak, in Colorado, 14,272 feet high, was named after him.

From this time forward the commerce and travel by steamboats to and from St. Louis grew rapidly into enormous proportions, and small towns sprung up in quick succession on every stream where a boat with paddle wheels could make its way. For half a century steamboating was the most economical and expeditious mode of commerce in vogue for inland traffic; and Missouri, with her whole eastern boundary washed by the "Father of Waters," and the equally large and navigable "Big Muddy" meandering entirely across her territory from east to west, and for nearly two hundred miles along her northwestern border, became an imperial center of the steamboating interest and industry.

About 1830 the art of constructing iron-railed traffic-ways, with steam-propelled carriages upon them, began to be developed in our eastern states. But it was not until 1855 that these new devices for quick transit began to affect the steamboating interests of Missouri. (The first railroads to St. Louis were opened in that year; the railroad history of the state will be found in another place.) Then commenced the memorable struggle of the western steamboat interests, with headquarters at St. Louis, to prevent any railroad bridge from being built across the Mississippi, Missouri or Ohio rivers. They held that such structures would inevitably be an artificial obstruction to the free and safe navigation of these great natural highways. But it was evident enough to clear-thinking people that the steamboat business must decline if railroads were permitted to cross the great rivers without the expense of breaking bulk, and this was the "true inwardness" of the anti-railroad bridge

combination. The issue was made against the first railroad bridge that ever spanned the Mississippi, the one at Rock Island, Illinois. In a long course of controversy and litigation the railroads came out ahead, and steamboating gradually declined, both in the freight and passenger traffic, to less than half its former proportions.

However, the tables have been turned again; and now, in 1881,

THE BARGE SYSTEM

has suddenly leaped forth to break the threatening power of monopoly which the great east and west railroad lines for a while enjoyed.

The first step in the historic progress of this grand revolution in the commercial relations and connections of the entire Mississippi and Missouri valley regions, was the successful construction of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river by Capt. James B. Eads, a worthy and distinguished citizen of St. Louis. This great enterprise was undertaken by Capt. Eads under an act of congress approved March 3d, 1875. It required him to obtain a channel 20 feet deep and 200 feet wide at the bottom, within thirty months from the passage of the act, upon which a payment of $500,000 would be made; and upon obtaining channels of two feet additional depth, with correspondingly increased widths at bottom, until a depth of 30 feet and a width at bottom of 350 feet was secured, payments of $500,000 were to be made, with additional payments for maintenance of channel. The total cost to the government of a channel 30 feet deep by 350 feet wide would be $5,250,000. Capt. Eads was also to receive $100,000 per year for twenty years, to keep the works in repair and maintain the channel.

Before the jetty works were commenced, there existed an immense bar of sand or silt, with a depth of only eight feet of water over it, between the deep water of the Mississippi and the navigable water of the Gulf. But at the close of the year there was a wide and ample channel of 23½ feet; and for the greater portion of the distance between the jetties, over this same bar, there was a channel from 28 to 35 feet deep. The scheme has been so entirely successful that it has attained a world-wide celebrity and commercial importance, owing to the fact that the largest class of sea-going vessels can now be towed in and out of the Mississippi river without risk or difficulty; and it is this achievement by our honored fellow-citizen which has made possible the success of the grain-barge system of shipments from St. Louis direct to Europe, that is now revolutionizing the entire trade and commerce of the major half of the United States. The following facts will serve to show what has already been accomplished in this direction.

The total shipments of grain by the barge lines from St. Louis to New Orleans in the month of March 1881, was 2,348,093 bushels.

The St. Louis *Republican* of April 2d, 1881, stated:

"There were started from St. Louis yesterday about eighty trains of grain to New Orleans, or what amounts to the same thing, three different barge companies started tows down the river with 567,000 bushels of grain. This amount would have filled about 1,200 railway cars, and would have taken eighty trains of fifteen cars or sixty trains of twenty cars each to transport. All this grain was put into fifteen barges, and a matter of 2,600 tons of miscellaneous freight besides. All these three tow-boats started down the river with a freight list that would have filled between thirteen and fourteen hundred railway cars, and will be delivered to New Orleans in from five to nine days.

"The exact statement of the cost of transportation of flour from St. Louis via New Orleans to Liverpool and to Boston, per barrel, is ninety cents freight and four cents drayage to boat at levee at St. Louis, or ninety-four cents to Liverpool, while the freight per barrel to Boston by rail, in car-loads of one hundred and twenty-five barrels, from East St. Louis, is ninety-one cents, or from St. Louis (eight cents transfer across the bridge added,) ninety-nine cents, or five cents less to Liverpool by river and ocean, than by rail to Boston. This rate to Liverpool via New Orleans was negotiated March 30 by the St. Louis, New Orleans and Foreign Dispatch Company."

George H. Morgan, Esq., secretary of the St. Louis "Merchant's Exchange," furnished the writer of this history with the following statement of grain shipments by barge line from St. Louis to New Orleans:

1881.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
February	232,248	126,770		22,423
March	796,710	1,541,505	25,162	
April	819,038	1,312,432	24,916	
Total	1,847,996	2,980,707	50,078	22,423

Thus it will be seen that the tide has fairly turned; that St. Louis is now practically a commercial seaport, and will, within the next twelve months, become the greatest grain-shipping city on the American continent.

RAILROADS IN MISSOURI.

The earliest account of any movement in this state with regard to railroads is to the effect that on the 20th of April, 1835, a railroad convention was held in St. Louis, and resolutions were adopted in favor of building two railroads—one from St. Louis to Fayette, in Howard county; and the other one southward to Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, etc.* The reason for projecting a railroad from St. Louis into the great iron region is obvious enough; but why they should at that early day have thought of building more than one hundred and fifty miles of railroad to reach a town that was only twelve miles from Old Franklin, on the banks of the Missouri river, is an unsolved mystery. It indicates, at least, that those "early

*The first steam railroad in this country was the Baltimore and Susquehanna line, in 1830; though horse railroads had been used before, especially at coal mines and marble quarries, and in two cases engines had been used on such roads.

fathers" were not under the control of any narrow or shallow views concerning the practical value of railroads, or the future grandeur of St. Louis as the central point for all trans-Mississippi traffic. In this first railroad convention ever held west of the Allegheny Mountains there were sixty-four delegates in attendance, representing eleven counties; but practically nothing ever came of their deliberations.

In 1840 a State Board of Internal Improvement was created, and it made a survey for a railroad from St. Louis to the Iron Mountain, by the way of Big River. February 7th, 1849, Col. Thomas H. Benton, senator from Missouri, introduced into the U. S. senate a bill to provide for the location and construction of a central national road from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi river, to be an iron railway where practicable, and the rest a wagon way. February 20th, same year, a public meeting was held in St. Louis, which petitioned the legislature for a charter and right-of-way for a railway across the state from St. Louis to the western boundary; and on the 12th of March this charter was granted.

Next a meeting was held which called a national convention at St. Louis to consider the project of a national Pacific railway across the continent. This convention was held October 15, 16, 17, 18, 1849. Fifteen states were represented; the grand project was warmly commended, and a strong memorial sent to Congress asking the public authorities to take some action in the matter.

Such was the beginning of definite moves toward a trans-continental railroad.

The Missouri Pacific was the first railroad commenced and first finished in the State. Incorporated March 12, 1849; authorized capital $10,000,000; opened to Cheltenham, March 23, 1852; amount of state aid, $7,000,000; St. Louis county aid $700,000; land sold, 127,209 acres; entire length from St. Louis to Kansas City, 382 miles; total cost, $14,382,208.

The successive stages of its construction were: Chartered, March 12, 1859; first ground broken, by Mayor Kennett of St. Louis, July 4, 1851; road opened to Cheltenham, Dec. 23, 1852; to Kirkwood in May, and to Franklin July 23, 1853; completed to Washington, February 11, 1855; to Hermann, August 7, the same year;* and to Jefferson City, March 12, 1856; completed to California in Moniteau county, May, 14, 1858; to Tipton, July 26, same year; and to Syracuse, August, 1, 1859; opened to Otter-

*November 1, 1855, a large excursion train left St. Louis to celebrate the opening of the railroad through to Medora station, about twenty miles beyond Hermann. It was a long train filled with business men of ths city and their families, and the occasion was one of great festivity and rejoicing. But while the train was crossing the Gasconade river the bridge gave way, and plunged cars, bridge and people in one mixed and horrible wreck into the gulf of waters fifty feet down. The president and chief engineer of the road, and 30 prominent citizens of St. Louis were killed, while scores of others were more or less injured. It was the first and the most terrible railroad accident that has ever occurred in the state.

ville, August 24, 1860; to Smithton, November 1, same year; and to Sedalia in February 1861. Here it stopped during the first two years of the war. But Pettis county voted $75,000 to aid it, and Jackson county $200,000. Commenced running trains to Dresden, May 10, 1863; to Warrensburg, July 3, 1864; in 1865 the road was opened to Holden, May 28; to Pleasant Hill, July 19; to Independence, September 19. Meanwhile work had been going on from Kansas City westward, the two gangs of workmen meeting at Independence; and on this 19th day of September, 1865, the last rail was laid and the last spike driven, which connected Missouri's two principal cities with iron bands unbroken from east to west line of the noble commonwealth. On the next day, the president of the road Mr. Daniel R. Garrison, left Kansas City at 3 A. M., and arrived in St. Louis at 5 P. M., thus making the first through trip over the completed line.

There is now not a county north of the Missouri river which has not one or more railroads within its limits; and of the seventy counties south of the Missouri, only 22 have no railroad reaching them. However, new roads and branches are being built each year, so that within a few years every county will be provided with good railroad facilities.

January 1, 1880, there were, in round numbers, 3,600 miles of railroad in operation in the state, embraced in about fifty different main lines and branches, allowned by thirty-five different corporations, and operated by twenty-five different companies, as shown in the following table:

Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe	22	Missouri Pacific	375
Burlington and Southwestern	64	Quincy, Missouri and Pacific	75
Cherry Valley	6	St. Joseph and Des Moines	45
Chicago and Alton	264	St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk	48
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	169½	St. Louis, Iron Mount'n and Southr'n	380
Crystal City	4	St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern	132½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	291½	St. Louis, Salem and Little Rock	45
Kansas City and Eastern	43	St. Louis and San Francisco	363½
Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Gulf	8	Springfield and Western Missouri	20
Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Blff's	198	Union Railway and Transit Company	1
Little River Valley and Arkansas	27	Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	655
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska	70	West End Narrow Guage	16
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	284		
Total			3,607

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

There are within the state 15,208 miles of postal routes, of which 10,426 miles are by stage and horseback, 575 miles by steamboat, and 4,207 miles by railroad, the whole involving a cost for the year 1878–9 of $768,904. There are 1,700 post towns—but four states in the union have a greater number. These are all offices of registration, where letters and parcels can be registered for transmission through the males to all parts of this and foreign countries. In 200 of these post-offices, money-orders may be purchased, payable at all similar offices in the United States, and a portion of them issue orders drawn on Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, etc.

There are in the state 562 telegraph stations, whence messages can be sent all over the telegraph world; 2,423 miles of line and 6,000 miles of wire.

MANUFACTURING.

The following statistics of the capital employed in manufacturing industries, and the amount of production, is collated from careful estimates made in 1876, the latest at hand, although it is well known that great increase of these industries has been made since that date. These estimates showed that the state then contained 14,245 manufacturing establishments, using 1,965 steam engines, representing 58,101 horse-power, 465 water wheels, equaling 7,972 horse-power, and employing 80,000 hands. The capital employed in manufacturing was about $100,000,000; the material used in 1876 amounted to about $140,000,000; the wages paid were $40,000,000, and the products put upon the market were over $250,000,000. Outside of St. Louis the leading manufacturing counties of the state are Jackson, about $2,000,000; Buchanan, $7,000,000; St. Charles, $4,500,000; Marion, $3,500,000; Franklin, $3,000,000; Greene, $1,500,000; Cape Girardeau, $1,500,000; Platte, Boone and Lafayette, upwards of $1,000,000 each, followed by several counties nearly reaching the last sum.

The products of the different lines of manufacturing interests are, approximately, as follows:

Flouring Mills	$30,000,000	Furniture	$5,000,000
Carpentering	20,000,000	Paints and painting	4,500,000
Meat Packing	20,000,000	Carriages and Wagons	4,500,000
Iron and Castings	15,000,000	Bricks	4,500,000
Tobacco	14,000,000	Marble, Stone-work and Masonry	4,000,000
Clothing	11,000,000	Bakery Products	4,000,000
Liquors	10,000,000	Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron	4,000,000
Lumber	10,000,000	Sash, Doors and Blinds	3,250,000
Bags and Bagging	7,000,000	Cooperage	3,000,000
Saddlery	7,000,000	Blacksmithing	3,000,000
Oil	6,000,000	Bridge Building	2,500,000
Machinery	6,000,000	Patent Medicines	2,500,000
Printing and Publishing	5,500,000	Soap and Candles	2,500,000
Molasses	5,000,000	Agricultural Implements	2,000,000
Boots and Shoes	5,000,000	Plumbing and Gas-fitting	2,000,000

Of the manufacturing in Missouri, more than three-fourths is done in St. Louis, which produced, in 1879, about $275,000,000 of manufactured articles. The city has, for some years past, ranked as the third in the United States in the amount of her manufactures, leaving a wide gap between her and Chicago and Boston, each of which cities manufactures a little more than one-half as much in amount as St. Louis, and leaves a doubt as to which of them is entitled to rank as the fourth manufacturing city.

FLOUR.—In St. Louis there are twenty-four flouring mills, having a daily productive capacity of 11,000 barrels. The total amount of flour received and manufactured by the dealers and millers of St. Louis, in

1879, was 4,154,757 barrels, of which over 3,000,000 were exported. They also made 425,963 barrels of corn meal and 28,595 barrels of hominy and grits. Of their exports, 619,103 barrels were sent to European nations and to South America.

COTTON.—There are in the city two mills, which consume from 15,000 to 20,000 bales annually. To supply the manufactured cotton goods annually sold in St. Louis will require mills of ten times the capacity of those now in operation.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

St. Louis is the commercial metropolis not only of the state of Missouri but also of the Mississippi and Missouri valley regions of country; and the history of Missouri is to a very large extent the history of St. Louis. There is so much concerning this imperial city embodied in other parts of this work that little need be added here.

St. Louis is situated upon the west bank of the Mississippi, at an altitude of four hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is far above the highest floods that ever swell the Father of Waters. Its latitude is 38 deg., 37 min., 28 sec., north, and its longitude 90 deg., 15 min., 16 sec., west. It is twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 200 above the confluence of the Ohio. It is 744 miles below the falls of St. Anthony, and 1194 miles above New Orleans. Its location very nearly bisects the direct distance of 1,400 miles between Superior City and the Balize. It is the geographical center of a valley which embraces 1,200,000 square miles. In its course of 3,200 miles the Mississippi borders upon Missouri 470 miles. Of the 3,000 miles of the Missouri, 500 lie within the limits of our own state, and St. Louis is mistress of more than 16,500 miles of river navigation.

The *Missouri Gazette*, the first newspaper, was establised in 1808, by Joseph Charless, and subsequently merged in the present *Missouri Republican*. The town was incorporated in 1809, and a board of trustees elected to conduct the municipal government. In 1812 the territory of Missouri was designated, and a legislative assembly authorized. The Missouri Bank was incorporated in 1814. The first steamboat arrived at the foot of Market street in the year 1815, followed soon by others. In 1819 the first steamer ascended the Missouri, and the first through boat from New Orleans arrived, having occupied twenty-seven days in the trip. In 1821 a city directory was issued. The facts stated in this volume show that the town was then an important and thriving one. In 1825 Lafayette visited the city and received a grand public ovation. This year the United States arsenal and Jefferson barracks were established.

In 1827 there were hardly a dozen German families in St. Louis, where now there are as many thousands of them. In 1830 the population was 6,654. In 1835 the first railroad convention was held. [See page 106.] In 1837 the population was 16,187, and 184 steamboats were engaged in the commerce of the city. The decade between 1840 and 1850 saw increased advancement in all kinds of industry, and in architectural growth. We find that in 1840 there were manufactured 19,075 barrels of flour, 18,656 barrels of whisky, and 1,075 barrels of beef inspected, and other branches of business had correspondingly increased. In 1846, the now extensive Mercantile Library was founded. The close of the decade, 1849, brought upon the city the double misfortune of fire and pestilence. On May 19th, the principal business section was swept away by a conflagration originating in a steamboat at the levee; and, during the summer of the same year, the population was scourged by cholera. In 1851, the first railroad enterprise—the building of the Missouri Pacific —was inaugurated, and quickly followed by others. [See page 105.]

The decennial increase of population has been as follows:

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1799.....	925	1830.....	5,862	1860.....	160,733
1810.....	1,400	1840.....	16,469	1870.....	310,864
1820.....	4,928	1850.....	74,439	1880.....	350,522

During 1880 St. Louis received 1,703,874 barrels of flour; manufactured 2,077,625 barrels; and shipped 3,292,803 barrels. Of this amount 975,970 barrels were shipped in sacks to England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, France, Belgium, Germany, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico. During the same year St. Louis shipped 11,313,879 bushels of wheat; and of this amount 5,913,272 bushels went to foreign countries via New Orleans, while the rest went eastward by rail. The receipts of corn were 22,298,077 bushels; shipments, 17,571,322 bushels, of which 9,804,392 went by barges to New Orleans for foreign ports, 3,157,684 to the south for consumption, and 4 591,944 eastward by rail or Ohio river. The receipts of cotton were 496,570 bales, and shipments 478,219 bales.

During the packing season of 1879–80, there were 927,793 hogs packed. The shipments of coffee reached $5,000,000, and that of sugar $8,500,000.

The above principal items are gleaned from the commercial pantheon of statistics published in January, 1881, by the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis.

Kansas City.—In 1724 the Kansas tribe of Indians had their chief town a few miles below the mouth of the Kansas river, and M. DeBourgmont, the French commandant of this region, held a grand peace council with different tribes gathered at this place for the purpose, on July 3d of that year. This is the earliest historic record of white men in the vicinity of where Kansas City now stands. In 1808 the U. S. government established

a fort and Indian agency here, calling it Fort Osage, which was not abandoned until 1825, when the Indian title to a certain strip of country here was extinguished. In 1821 Francis G. Chouteau established a trading post on the Missouri river about three miles below the site of Kansas City, but a flood in the spring of 1826 swept away everything he had, and he then settled six miles up the Kansas river.

The original town plat of Kansas City consisted of 40 acres, and was laid out in 1839. In 1846 some additional ground was laid off, and a public sale of lots netted $7,000, averaging $200 per lot.

The first charter was procured in the winter of 1852–3, and in the spring of 1853 was organized the first municipal government. The first established newspaper made its appearance in 1854, with the title of the "Kansas City Enterprise," now known as the "Kansas City Journal." During the years 1855–6–7, the border troubles very visibly affected the prosperity of the city, so that business in those years did not exceed, all told, the sum of $2,000,000; but at the close of the struggle, in 1857, business began to revive, and it was then stated, in the St. Louis "Intelligencer," that she had the largest trade of any city of her size in the world. This may be distinguished as the great steamboat era. It was estimated that, in the year 1857, one hundred and twenty-five boats discharged at the Kansas City levee over twenty-five million pounds of merchandise. In May of this year, also, the steamboats were employed to carry the United States mail, and in 1858 the first telegraph pole in Jackson county was erected.

The first bank established in Kansas City was a branch of the Mechanics' Bank, of St. Louis, organized May 1, 1859, and the second was a branch of the Union Bank, organized in July of the same year. The first jobbing dry goods house opened in July, 1857. The first city loan for local improvement was made in 1855, amounting to $10,000, all taken at home, and expended in improving and widening the levee; and, in 1858, another loan of $100,000 for street improvements. Only in the matter of railroads was Kansas City seriously affected by the panic of 1857; government moneys, immigration over the border, and the New Mexican trade tiding her safely over the sea of financial excitement and prostration. She had also become, even as early as the year 1854, a noted mart for the purchase and sale of live stock, the immense freighting across the plains inviting trade in this direction, and in the annual reviews of the papers it is said that, in 1857, the receipts for that year, in mules and cattle, were estimated at $200,000, and also that, in 1858, about 20,000 head of stock cattle were driven here from Texas and the Indian territory. In 1857 over six hundred freighting wagons left Kansas City with loads for Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The principal railroads centering at Kansas City are, the Hannibal &

St. Joseph railroad, the Kansas Pacific railroad, the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern railroad, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, the Chicago & Alton railroad, the Atchison & Nebraska railroad, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad, the Missouri Pacific railway, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway, the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe railroad, the Kansas City & Eastern railroad, (narrow gauge). The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad has extended its road to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and to Guyamas, on the Pacific coast; to San Francisco, California, and is building to the City of Mexico.

The elevator storage capacity in the city January 1, 1881, was 1,500,000 bushels. In 1879 about 1,600 new buildings were erected, costing $1,500,000. The U. S. postoffice and custom house building cost $200,000. The union depot building cost $300,000. The Kansas City stock yards rank as second only to those of Chicago in the extent and completeness of their facilities for the cattle trade.

The population of Kansas City, by U. S. census in June, 1880, was 62,977 Taxable wealth, $13,378,950. Cost of new buildings erected during the year 1880, $2,200,000*

St. Joseph. In 1803 Joseph Robidon, a French fur trader, located here, and continued to occupy his place and trade with the Indians for 33 years. Up to 1843 the place contained only two log cabins, and a small flouring mill on Black Snake creek. In June, 1843, Mr. Robidoux received his title from the government to 160 acres of land, and laid out the city, which was called St. Joseph in his honor, and not, as is commonly supposed, in honor of the Saint Joseph of the church calendar. January 1, 1846, the town had 600 inhabitants, having been incorporated as a village February 26, 1845, with Joseph Robidoux as president of the board of trustees. The first city charter was obtained February 22, 1851, but it has been many times amended. The population was: In 1850, 3,460; in 1860, 8,932; in 1870, 19,625; in 1880, 32,461.

St. Joseph is situated on the east bank of the Missouri, 545 miles from its mouth, 2,000 miles from the great falls, nearly 1,300 miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone, 310 miles from St. Louis by railroad, with which it is connected by three different lines, and 565 miles from St. Louis by river; but it is only 180 miles on an air line from the Mississippi river. The latitude of St. Joseph is 39 degrees 47 minutes north, and the same parallel passes through Indianapolis, and within less than four miles of Denver, Colorado, Springfield, Illinois, and the famous Mason and Dixon's line, separating Maryland and Pennsylvania, reaching the Atlantic coast half way from Cape May to New York City, and the Pacific, two degrees

*These statistics are gathered mostly from the able annual reports of W. H. Miller, Esq., who has been secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade continuously since 1873.

north of San Francisco, near Cape Mendicino. A straight line drawn on the map from Augusta, the capital of Maine, to San Diego in California, passes through Detroit, Chicago, and St. Joseph, and this last city is just half way from end to end of this line

St. Joseph has an altitude of about 1,030 feet above the sea, which is 200 feet higher than St. Paul, 400 feet higher than Chicago, and nearly 600 feet higher than St. Louis. The city is romantically and beautifully situated, the business portion lying in a huge basin on a great bend in the Missouri river, while the residence part of the city clambers up the mound-shaped hills, which rise on all sides like a vast amphitheater.

The wholesale and retail trade is figured above $40,000,000 annually, while it is said that there are no fewer than eight commercial houses which have a cash capital of $1,000,000 each. It is stated on reliable authority, that there is handled at this point 15,000,000 bushels of corn, 5,000,000 of wheat, 250,000 rye, and 500,000 barley, per annum. The stock yards cover seven acres, and belong to a stock company. There are received at the yards 120,000 to 150,000 hogs per annum, and 10,000 to 12,000 cattle. The figures do not include direct shipments to several large packing houses, which will increase the number of hogs to 300,000. There are four packing houses in the city—one having a capacity of 15,000 hogs per day.

The railroad lines which connect St. Joseph with the rest of the business world are the Hannibal & St. Joseph, the pioneer road of the state, extending east across the entire state to Hannibal and Quincy on the Mississippi river; the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, forming a direct line to St. Louis; the St. Joseph & Western, extending across the great iron bridge, through Kansas and Nebraska, to a junction at Grand Island with the Union Pacific, of which it is really a part; the Missouri Pacific, another connecting line with St. Louis; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, extending south to Kansas City and north to Omaha, with its Nodaway Valley branch, extending through the Nodaway valley, and its Chicago branch, making connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; the St. Joseph & Des Moines, now owned and operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Atchison & Nebraska.

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Wm. A. Miller

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who

shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief-justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage,

keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But, in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member, or members, from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the twelfth amendment.

president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive during that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take the following oath, or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the senate, shall appoint embassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive embassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their office during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting

embassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress. Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Delaware.
GEORGE READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACOB BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT.
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WM. FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and Ratified by the Legislatures of the several States pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representatives from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for that purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Constitution of the State of Missouri,

ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE, OCTOBER 30, 1875. WENT INTO OPERATION NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Missouri, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and grateful for his goodness, do, for the better government of the state, establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.—BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundaries of the state as heretofore established by law, are hereby ratified and confirmed. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and every other river bordering on the state, so far as the said rivers shall form a common boundary to this state and any other state or states; and the river Mississippi and the navigable rivers and waters leading to the same, shall be common highways, and forever free to the citizens of this state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, import or toll therefor, imposed by this state.

ARTICLE II.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

In order to assert our rights, acknowledge our duties, and proclaim the principles on which our government is founded, we declare:

SECTION 1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; that all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 2. That the people of this state have the inherent, sole and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they may deem it necessary to their safety and happiness: *Provided*, Such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. That Missouri is a free and independent state, subject only to the constitution of the United States; and as the preservation of the states and the maintenance of their governments, are necessary to an indestructible Union, and were intended to co-exist with it, the legislature is not authorized to adopt, nor will the people of this state ever assent to any amendment or change of the constitution of the United States which may in any wise impair the right of local self-government belonging to the people of this state.

SEC. 4. That all constitutional government is intended to promote the general welfare of the people; that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry; that to give security to these things is the principal office of government, and that when government does not confer this security, it fails of its chief design.

SEC. 5. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no

person can, on account of his religious opinions, be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this state, nor be disqualified from testifying, or from serving as a juror; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person ought, by any law, to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, nor to justify practices inconsistent with the good order, peace or safety of this state, or with the rights of others.

SEC. 6. That no person can be compelled to erect, support or attend any place or system of worship, or to maintain or support any priest, minister, preacher or teacher of any sect, church, creed or denomination of religion; but if any person shall voluntarily make a contract for any such object, he shall be held to the performance of the same.

SEC. 7. That no money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect or denomination of religion, or in aid of any priest, preacher, minister or teacher thereof, as such; and that no preference shall be given to, nor any discrimination made against any church, sect or creed of religion, or any form of religious faith or worship.

SEC. 8. That no religious corporation can be established in this state, except such as may be created under a general law for the purpose only of holding the title to such real estate as may be prescribed by law for church edifices, parsonages and cemeteries.

SEC. 9. That all elections shall be free and open; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 10. The courts of justice shall be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded for every injury to person, property or character, and that right and justice should be administered without sale, denial or delay.

SEC. 11. That the people shall be secure in their persons, papers, homes and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be; nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation reduced to writing.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, for felony, be proceeded against criminally otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; in all other cases, offenses shall be prosecuted criminally by indictment or information as concurrent remedies.

SEC. 13. That treason against the state can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; that no person can be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court; that no person can be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly; that no conviction can work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; that the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and when any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 14. That no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech;

that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the fact.

SEC. 15. That no *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operation, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, can be passed by the general assembly.

SEC. 16. That imprisonment for debt shall not be allowed, except for the nonpayment of fines and penalties imposed for violation of law.

SEC. 17. That the right of no citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person and property, or in aid of the civil power, when thereto legally summoned, shall be called in question; but nothing herein contained is intended to justify the practice of wearing concealed weapons.

SEC. 18. That no person elected or appointed to any office or employment of trust or profit under the laws of this state, or any ordinance of any municipality in this state, shall hold such office without personally devoting his time to the performance of the duties to the same belonging.

SEC. 19. That no person who is now, or may hereafter become a collector or receiver of public money, or assistant or deputy of such collector or receiver, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit in the state of Missouri under the laws thereof, or of any municipality therein, until he shall have accounted for and paid over all the public money for which he may be accountable.

SEC. 20. That no private property can be taken for private use with or without compensation, unless by the consent of the owner, except for private ways of necessity, and except for drains and ditches across the lands of others for agricultural and sanitary purposes, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and that whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and as such, judicially determined, without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public.

SEC. 21. That private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation shall be ascertained by a jury or board of commissioners of not less than three freeholders, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and until the same shall be paid to the owner, or into court for the owner, the property shall not be disturbed, or the proprietary rights of the owner therein divested. The fee of land taken for railroad tracts without consent of the owner thereof, shall remain in such owner, subject to the use for which it is taken.

SEC. 22. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend, in person, and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury of the county.

SEC. 23. That no person shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal cause, nor shall any person, after being once acquitted by a jury, be again, for the same offense, put in jeopardy of life or liberty; but if the jury to which the question of his guilt or innocence is submitted

fail to render a verdict, the court before which the trial is had may, in its discretion, discharge the jury and commit or bail the prisoner for trial at the next term of court, or if the state of business will permit, at the same term ; and if judgment be arrested after a verdict of guilty on a defective indictment, or if judgment on a verdict of guilty be reversed for error in law, nothing herein contained shall prevent a new trial of the prisoner on a proper indictment, or according to correct principles of law.

SEC. 24. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 25. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 26. That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall never be suspended.

SEC. 27. That the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 28. The right of trial by jury, as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate; but a jury for the trial of criminal or civil cases, in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter, a grand jury shall consist of twelve men, any nine of whom concurring may find an indictment or a true bill.

SEC. 29. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance.

SEC. 30. That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 31. That there cannot be in this state either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 32. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE III.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial—each of which shall be confided to a separate magistracy and no person, or collection of persons, charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power, subject to the limitations herein contained, shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, to be styled "The General Assembly of the State of Missouri."

REPRESENTATION AND APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year by the qualified voters of the several counties, and apportioned in the following manner: The ratio of representation shall be ascertained at each apportioning session of the general assembly, by

dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the state, as ascertained by the last decennial census of the United States, by the number two hundred. Each county having one ratio, or less, shall be entitled to one representative; each county having two and a half times said ratio, shall be entitled to two representatives; each county having four times said ratio, shall be entitled to three representatives; each county having six times such ratio, shall be entitled to four representatives, and so on above that number, giving one additional member for every two and a half additional ratios.

SEC. 3. When any county shall be entitled to more than one representative, the county court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, corresponding in number to the representatives to which such county is entitled, and in population as nearly equal as may be, in each of which the qualified voters shall elect one representative, who shall be a resident of such district: *Provided*, That when any county shall be entitled to more than ten representatives, the circuit court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts, so as to give each district not less than two, nor more than four representatives, who shall be residents of such district; the population of the districts to be proportioned to the number of representatives to be elected therefrom.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-four years, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this state two years, and an inhabitant of the county or district which he may be chosen to represent, one year next before the day of his election, if such county or district shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the county or district from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding the election.

SEC. 5. The senate shall consist of thirty-four members, to be chosen by the qualified voters of their respective districts for four years. For the election of senators the state shall be divided into convenient districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, the same to be ascertained by the last decennial census taken by the United States.

SEC. 6. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this state three years, and an inhabitant of the district which he may be chosen to represent one year next before the day of his election, if such district shall have been so long established; but if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding the election. When any county shall be entitled to more than one senator, the circuit court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, and of population as nearly equal as may be, corresponding in number with the senators to which such county may be entitled; and in each of these one senator, who shall be a resident of such district, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof.

SEC. 7. Senators and representatives shall be chosen according to the rule of apportionment established in this constitution, until the next decennial census by the United States shall have been taken and the result thereof as to this state ascertained, when the apportionment shall be revised

and adjusted on the basis of that census, and every ten years thereafter upon the basis of the United States census; or if such census be not taken, or is delayed, then on the basis of a state census; such apportionment to be made at the first session of the general assembly after each such census: *Provided*, That if at any time, or from any cause, the general assembly shall fail or refuse to district the state for senators, as required in this section, it shall be the duty of the governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general, within thirty days after the adjournment of the general assembly on which such duty devolved, to perform said duty, and to file in the office of the secretary of state a full statement of the districts formed by them, including the names of the counties embraced in each district, and the numbers thereof; said statement to be signed by them, and attested by the great seal of the state, and upon the proclamation of the governor, the same shall be as binding and effectual as if done by the general assembly.

SEC. 8. Until an apportionment of representatives can be made, in accordance with the provisions of this article, the house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and forty-three members, which shall be divided among the several counties of the state, as follows: The county of St. Louis shall have seventeen; the county of Jackson four; the county of Buchanan three; the counties of Franklin, Greene, Johnson, Lafayette, Macon, Marion, Pike, and Saline, each two, and each of the other counties in the state, one.

SEC. 9. Senatorial and representative districts may be altered, from time to time, as public convenience may require. When any senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous; such districts to be as compact as may be, and in the formation of the same no county shall be divided.

SEC. 10. The first election of senators and representatives, under this constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, when the whole number of representatives, and the senators from the districts having odd numbers, who shall compose the first class, shall be chosen; and in one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the senators from the districts having even numbers, who shall compose the second class, and so on at each succeeding general election, half the senators provided for by this constitution shall be chosen.

SEC. 11. Until the state shall be divided into senatorial districts, in accordance with the provisions of this article, said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The First District shall be composed of the counties of Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison.

Second District—The counties of Buchanan, DeKalb, Gentry and Worth.

Third District—The counties of Clay, Clinton and Platte.

Fourth District—The counties of Caldwell, Ray, Daviess and Harrison.

Fifth District—The counties of Livingston, Grundy, Mercer and Carroll.

Sixth District—The counties of Linn, Sullivan, Putnam and Chariton.

Seventh District—The counties of Randolph, Howard and Monroe.

Eighth District—The counties of Adair, Macon and Schuyler.

Ninth District—The counties of Audrain, Boone and Callaway.

Tenth District—The counties of St. Charles and Warren.

Eleventh District—The counties of Pike, Lincoln and Montgomery.

Twelfth District—The counties of Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox.

Thirteenth District—The counties of Marion, Shelby and Ralls.

Fourteenth District—The counties of Bates, Cass and Henry.

Fifteenth District—The county of Jackson.

Sixteenth District—The counties of Vernon, Barton, Jasper, Newton and McDonald.

Seventeenth District—The counties of Lafayette and Johnson.

Eighteenth District—The counties of Greene, Lawrence, Barry, Stone and Christian.

Nineteenth District—The counties of Saline, Pettis and Benton.

Twentieth District—The counties of Polk, Hickory, Dallas, Dade, Cedar and St. Clair.

Twenty-first District—The counties of Laclede, Webster, Wright, Texas, Douglas, Taney, Ozark and Howell.

Twenty-second District—The counties of Phelps, Miller, Maries, Camden, Pulaski, Crawford and Dent.

Twenty-third District—The counties of Cape Girardeau, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Stoddard and Scott.

Twenty-fourth District—The counties of Iron, Madison, Bollinger, Wayne, Butler, Reynolds, Carter, Ripley, Oregon and Shannon.

Twenty-fifth District—The counties of Franklin, Gasconade and Osage.

Twenty-sixth District—The counties of Washington, Jefferson, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve and Perry.

Twenty-eighth District—The counties of Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan and Cole.

St. Louis county shall be divided into seven districts, numbered respectively, as follows:

Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.

SEC. 12. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any office under this state, or any municipality thereof; and no member of congress or person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any municipality thereof, (militia offices, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted,) shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly, or remain a member thereof, after having accepted any such office or seat in either house of congress.

SEC. 13. If any senator or representative remove his residence from the district or county for which he was elected, his office shall thereby be vacated.

SEC. 14. Writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the general assembly, shall be issued by the governor.

SEC. 15. Every senator and representative elect, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Missouri, and faithfully perform the duties of my office, and that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law." The oath shall be administered in the

halls of their respective houses, to the members thereof, by some judge of the supreme court, or the circuit court, or the county court of Cole county, or after the organization, by the presiding officer of either house, and shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Any member of either house refusing to take said oath or affirmation, shall be deemed to have thereby vacated his office, and any member convicted of having violated his oath or affirmation, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be forever thereafter disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this state.

SEC. 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be provided by law, not to exceed five dollars per day for the first seventy days of each session, and after that not to exceed one dollar per day for the remainder of the session, except the first session held under this constitution, and during revising sessions, when they may receive five dollars per day for one hundred and twenty days, and one dollar per day for the remainder of such sessions. In addition to per diem, the members shall be entitled to receive traveling expenses or mileage, for any regular and extra session not greater than now provided by law; but no member shall be entitled to traveling expenses or mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after an adjournment of a regular session. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the state, other than those at the seat of government, may receive their actual expenses, necessarily incurred while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee, and by him certified to the state auditor, before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. Each member may receive at each regular session an additional sum of thirty dollars, which shall be in full for all stationery used in his official capacity, and all postage, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; and no allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to, or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant or employe of either house of the general assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

SEC. 17. Each house shall appoint its own officers; shall be sole judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its own members; may determine the rules of its own proceedings, except as herein provided; may arrest and punish by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding ten days, or both, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence during its sessions; may punish its members for disorderly conduct; and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all members elect, may expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 18. A majority of the whole number of members of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 19. The sessions of each house shall be held with open doors, except in cases which may require secrecy.

SEC. 20. The general assembly elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; and thereafter the general assembly shall meet in regular session once only in every two years; and such meeting shall be on the first Wednesday after the first day of January next after the elections of the members thereof.

SEC. 21. Every adjournment or recess taken by the general assembly for more than three days, shall have the effect of and be an adjournment *sine die.*

SEC. 22. Every adjournment or recess taken by the general assembly for three days or less, shall be construed as not interrupting the session at which they are had or taken, but as continuing the session for all the purposes mentioned in section sixteen of this article.

SEC. 23. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days at any one time, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses may be sitting.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SEC. 24. The style of the laws of this state shall be: "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*"

SEC. 25. No law shall be passed, except by bill, and no bill shall be so amended in its passage through either house, as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 26. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended or rejected by the other; and every bill shall be read on three different days in each house.

SEC. 27. No bill shall be considered for final passage unless the same has been reported upon by a committee and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 28. No bill (except general appropriation bills, which may embrace the various subjects and accounts for and on account of which moneys are appropriated, and except bills passed under the third subdivision of section forty-four of this article) shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 29. All amendments adopted by either house to a bill pending and originating in the same, shall be incorporated with the bill by engrossment, and the bill as thus engrossed, shall be printed for the use of the members before its final passage. The engrossing and printing shall be under the supervision of a committee, whose report to the house shall set forth, in writing, that they find the bill truly engrossed, and that the printed copy furnished to the members is correct.

SEC. 30. If a bill passed by either house be returned thereto, amended by the other, the house to which the same is returned shall cause the amendment or amendments so received to be printed under the same supervision as provided in the next preceding section, for the use of the members before final action on such amendments.

SEC. 31. No bill shall become a law, unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 32. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 33. No act shall be revived or re-enacted by mere reference to the title thereof, but the same shall be set forth at length, as if it were an original act.

SEC. 34. No act shall be amended by providing that designated words thereof be stricken out, or that designated words be inserted, or that designated words be stricken out and others inserted in lieu thereof; but the words to be stricken out, or the words to be inserted, or the words to be stricken out and those inserted in lieu thereof, together with the act or section amended, shall be set forth in full, as amended.

SEC. 35. When a bill is put upon its final passage in either house, and, failing to pass, a motion is made to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated, the vote upon such motion to reconsider shall be immediately taken, and the subject finally disposed of before the house proceeds to any other business.

SEC. 36. No law passed by the general assembly, except the general appropriation act, shall take effect or go into force until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency, (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal.

SEC. 37. No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses, in open session; and before such officer shall affix his signature to any bill, he shall suspend all other business, declare that such bill will now be read, and that, if no objections be made, he will sign the same, to the end that it may become a law. The bill shall then be read at length, and if no objections be made, he shall, in presence of the house, in open session, and before any other business is entertained, affix his signature, which fact shall be noted on the journal, and the bill immediately sent to the other house. When it reaches the other house the presiding officer thereof shall immediately suspend all other business, announce the reception of the bill, and the same proceedings shall thereupon be observed, in every respect, as in the house in which it was first signed. If in either house any member shall object that any substitution, omission, or insertion has occurred, so that the bill proposed to be signed is not the same in substance and form as when considered and passed by the house, or that any particular clause of this article of the constitution has been violated in its passage, such objection shall be passed upon by the house, and if sustained, the presiding officer shall withhold his signature; but if such objection shall not be sustained, then any five members may embody the same, over their signatures, in a written protest, under oath, against the signing of the bill. Such protest, when offered in the house, shall be noted upon the journal, and the original shall be annexed to the bill to be considered by the governor in connection therewith.

SEC. 38. When the bill has been signed, as provided for in the preced-

ing section, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the senate, if the bill originated in the senate, and of the chief clerk of the house of representatives, if the bill originated in the house, to present the same in person, on the same day on which it was signed as aforesaid, to the governor, and enter the fact upon the journal. Every bill presented to the governor, and returned within ten days to the house in which the same originated, with the approval of the governor, shall become a law, unless it be in violation of some provision of this constitution.

SEC. 39. Every bill presented as aforesaid, but returned without the approval of the governor, and with his objections thereto, shall stand as reconsidered in the house to which it is returned. The house shall cause the objections of the governor to be entered at large upon the journal, and proceed, at its convenience, to consider the question pending, which shall be in this form: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the governor thereto notwithstanding?" The vote upon this question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names entered upon the journal, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to the house vote in the affirmative, the presiding officer of that house shall certify that fact on the roll, attesting the same by his signature, and send the bill, with the objections of the governor, to the other house, in which like proceedings shall be had in relation thereto; and if the bill receive a like majority of the votes of all the members elected to that house, the vote being taken by yeas and nays, the presiding officer thereof shall, in like manner, certify the fact upon the bill. The bill thus certified shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, as an authentic act, and shall become a law in the same manner and with like effect as if it had received the approval of the governor.

SEC. 40. Whenever the governor shall fail to perform his duty, as prescribed in section twelve, article V, of this constitution, in relation to any bill presented to him for his approval, the general assembly may, by joint resolution, reciting the fact of such failure and the bill at length, direct the secretary of state to enrol the same as an authentic act in the archives of the state, and such enrollment shall have the same effect as an approval by the governor: *Provided*, That such joint resolution shall not be submitted to the governor for his approval.

SEC. 41. Within five years after the adoption of this constitution all the statute laws of a general nature, both civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and promulgated in such manner as the general assembly shall direct; and a like revision, digest, and promulgation shall be made at the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years.

SEC. 42. Each house shall, from time to time, publish a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered on the journal at the motion of any two members. Whenever the yeas and nays are demanded, the whole list of members shall be called, and the names of the absentees shall be noted and published in the journal.

LIMITATION ON LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 43. All revenue collected and moneys received by the state from any source whatsoever, shall go into the treasury, and the general assembly shall have no power to divert the same, or to permit money to be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of regular appropriations made by law. All appropriations of money by the successive general assemblies shall be made in the following order:

First, For the payment of all interest upon the bonded debt of the state that may become due during the term for which each general assembly is elected.

Second, For the benefit of the sinking fund, which shall not be less annually than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Third, For free public school purposes.

Fourth, For the payment of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue.

Fifth, For the payment of the civil list.

Sixth, For the support of the eleemosynary institutions of the state.

Seventh, For the pay of the general assembly, and such other purposes not herein prohibited, as it may deem necessary; but no general assembly shall have power to make any appropriation of money for any purpose whatsoever, until the respective sums necessary for the purposes in this section specified have been set apart and appropriated, or to give priority in its action to a succeeding over a preceding item as above enumerated.

SEC. 44. The general assembly shall have no power to contract or to authorize the contracting of any debt or liability on behalf of the state, or to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof, except in the following cases:

First, In renewal of existing bonds, when they cannot be paid at maturity, out of the sinking fund or other resources.

Second, On the occurring of an unforeseen emergency, or casual deficiency of the revenue when the temporary liability incurred, upon the recommendation of the governor first had, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, to be paid in not more than two years from and after its creation.

Third, On the occurring of any unforeseen emergency or casual deficiency of the revenue, when the temporary liability incurred or to be incurred shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, the general assembly may submit an act providing for the loan, or for the contracting of the liability, and containing a provision for levying a tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal when they become due, (the latter in not more than thirteen years from the date of its creation) to the qualified voters of the state, and when the act so submitted shall have been ratified by a two-thirds majority, at an election held for that purpose, due publication having been made of the provisions of the act for at least three months before such election, the act thus ratified shall be irrepealable until the debt thereby incurred shall be paid, principal and interest.

SEC. 45. The general assembly shall have no power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending of the credit of the state in aid of or to any person, association or corporation, whether municipal or other, or to pledge the credit of the state in any manner whatsoever, for the payment of the liabilities, present or prospective, of any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever.

SEC. 46. The general assembly shall have no power to make any grant, or to authorize the making of any grant of public money or thing of value to any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever: *Provided*, That this shall not be so construed as to prevent the grant of aid in a case of public calamity.

SEC. 47. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city, town or township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the state now existing, or that may be hereafter established, to lend its credit, or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to any individual, association or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in such corporation, association or company.

SEC. 48. The general assembly shall have no power to grant, or to authorize any county or municipal authority to grant any extra compensation, fee or allowance to a public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract has been entered into and performed in whole or in part, nor pay nor authorize the payment of any claim hereafter created against the state, or any county or municipality of the state under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

SEC. 49. The general assembly shall have no power hereafter to subscribe or authorize the subscription of stock on behalf of the state, in any corporation or association except for the purpose of securing loans heretofore extended to certain railroad corporations by the state.

SEC. 50. The general assembly shall have no power to release or alienate the lien held by the state upon any railroad, or in anywise change the tenor or meaning, or pass any act explanatory thereof; but the same shall be enforced in accordance with the original terms upon which it was acquired.

SEC. 51. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, or authorize the releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual, to this state, or to any county or other municipal corporation therein.

SEC. 52. The general assembly shall have no power to make any appropriation of money, or to issue any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the payment, or on account, or in recognition of any claims audited, or that may hereafter be audited by virtue of an act entitled "An act to audit and adjust the war debt of the state," approved March 19, 1874, or any act of a similar nature, until after the claims so audited shall have been presented to and paid by the government of the United States to the state of Missouri.

SEC. 53. The general assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other state:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, grave yards or public grounds not of the state:

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county seats:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the places of voting:

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or the lines of school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charter thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual, the right to lay down a railroad track:

Declaring any named person of age:

Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes, or otherwise relieving any assessor or collector of taxes from the due performance of their official duties, or their securities from liability:

Giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds:

Summoning or empanneling grand or petit juries:

For limitation of civil actions:

Legalizing the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer or agent of the state, or of any county or municipality thereof. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no local or special law shall be enacted; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case, is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject.

Nor shall the general assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

SEC. 54. No local or special law shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state the substance of the contemplated law, and shall be published at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the general assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law. The evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the general assembly

before such act shall be passed, and the notice shall be recited in the act according to its tenor.

SEC. 55. The general assembly shall have no power, when convened in extra session by the governor, to act upon subjects other than those specially designated in the proclamation by which the session is called, or recommended by special message to its consideration by the governor after it shall have been convened.

SEC. 56. The general assembly shall have no power to remove the seat of government of this state from the city of Jefferson.

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public schools, all of whom, except the lieutenant governor, shall reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public schools, shall be four years from the second Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and the governor and state treasurer shall be ineligible to re-election as their own successors. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every four years thereafter, all of such officers, except the superintendent of public schools, shall be elected, and the superintendent of public schools shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and every four years thereafter.

SEC. 3. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall immediately, after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for said office.

SEC. 4. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled "the governor of the state of Missouri."

SEC. 5. The governor shall be at least thirty-five years old, a male, and shall have been a citizen of the United States ten years, and a resident of this state seven years next before his election.

SEC. 6. The governor shall take care that the laws are distributed and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state.

SEC. 7. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion; but he need not command in person unless directed so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

SEC. 8. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such condition and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall, at each session of the general assembly, communicate to that body each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, and the reason for granting the same.

SEC. 9. The governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information relative to the state of the government, and shall recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. On extraordinary occasions he may convene the general assembly by proclamation, wherein he shall state specifically each matter concerning which the action of that body is deemed necessary.

SEC. 10. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session of the general assembly, and at the close of his term of office, give information by message, of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, for all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers; and at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

SEC. 11. When any office shall become vacant, the governor, unless otherwise provided by law, shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and qualified according to law.

SEC. 12. The governor shall consider all bills and joint resolutions, which, having been passed by both houses of the general assembly, shall be presented to him. He shall, within ten days after the same shall have been presented to him, return to the house in which they respectively originated, all such bills and joint resolutions, with his approval endorsed thereon, or accompanied by his objections: *Provided*, That if the general assembly shall finally adjourn within ten days after such presentation, the governor may, within thirty days thereafter, return such bills and resolutions to the office of the secretary of state, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

SEC. 13. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriations so objected to shall not take effect. If the general assembly be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If it be not in session, then he shall transmit the same within thirty days to the office of secretary of state, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

SEC. 14. Every resolution to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, of going into joint session, and of amending this constitution, shall

be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect, shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill: *Provided*, That no resolution shall have the effect to repeal, extend, alter or amend any law.

SEC. 15. The lieutenant governor shall possess the same qualifications as the governor, and by virtue of his office shall be president of the senate. In committee of the whole he may debate all questions; and when there is an equal division he shall give the casting vote in the senate, and also in joint vote of both houses.

SEC. 16. In case of death, conviction, or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

SEC. 17. The senate shall choose a president *pro tempore* to preside in cases of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or the lieutenant governor shall, for any of the causes specified in section sixteen, of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives, in the same manner, and with the same powers and compensation as are prescribed in the case of the office devolving upon the lieutenant-governor.

SEC. 18. The lieutenant-governor, or the president *pro tempore* of the senate, while presiding in the senate, shall receive the same compensation as shall be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 19. No person shall be eligible to the office of secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general, or superintendent of public schools, unless he be a male citizen of the United States, and at least twenty-five years old, and shall have resided in this state at least five years next before his election.

SEC. 20. The secretary of state shall be the custodian of the seal of the state, and authenticate therewith all official acts of the governor, his approval of laws excepted. The said seal shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Missouri," and the emblems and devices thereof, heretofore prescribed by law, shall not be subject to change.

SEC. 21. The secretary of state shall keep a register of the official acts of the governor, and when necessary, shall attest them, and lay copies of the same, together with copies of all papers relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly whenever required to do so.

SEC. 22. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department of all moneys and choses in action disbursed, or otherwise disposed of by them severally, from all sources, and for every service performed; and a semi-annual report thereof shall be made to the governor under oath. The governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices and institutions; which information, when so required, shall be furnished by

such officers and managers, and any officer or manager who at any time shall make a false report, shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

SEC. 23. The governor shall commission all officers not otherwise provided for by law. All commissions shall run in the name and by the authority of the state of Missouri, be signed by the governor, sealed with the great seal of the state of Missouri, and attested by the secretary of state.

SEC. 24. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms; and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. All fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury.

SEC. 25. Contested elections of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be decided by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as may be provided by law; and contested elections of secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general, and superintendent of public schools shall be decided before such tribunal, and in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the state, as to matters of law and equity, except as in this constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a supreme court, the St. Louis court of appeals, circuit courts, criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, and municipal corporation courts.

SEC. 2. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under the restrictions and limitations in this constitution provided.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall hold office for the term of ten years. The judge oldest in commission shall be chief justice of the court; and, if there be more than one commission of the same date, the court may select the chief justice from the judges holding the same.

SEC. 5. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum; and said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state, and shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme court shall be citizens of the United States, not less than thirty years old, and shall have been citizens of this state for five years next preceding their election or appointment, and shall be learned in the law.

SEC. 7. The full terms of the judges of the supreme court shall commence on the first day of January next ensuing their election, and those elected to fill any vacancy shall also enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of January next ensuing such election. Those appointed shall enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as qualified.

SEC. 8. The present judges of the supreme court shall remain in office until the expiration of their respective terms of office. To fill their places as their terms expire, one judge shall be elected at the general election in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and one every two years thereafter.

SEC. 9. The supreme court shall be held at the seat of government at such times as may be prescribed by law; and until otherwise directed by law, the terms of said court shall commence on the third Tuesday in October and April of each year.

SEC. 10. The state shall provide a suitable court room at the seat of government, in which the supreme court shall hold its sessions; also a clerk's office, furnished offices for the judges, and the use of the state library.

SEC. 11. If, in any cause pending in the supreme court, or the St. Louis court of appeals, the judges sitting shall be equally divided in opinion, no judgment shall be entered therein based on such division; but the parties to the cause may agree upon some person, learned in the law, to act as special judge in the cause, who shall therein sit with the court, and give decision in the same manner and with the same effect as one of the judges. If the parties cannot agree upon a special judge, the court shall appoint one.

SEC. 12. There is hereby established in the city of St. Louis an appellate court, to be known as the "St. Louis court of appeals," the jurisdiction of which shall be coextensive with the city of St. Louis and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren. Said court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same; and shall have a superintending control over all inferior courts of record in said counties. Appeals shall lie from the decisions of the St. Louis court of appeals to the supreme court, and writs of error may issue from the supreme court to said court in the following cases only: In all cases where the amount in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; in cases involving the construction of the constitution of the United States or of this state; in cases where the validity of a treaty or statute of, or authority exercised under the United States is drawn in question; in cases involving the construction of the revenue laws of this state, or the title to any office under this state; in cases involving title to real estate; in cases where a county or other political subdivision of the state, or any state officer is a party, and in all cases of felony.

SEC. 13. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of three judges, to be elected by the qualified voters of the city of St. Louis, and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren, who shall hold their offices for the period of twelve years. They shall be residents of the district composed of said counties, shall possess the same qualifications as judges of the supreme court, and each shall receive the same compensation as is now, or may be, provided by law for the judges of the circuit court of St. Louis county, and be paid from the same sources: *Provided*, That each of said counties shall pay its proportional part of the same, according to its taxable property.

SEC. 14. The judges of said court shall be conservators of the peace throughout said counties. Any two of said judges shall constitute a quorum. There shall be two terms of said court to be held each year, on the

first Monday of March and October, and the first term of said court shall be held on the first Monday in January, 1876.

SEC. 15. The opinions of said court shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the cases in which they shall be respectively made, and become parts of their record; and all laws relating to the practice in the supreme court shall apply to this court, so far as the same may be applicable.

SEC. 16. At the first general election held in said city and counties after the adoption of this constitution, three judges of said court shall be elected, who shall determine by lot the duration of their several terms of office, which shall be respectively four, eight and twelve years, and certify the result to the secretary of state; and every four years thereafter one judge of said court shall be elected to hold office for the term of twelve years. The term of office of such judges shall begin on the first Monday in January next ensuing their election. The judge having the oldest license to practice law in this state, shall be the presiding judge of said court.

SEC. 17. Upon the adoption of this constitution the governor shall appoint three judges for said court, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The clerk of the supreme court at St. Louis shall be the clerk of the St. Louis court of appeals until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, and until his successor shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 19. All cases which may be pending in the supreme court at St. Louis at the time of the adoption of this constitution, which by its terms would come within the final appellate jurisdiction of the St. Louis court of appeals, shall be certified and transferred to the St. Louis court of appeals, to be heard and determined by said court.

SEC. 20. All cases coming to said court by appeal, or writ of error, shall be triable at the expiration of fifteen days from the filing of the transcript in the office of the clerk of said court.

SEC. 21. Upon the adoption of this constitution, and after the close of the next regular terms of the supreme court at St. Louis and St. Joseph, as now established by law, the office of the clerk of the supreme court at St. Louis and St. Joseph shall be vacated, and said clerks shall transmit to the clerk of the supreme court at Jefferson City all the books, records, documents, transcripts and papers belonging to their respective offices, except those required by section nineteen of this article, to be turned over to the St. Louis court of appeals; and said records, documents, transcripts and papers shall become part of the records, documents, transcripts and papers of said supreme court at Jefferson City, and said court shall hear and determine all the cases thus transferred as other cases.

SEC. 22. The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases not otherwise provided for by law; exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases not otherwise provided for; and such concurrent jurisdiction with, and appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals and justices of the peace as is or may be provided by law. It shall hold its terms at such times and places in each county as may be by law directed; but at least two terms shall be held every year in each county.

SEC. 23. The circuit court shall exercise a superintending control over criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, municipal corporation

courts, justices of the peace, and all inferior tribunals in each county in their respective circuits.

Sec. 24. The state, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall be divided into convenient circuits of contiguous counties, in each of which circuits one circuit judge shall be elected; and such circuits may be changed, enlarged, diminished or abolished, from time to time, as public convenience may require; and whenever a circuit shall be abolished, the office of the judge of such circuit shall cease.

Sec. 25. The judges of the circuit courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of each circuit; shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and shall reside in and be conservators of the peace within their respective circuits.

Sec. 26. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been a citizen of the United States five years, a qualified voter of this state for three years, and who shall not be a resident of the circuit in which he may be elected or appointed.

Sec. 27. The circuit court of St. Louis county shall be composed of five judges, and such additional number as the general assembly may, from time to time, provide. Each of said judges shall sit separately for the trial of causes and the transaction of business in special term. The judges of said circuit court may sit in general term, for the purpose of making rules of court, and for the transaction of such other business as may be provided by law, at such time as they may determine; but shall have no power to review any order, decision or proceeding of the court in special term. The St. Louis court of appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals from, and writs of error to circuit courts of St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren counties, and the circuit court of St. Louis county, in special term, and all courts of record having criminal jurisdiction in said counties.

Sec. 28. In any circuit composed of a single county, the general assembly may, from time time, provide for one or more additional judges, as the business shall require; each of whom shall separately try cases and perform all other duties imposed upon circuit judges.

Sec. 29. If there be a vacancy in the office of judge of any circuit, or if the judge be sick, absent, or from any cause unable to hold any term, or part of term of court, in any county in his circuit, such term, or part of term of court, may be held by a judge of any other circuit; and at the request of the judge of any circuit, any term of court, or part of term in his circuit, may be held by the judge of any other circuit, and in all such cases, or in any case where the judge cannot preside, the general assembly shall make such additional provision for holding court as may be found necessary.

Sec. 30. The election of judges of all courts of record shall be held as is or may be provided by law, and in case of a tie or contested election between the candidates, the same shall be determined as prescribed by law.

Sec. 31. The general assembly shall have no power to establish criminal courts, except in counties having a population exceeding fifty thousand.

Sec. 32. In case the office of judge of any court of record becomes vacant by death, resignation, removal, failure to qualify, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 33. The judges of the supreme, appellate and circuit courts, and of all other courts of record receiving a salary, shall, at stated times,

receive such compensation for their services as is or may be prescribed by law; but it shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they were elected.

SEC. 34. The general assembly shall establish in every county a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and consist of one judge, who shall be elected. Said court shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to probate business, to granting letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians and curators of minors and persons of unsound mind, settling the accounts of executors, administrators, curators and guardians, and the sale or leasing of lands by administrators, curators and guardians; and, also, jurisdiction over all matters relating to apprentices: *Provided*, That until the general assembly shall provide by law for a uniform system of probate courts, the jurisdiction of probate courts heretofore established shall remain as now provided by law.

SEC. 35. Probate courts shall be uniform in their organization, jurisdiction, duties and practice, except that a separate clerk may be provided for, or the judge may be required to act, *ex-officio*, as his own clerk.

SEC. 36. In each county there shall be a county court, which shall be a court of record, and shall have jurisdiction to transact all county and such other business as may be prescribed by law. The court shall consist of one or more judges, not exceeding three, of whom the probate judge may be one, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 37. In each county there shall be appointed, or elected, as many justices of the peace as the public good may require, whose powers, duties and duration in office shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 38. All writs and process shall run, and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name of the "state of Missouri;" all writs shall be attested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued; and all indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the state."

SEC. 39. The St. Louis court of appeals and supreme court shall appoint their own clerks. The clerks of all other courts of record shall be elective, for such terms and in such manner as may be directed by law; *provided*, that the term of office of no existing clerk of any court of record, not abolished by this constitution, shall be affected by such law.

SEC. 40. In case there be a tie, or a contested election between candidates for clerk of any court of record, the same shall be determined in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 41. In case of the inability of any judge of a court of record to discharge the duties of his office with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the general assembly, two thirds of the members of each house concurring, with the approval of the governor, to remove such judge from office; but each house shall state on its respective journal the cause for which it shall wish his removal, and give him notice thereof, and he shall have the right to be heard in his defense, in such manner as the general assembly shall by law direct.

SEC. 42. All courts now existing in this state, not named or provided for in this constitution, shall continue until the expiration of the terms of office of the several judges; and as such terms expire, the business of said court shall vest in the court having jurisdiction thereof in the counties where said courts now exist, and all the records and papers shall be transferred to the proper courts.

SEC. 43. The supreme court of the state shall designate what opinions delivered by the court, or the judge thereof, may be printed at the expense of the state; and the general assembly shall make no provision for payment by the state for the publication of any case decided by said court, not so designated.

SEC. 44. All judicial decisions in this state shall be free for publication by any person.

ARTICLE VII.—IMPEACHMENTS.

SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public schools, and judges of the supreme, circuit and criminal courts, and of the St. Louis court of appeals, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, and for misconduct, habits of drunkenness, or oppression in office.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be sworn to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the state is on trial, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present. But judgment in such cases shall not extend any further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE VIII.—SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November. The first general election under this constitution shall be held on that day, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six; but the general assembly may, by law, fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 2. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth, who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, who is over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections by the people:

First, He shall have resided in the state one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second, He shall have resided in the county, city or town where he shall offer to vote, at least sixty days immediately preceding the election.

SEC. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the voter who presents the ballot. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any voter shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding: *Provided*, That in all cases of contested elections the ballots cast may be counted, compared with the list of voters, and examined under such safeguards and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Voters shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the registration of all voters in cities and counties having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and may provide for such registration in cities having a population exceeding twenty-five thousand inhabitants and not exceeding one hundred thousand, but not otherwise.

SEC. 6. All elections, by persons in a representative capacity, shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this state, or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the state or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 8. No person, while kept at any poor house, or other asylum, at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison, shall be entitled to vote at any election under the laws of this state.

SEC. 9. The trial and determination of contested elections of all public officers, whether state, judicial, municipal, or local, except governor and lieutenant governor, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the judges thereof. The general assembly shall, by general law, designate the court or judge by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law, assigning jurisdiction or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of any election held before said law shall take effect.

SEC. 10. The general assembly may enact laws excluding from the right of voting all persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime, or misdemeanors connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 11. No officer, soldier or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state.

SEC. 12. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this state one year next preceding his election or appointment.

ARTICLE IX.—COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. The several counties of this state, as they now exist, are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of the state.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall have no power to remove the county seat of any county, but the removal of county seats shall be provided for by general law; and no county seat shall be removed unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, vote therefor; and no such proposition shall be submitted oftener than once in five years. All additions to a town, which is a county seat, shall be included, considered and regarded as part of the county seat.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall have no power to establish any new county with a territory of less than four hundred and ten square miles, nor to reduce any county, now established, to a less area or less population

than required for a ratio of representation existing at the time; but when a new county is formed, having a population less than a ratio of representation, it shall be attached for representative purposes to the county from which the greatest amount of territory is taken until such ratio shall be obtained. No county shall be divided or have any portion stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the county or counties thus affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor; nor shall any new county be established, any line of which shall run within ten miles of the then existing county seat of any county. In all cases of the establishment of any new county, the new county shall be held for and obliged to pay its ratable proportion of all the liabilities then existing of the county or counties from which said new county shall be formed.

SEC. 4. No part of the territory of any county shall be stricken off and added to an adjoining county, without submitting the question to the qualified voters of the counties immediately interested, nor unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the counties thus affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor. When any part of a county is stricken off and attached to another county, the part stricken off shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of all the liabilities then existing of the county from which it is taken.

SEC. 5. When any new county, formed from contiguous territory taken from older counties, or when any county to which territory shall be added taken from an adjoining county, shall fail to pay the proportion of indebtedness of such territory, to the county or counties from which it is taken, then it may be lawful for any county from which such territory has been taken, to levy and collect, by taxation, the due proportion of indebtedness of such territory, in the same manner as if the territory had not been stricken off.

SEC. 6. No county, township, city or other municipality, shall hereafter become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or other corporation or association, or make appropriation or donation, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such corporation or association, or to or in aid of any college or institution of learning, or other institution, whether created for or to be controlled by the state or others. All authority heretofore conferred for any of the purposes aforesaid by the general assembly, or by the charter of any corporation, is hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this constitution contained shall affect the right of any such municipality to make such subscription, where the same has been authorized under existing laws by a vote of the people of such municipality prior to its adoption, or to prevent the issue of renewal bonds or the use of such other means as are or may be prescribed by law, for the liquidation or payment of such subscription, or of any existing indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization and classification of cities and towns. The number of such classes shall not exceed four; and the power of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that all such municipal corporations of the same class shall possess the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions. The general assembly shall also make provisions, by general law, whereby any city, town or village, existing by virtue of any special or local law, may elect to become subject to, and be governed by, the general laws relating to such corporations.

SEC. 8. The general assembly may provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of county affairs, and the assessment and collection of the revenue by county officers, in conflict with such general law for township organization, may be dispensed with, and the business of said county, and the local concerns of the several townships therein, may be transacted in such manner as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That the justices of the county court in such case shall not exceed three in number.

SEC. 9. In any county which shall have adopted "Township Organization," the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election, in the manner that shall be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, it shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county.

SEC. 10. There shall be elected by the qualified voters in each county, at the time and places of electing representatives, a sheriff and coroner. They shall serve for two years, and until their successors be duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed for malfeasance in office, and shall be eligible only four years in any period of six. Before entering on the duties of their office, they shall give security in the amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the governor shall appoint a sheriff and a coroner therein, who shall continue in office until the next succeeding general election, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 11. Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, the same shall be filled by the county court. If such vacancy happen in the office of sheriff more than nine months prior to the time of holding a general election, such county court shall immediately order a special election to fill the same, and the person by it appointed shall hold office until the person chosen at such election shall be duly qualified; otherwise, the person appointed by such county court shall hold office until the person chosen at such general election shall be duly qualified. If any vacancy happen in the office of coroner, the same shall be filled for the remainder of the term by such county court. No person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in either of said offices shall thereby be rendered ineligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 12. The general assembly shall, by a law uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of all county officers, and for this purpose may classify the counties by population.

SEC. 13. The fees of no executive or ministerial officer of any county or municipality, exclusive of the salaries actually paid to his necessary deputies, shall exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars for any one year. Every such officer shall make return, quarterly, to the county court of all fees by him received, and of the salaries by him actually paid to his deputies or assistants, stating the same in detail, and verifying the same by his affidavit; and for any statement or omission in such return, contrary to truth, such officer shall be liable to the penalties of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 14. Except as otherwise directed by this constitution, the general assembly shall provide for the election or appointment of such other county, township and municipal officers, as public convenience may require; and their terms of office and duties shall be prescribed by law; but no term of office shall exceed four years.

SEC. 15. In all counties having a city therein containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the city and county government thereof may be consolidated in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 16. Any city having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a board of thirteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified voters thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of such city at any general or special election; which board shall, within ninety days after such election, return to the chief magistrate of such city a draft of such charter, signed by the members of such board or a majority of them. Within thirty days thereafter, such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city, at a general or special election, and if four-sevenths of such qualified voters voting thereat, shall ratify the same, it shall, at the end of thirty days thereafter, become the charter of such city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of such city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certificates shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the county in which such city lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter, so adopted, may be amended by a proposal therefor, made by the law-making authorities of such city, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of largest circulation in such city, one of which shall be a newspaper printed in the German language, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city, voting at a general or special election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the state.

SEC. 17. It shall be a feature of all such charters that they shall provide, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and two houses of legislation, one of which at least shall be elected by general ticket; and in submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city, any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately, and accepted or rejected separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendment thereto.

SEC. 18. In cities or counties having more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, no person shall, at the same time, be a state officer and an officer of any county, city or other municipality; and no person shall, at the same time, fill two municipal offices, either in the same or different municipalities; but this section shall not apply to notaries public, justices of the peace or officers of the militia.

SEC. 19. The corporate authorities of any county, city, or other municipal subdivision of this state, having more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, which has already exceeded the limit of indebtedness prescribed

in section twelve of article X of this constitution, may, in anticipation of the customary annual revenue thereof, appropriate, during any fiscal year, toward the general governmental expenses thereof, a sum not exceeding seven-eighths of the entire revenue applicable to general governmental purposes (exclusive of the payment of the bonded debt of such county, city or municipality) that was actually raised by taxation alone during the preceding fiscal year; but until such excess of indebtedness cease, no further bonded debt shall be incurred, except for the renewal of other bonds.

ST. LOUIS.

SEC. 20. The city of St. Louis may extend its limits so as to embrace the parks now without its boundaries, and other convenient and contiguous territory, and frame a charter for the government of the city thus enlarged, upon the following conditions, that is to say: The council of the city and county court of the county of St. Louis, shall, at the request of the mayor of the city of St. Louis, meet in joint session and order an election, to be held as provided for general elections, by the qualified voters of the city and county, of a board of thirteen freeholders of such city or county, whose duty shall be to propose a scheme for the enlargement and definition of the boundaries of the city, the reorganization of the government of the county, the adjustment of the relations between the city thus enlarged and the residue of St. Louis county and the government of the city thus enlarged, by a charter in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of Missouri, which shall, among other things, provide for a chief executive and two houses of legislation, one of which shall be elected by general ticket, which scheme and charter shall be signed in duplicate by said board or a majority of them, and one of them returned to the mayor of the city and the other to the presiding justice of the county court within ninety days after the election of such board. Within thirty days thereafter the city council and county court shall submit such scheme to the qualified voters of the whole county, and such charter to the qualified voters of the city so enlarged, at an election to be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the order therefor; and if a majority of such qualified voters, voting at such election, shall ratify such scheme and charter, then such scheme shall become the organic law of the county and city, and such charter the organic law of the city, and at the end of sixty days thereafter shall take the place of and supersede the charter of St. Louis, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws relating to St. Louis county inconsistent with such scheme.

SEC. 21. A copy of such scheme and charter, with a certificate thereto appended, signed by the mayor and authenticated by the seal of the city, and also signed by the presiding justice of the county court and authenticated by the seal of the county, setting forth the submission of such scheme and charter to the qualified voters of such county and city and its ratification, by them, shall be made in duplicate, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of St. Louis county, shall be deposited among the archives of the city, and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice thereof.

SEC. 22. The charter so ratified may be amended at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the law-making authorities of the city to the qualified voters thereof at a general or special

election, held at least sixty days after the publication of such proposals, and accepted by at least three-fifths of the qualified voters voting thereat.

SEC. 23. Such charter and amendments shall always be in harmony with, and subject to the constitution and laws of Missouri, except only, that provision may be made for the graduation of the rate of taxation for city purposes in the portions of the city which are added thereto by the proposed enlargement of its boundaries. In the adjustment of the relations between city and county, the city shall take upon itself the entire park tax; and in consideration of the city becoming the proprietor of all the county buildings and property within its enlarged limits, it shall assume the whole of the existing county debt, and thereafter the city and county of St. Louis shall be independent of each other. The city shall be exempted from all county taxation. The judges of the county court shall be elected by the qualified voters outside of the city. The city, as enlarged, shall be entitled to the same representation in the general assembly, collect the state revenue, and perform all other functions in relation to the state in the same manner as if it were a county, as in this constitution defined; and the residue of the county shall remain a legal county of the state of Missouri, under the name of the county of St. Louis. Until the next apportionment for senators and representatives in the general assembly, the city shall have six senators and fifteen representatives, and the county one senator and two representatives, the same being the number of senators and representatives to which the county of St. Louis, as now organized, is entitled under sections eight and eleven, of article IV, of this constitution.

SEC. 24. The county and city of St. Louis, as now existing, shall continue to constitute the eighth judicial circuit, and the jurisdiction of all courts of record, except the county court, shall continue until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 25. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, the general assembly shall have the same power over the city and county of St. Louis that it has over other cities and counties of this state.

ARTICLE X.—REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The taxing power may be exercised by the general assembly for state purposes, and by counties and other municipal corporations, under authority granted to them by the general assembly, for county and other corporate purposes.

SEC. 2. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by act of the general assembly.

SEC. 3. Taxes may be levied and collected for public purposes only. They shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax; and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws.

SEC. 4. All property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

SEC. 5. All railroad corporations in this state, or doing business therein, shall be subject to taxation for state, county, school, municipal and other purposes, on the real and personal property owned or used by them, and on their gross earnings, their net earnings, their franchises and their capital stock.

SEC. 6. The property, real and personal, of the state, counties and

other municipal corporations, and cemeteries, shall be exempt from taxation. Lots in incorporated cities or towns, or within one mile of the limits of any such city or town, to the extent of one acre, and lots one mile or more distant from such cities or towns, to the extent of five acres, with the buildings thereon, may be exempted from taxation, when the same are used exclusively for religious worship, for schools, or for purposes purely charitable; also, such property, real or personal, as may be used exclusively for agricultural or horticultural societies: *Provided*, That such exemptions shall be only by general law.

SEC. 7. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 8. The state tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the bonded debt of the state, shall not exceed twenty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and whenever the taxable property of the state shall amount to nine hundred million dollars, the rate shall not exceed fifteen cents.

SEC. 9. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns or other municipal corporations; or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town or other municipal purposes; but may, by general laws, vest in the corporate authorities thereof, the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

SEC. 11. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes, may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred valuation. For school purposes in districts, the annual rate on property shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: *Provided*, The aforesaid annual rates for school purposes may be increased, in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the hundred

dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rates of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city, or school district, voting at such election shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions, as to rates, shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness.

SEC. 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds the voters thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness: *Provided*, That with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of a court house or jail: *And provided further*, That any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation, or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness, requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of a municipal corporation.

SEC. 14. The tax authorized by the sixth section of the ordinance adopted June sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, is hereby abolished, and hereafter there shall be levied and collected an annual tax sufficient to pay the accruing interest upon the bonded debt of the state, and to reduce the principal thereof each year by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the proceeds of which tax shall be paid into the state treasury, and appropriated and paid out for the purposes expressed in the first and second subdivisions of section forty-three of article IV of this constitution. The funds and resources now in the state interest and state sinking funds shall be appropriated to the same purposes; and whenever said bonded debt is extinguished, or a sum sufficient therefor has been raised, the tax provided for in this section shall cease to be assessed.

SEC. 15. All moneys now, or at any time hereafter, in the state treasury, belonging to the state, shall, immediately on receipt thereof, be deposited by the treasurer to the credit of the state for the benefit of the

funds to which they respectively belong, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the governor and attorney general, select; the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the governor and attorney general, for the safe keeping and payment of such deposit, when demanded by the state treasurer on his checks; such bank to pay a bonus for the use of such deposits not less than the bonus paid by other banks for similar deposits; and the same, together with such interest and profits as may accrue thereon, shall be disbursed by said treasurer for the purposes of the state, according to law, upon warrants drawn by the state auditor, and not otherwise.

SEC. 16. The treasurer shall keep a separate account of the funds, and the number and amount of warrants received, and from whom; and shall publish, in such manner as the governor may designate, quarterly statements, showing the amount of state moneys, and where the same are kept or deposited.

SEC. 17. The making of profit out of state, county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law.

SEC. 18. There shall be a state board of equalization, consisting of the governor, state auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state and attorney general. The duty of said board shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of real and personal property among the several counties in the state, and it shall perform such other duties as are or may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made, or a warrant shall have issued therefor, within two years after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such sum or object. A regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

SEC. 20. The moneys arising from any loan, debt or liability, contracted by the state, or any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to the repayment of such debt or liability, and not otherwise.

SEC. 21. No corporation, company or association, other than those formed for benevolent, religious, scientific, or educational purposes, shall be created or organized under the laws of this state, unless the persons named as corporators shall, at or before the filing of the articles of association or incorporation, pay into the state treasury fifty dollars for the first fifty thousand dollars or less of capital stock, and a further sum of five dollars for every additional ten thousand dollars of its capital stock. And no such corporation, company or association shall increase its capital stock without first paying into the treasury five dollars for every ten thousand dollars of increase: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the general assembly from levying a further tax on the franchises of such corporation.

ARTICLE XI.—EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the general assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of six and twenty years.

SEC. 2. The income of all the funds provided by the state for the support of free public schools, shall be paid annually to the several county treasurers, to be disbursed according to law; but no school district, in which a free public school has not been maintained at least three months during the year for which the distribution is made, shall be entitled to receive any portion of such funds.

SEC. 3. Separate free public schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent.

SEC. 4. The supervision of instruction in the public schools shall be vested in a "board of education," whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The superintendent of public schools shall be president of the board. The governor, secretary of state and attorney-general shall be *ex-officio* members, and with the superintendent, compose said board of education.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall, whenever the public school fund will permit, and the actual necessity of the same may require, aid and maintain the state university, now established, with its present departments. The government of the state university shall be vested in a board of curators, to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

SEC. 6. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by this state or the United States; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to any state fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds of all sales of lands, and other property and effects that may accrue to the state by escheat, from unclaimed dividends and distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons; also, any proceeds of the sales of the public lands which may have been or hereafter may be paid over to this state, (if congress will consent to such appropriation); also, all other grants, gifts or devises that have been, or hereafter may be, made to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by the state or the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the state treasury, and securely invested and sacredly preserved as a public school fund; the annual income of which fund, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the state as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the free public schools and the state university in this article provided for, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 7. In case the public school fund now provided and set apart by law, for the support of free public schools, shall be insufficient to sustain a free school at least four months in every year in each school district in this state, the general assembly may provide for such deficiency in accordance with section eleven of the article on revenue and taxation; but in no case shall there be set apart less than twenty-five per cent. of the state revenue exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, to be applied annually to the support of the public schools.

SEC. 8. All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property belonging to a county school fund; also, the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the state, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and be securely invested, and sacredly preserved in the several counties, as a county public school fund; the income of which fund shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this state.

SEC. 9. No part of the public school fund of the state shall ever be invested in the stock or bonds, or other obligations of any other state, or of any county, city, town or corporation; and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which now belong, or may hereafter belong, to said school fund, shall be invested in the bonds of the state of Missouri, or of the United States.

SEC. 10. All county school funds shall be loaned only upon unincumbered real estate security, of double the valve of the loan, with personal security in addition thereto.

SEC. 11. Neither the general assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district or other municipal corporation, shall ever make an appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever anything in aid of any religious creed, church or sectarian purpose; or to help to support or sustain any private or public school, academy, seminary, college, university or other institution of learning, controlled by any religious creed, church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by the state, or any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, for any religious creed, church or sectarian purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XII.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. No corporation, after the adoption of this constitution, shall be created by special laws; nor shall any existing charter be extended, changed or amended by special laws, except those for charitable, penal or reformatory purposes, which are under the patronage and control of the state.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend such forfeited charter, or pass any other general or special laws for the benefit of such corporations.

SEC. 4. The exercise of the power and right of eminent domain, shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, or that may be hereafter organized, and subjecting them to the public use, the same as that of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when in the exercise of said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

SEC. 5. The exercise of the police power of the state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the general well-being of the state.

SEC. 6. In all elections for directors or managers of any incorporated company, each shareholder shall have the right to cast as many votes in the aggregate as shall equal the number of shares so held by him or her in said company, multiplied by the number of directors or managers to be elected at such election; and each shareholder may cast the whole number of votes, either in person or by proxy for one candidate, or distribute such votes among two or more candidates; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall engage in business, other than that expressly authorized in its charter or the law under which it may have been or hereafter may be organized, nor shall it hold any real estate for any period longer than six years, except such as may be necessary and proper for carrying on its legitimate business.

SEC. 8. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds, except for money paid, labor done or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting called for the purpose, first giving sixty days public notice, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 9. Dues from private corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law, but in no case shall any stockholder be individually liable in any amount over or above the amount of stock owned by him or her.

SEC. 10. No corporation shall issue preferred stock without the consent of all the stockholders.

SEC. 11. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any powers or privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

RAILROADS.

SEC. 12. It shall not be lawful in this state for any railway company to charge for freight or passengers a greater amount, for the transportation of the same, for a less distance than the amount charged for any greater distance, and suitable laws shall be passed by the general assembly to enforce this provision; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 13. Any railroad corporation or association, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right, with its road, to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 14. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways, and railroad companies common carriers. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates

of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state; and shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on said railroads, and enforce all such laws by adequate penalties.

SEC. 15. Every railroad or other corporation, organized or doing business in this state under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and where shall be kept, for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, the names of the owners of the stock, the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid, and by whom, the transfer of said stock, with the date of transfer, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad company shall hold one meeting annually in this state, public notice of which shall be given thirty days previously, and shall report annually, under oath, to the state auditor, or some officer designated by law, all of their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. The general assembly shall pass laws enforcing, by suitable penalties, the provisions of this section.

SEC. 16. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals; and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

SEC. 17. No railroad or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation, with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad corporation act as an officer of any other railroad corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line. The question whether railroads are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded, be decided by a jury, as in other civil issues.

SEC. 18. If any railroad company organized under the laws of this state shall consolidate, by sale or otherwise, with any railroad company organized under the laws of any other state, or of the United States, the same shall not thereby become a foreign corporation; but the courts of this state shall retain jurisdiction in all matters which may arise, as if said consolidation had not taken place. In no case shall any consolidation take place, except upon public notice of at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 19. The general assembly shall pass no law for the benefit of a railroad or other corporations, or any individual or association of individuals, retrospective in its operation, or which imposes on the people of any county or municipal subdivision of the state, a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past.

SEC. 20. No law shall be passed by the general assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, village, or on any public highway, without first acquiring the consent of the local authorities having control of the street or highway proposed to be

occupied by such street railroad; and the franchises so granted shall not be transferred without similar assent first obtained.

SEC. 21. No railroad corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall have the benefit of any future legislation, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this constitution applicable to railroads.

SEC. 22. No president, director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad company shall be interested, directly, or indirectly, in furnishing material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 23. No discrimination in charges or facilities in transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise; and no railroad company, or any lessee, manager or employee thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 24. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes or tickets, or passes or tickets at a discount, to members of the general assembly, or members of the board of equalization, or any state, or county, or municipal officers; and the acceptance of such pass or ticket, by a member of the general assembly, or any such officer, shall be a forfeiture of his office.

BANKS.

SEC. 25. No state bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the state own or be liable for any stock in any corporation, or joint stock company, or association for banking purposes, now created or hereafter to be created.

SEC. 26. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers (except banks of deposit or discount,) nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect, or in any manner be enforced, unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the state, at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election.

SEC. 27. It shall be a crime, the nature and punishment of which shall be prescribed by law, for any president, director, manager, cashier or other officer of any banking institution, to assent to the reception of deposits, or the creation of debts by such banking institution, after he shall have had knowledge of the fact that it is insolvent, or in failing circumstances; and any such officer, agent or manager, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received, and all such debts so created with his assent.

ARTICLE XIII.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male inhabitants of this state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention of become such citizens, shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this state: *Provided*, That no person who is religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, can be compelled to do so, but may be compelled to pay an equivalent for military service, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization,

equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 3. Each company and regiment shall elect its own company and regimental officers; but if any company or regiment shall neglect to elect such officers within the time prescribed by law, or by the order of the governor, they may be appointed by the governor.

SEC. 4. Volunteer companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, may be formed in such manner and under such restrictions as may be provided by law.

SEC. 5. The volunteer and militia forces shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, parades and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 6. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general, quartermaster general and his other staff officers. He shall also, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint all major generals and brigadier generals.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall provide for the safe keeping of the public arms, military records, banners and relics of the state.

ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The general assembly of this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, nor with any regulation which congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; nor shall lands belonging to persons residing out of the limits of this state ever be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to persons residing within the state.

SEC. 2. No person shall be prosecuted in any civil action or criminal proceeding for or on account of any act by him done, performed or executed between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the twentieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by virtue of military authority vested in him, or in pursuance of orders from any person vested with such authority by the government of the United States, or of this state, or of the late Confederate states, or any of them, to do such act. And if any action or proceedings shall have been, or shall hereafter be instituted against any person for the doing of any such act, the defendant may plead this section in bar thereof.

SEC. 3. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of this state to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this state.

SEC. 4. No person holding an office of profit under the United States, shall, during his continuance in such office, hold any office of profit under this state.

SEC. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers now or nereafter elected or appointed, subject to the right of resignation, shall hold office during their official terms, and until their successors shall be duly elected or appointed and qualified.

SEC. 6. All officers, both civil and military, under the authority of this state, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath, or affirmation, to support the constitution of the

United States and of this state, and to demean themselves faithfully in office.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall, in addition to other penalties, provide for the removal from office of county, city, town and township officers, on conviction of willful, corrupt or fraudulent violation or neglect of official duty.

SEC. 8. The compensation or fees of no state, county or municipal officer shall be increased during his term of office; nor shall the term of any office be extended for a longer period than that for which such officer was elected or appointed.

SEC. 9. The appointment of all officers not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets, or tickets in any scheme in the nature of a lottery, in this state; and all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed by the legislature of this state, authorizing a lottery or lotteries, and all acts amendatory thereof, or supplemental thereto, are hereby avoided.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the grand jury in each county, at least once a year, to investigate the official acts of all officers having charge of public funds, and report the result of their investigations in writing to the court.

SEC. 12. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

ARTICLE XV.—MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended and revised only in pursuance of the provisions of this article.

SEC. 2. The general assembly may, at any time, propose such amendments to this constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient; and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered in full on the journals. The proposed amendments shall be published with the laws of that session, and also shall be published weekly in some newspaper, if such there be, within each county in the state, for four consecutive weeks next preceding the general election then next ensuing. The proposed amendments shall be submitted to a vote of the people, each amendment separately, at the next general election thereafter, in such manner as the general assembly may provide. If a majority of the qualified voters of the state, voting for and against any one of said amendments, shall vote for such amendment, the same shall be deemed and taken to have been ratified by the people, and shall be valid and binding, to all intents and purposes, as a part of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The general assembly may at any time authorize, by law a vote of the people to be taken upon the question whether a convention shall be held for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution of this state; and if at such election a majority of the votes on the question bein favor of a convention, the governor shall issue writs to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to such a conven-

tion, on a day not less than three and within six months after that on which the said question shall have been voted on. At such election each senatorial district shall elect two delegates for each senator to which it may then be entitled in the general assembly, and every such delegate shall have the qualifications of a state senator. The election shall be conducted in conformity with the laws regulating the election of senators. The delegates so elected shall meet at such time and place as may be provided by law, and organize themselves into a convention, and proceed to revise and amend the constitution; and the constitution when so revised and amended, shall, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days or more than six months after that on which it shall have been adopted by the convention, be submitted to a vote of the people for and against it, at an election to be held for that purpose; and, if a majority of all the votes given be in favor of such constitution, it shall, at the end of thirty days after such election became the constitution of this state. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor. The general assembly shall have no power, otherwise than in this section specified, to authorize a convention for revising and amending the constitution.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alteration and amendments in the constitution of this state, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

SECTION 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force until altered or repealed by the general assembly; and, all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of the state, counties, individuals or bodies corporate not inconsistent therewith, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this constitution, shall cease upon its adoption, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provision of this constitution, as require legislation to enforce them, shall remain in force until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, unless sooner amended or repealed by the general assembly.

SEC. 2. That all recognizances, obligations and all other instruments, entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to this state or to any subdivision thereof, or any municipality therein; and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due or owing to this state, or any such subdivision or municipality; and all writs, prosecutions, actions and causes of action, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this constitution. All indictments which shall have been found or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 3. All county and probate courts, as now constituted and organized, shall continue with their jurisdiction, until the general assembly shall by law conform them in their organization to the requirements of this constitution.

SEC. 4. All criminal courts organized and existing under the laws of this state, and not specially provided for in this constitution, shall continue to exist until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. All courts of common pleas existing and organized in cities

and towns having a population exceeding three thousand five hundred inhabitants, and such as by the law of their creation are presided over by a judge of a circuit court, shall continue to exist and exercise their present jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law. All other courts of common pleas shall cease to exist at the expiration of the present terms of office of the several judges thereof.

SEC. 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment in this state, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. Upon the adoption of this constitution, all appeals to, and writs of error from the supreme court, shall be returnable to the supreme court at the city of Jefferson.

SEC. 8. Until the general assembly shall make provision for the payment of the state and railroad indebtedness of this state, in pursuance of section fourteen of article ten of this constitution, there shall be levied and collected an annual tax of one-fifth of one per centum on all real estate and other property and effects subject to taxation, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of this state as it matures, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid into the sinking fund and thereafter applied to the payment of such indebtedness, and to no other purpose.

SEC. 9. This constitution shall be submitted to the people of this state for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held for that purpose only, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Every person entitled to vote under the constitution and laws of this state shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution. Said election shall be held, and said qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting in the several counties of this state; and said election shall be conducted, and returns thereof made, according to the laws now in force regulating general elections.

SEC. 10. The clerks of the several county courts in this state, shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be delivered to the judges of election in each election district or precinct, in their respective counties, suitable blank poll books, forms of return and five times the number of properly prepared printed ballots for said election, that there are voters in said respective districts, the expense whereof shall be allowed and paid by the several county courts, as other county expenditures are allowed and paid.

SEC. 11. At said election the ballots shall be in the following form: New constitution ticket, (*erase the clause you do not favor.*) New constitution, — Yes. New constitution, — No. Each of said ticket sshall be counted as a vote for or against this constitution, as the one clause or the other may be canceled with ink or pencil by the voter, and returns thereot shall be made accordingly. If both clauses of the ticket be erased, or if neither be erased, the ticket shall not be counted.

SEC. 12. The returns of the whole vote cast for the adoption and against the adoption of this constitution shall be made by the several clerks, as now provided by law in case of the election of state officers, to the secretary of state, within twenty days after the election; and the returns of said votes shall, within ten days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the state auditor, state treasurer and secretary of state, or any two of them, in the presence of the governor, and proclamation shall be made by the governor forthwith of the result of the canvass.

SEC. 13. If, upon such canvass, it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were in favor of the new constitution, then this constitution shall, on and after the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, be the supreme law of the state of Missouri, and the present existing constitution shall thereupon cease in all its provisions; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new constitution, then this constitution shall be null and void, and the existing constitution shall continue in force.

SEC. 14. The provisions of this schedule required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection of this constitution, shall take effect and be in force immediately.

SEC. 15. The general assembly shall pass all such laws as may be necessary to carry this constitution into full effect.

SEC. 16. The present secretary of state, state auditor, attorney-general, and superintendent of public schools, shall, during the remainder of their terms of office, unless otherwise directed by law, receive the same compensation and fees as is now provided by law; and the present state treasurer shall, during the remainder of the term of his office, continue to be governed by existing law, in the custody and disposition of the state funds, unless otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 17. Section twelve of [the] bill of rights shall not be so construed as to prevent arrests and preliminary examination in any criminal case.

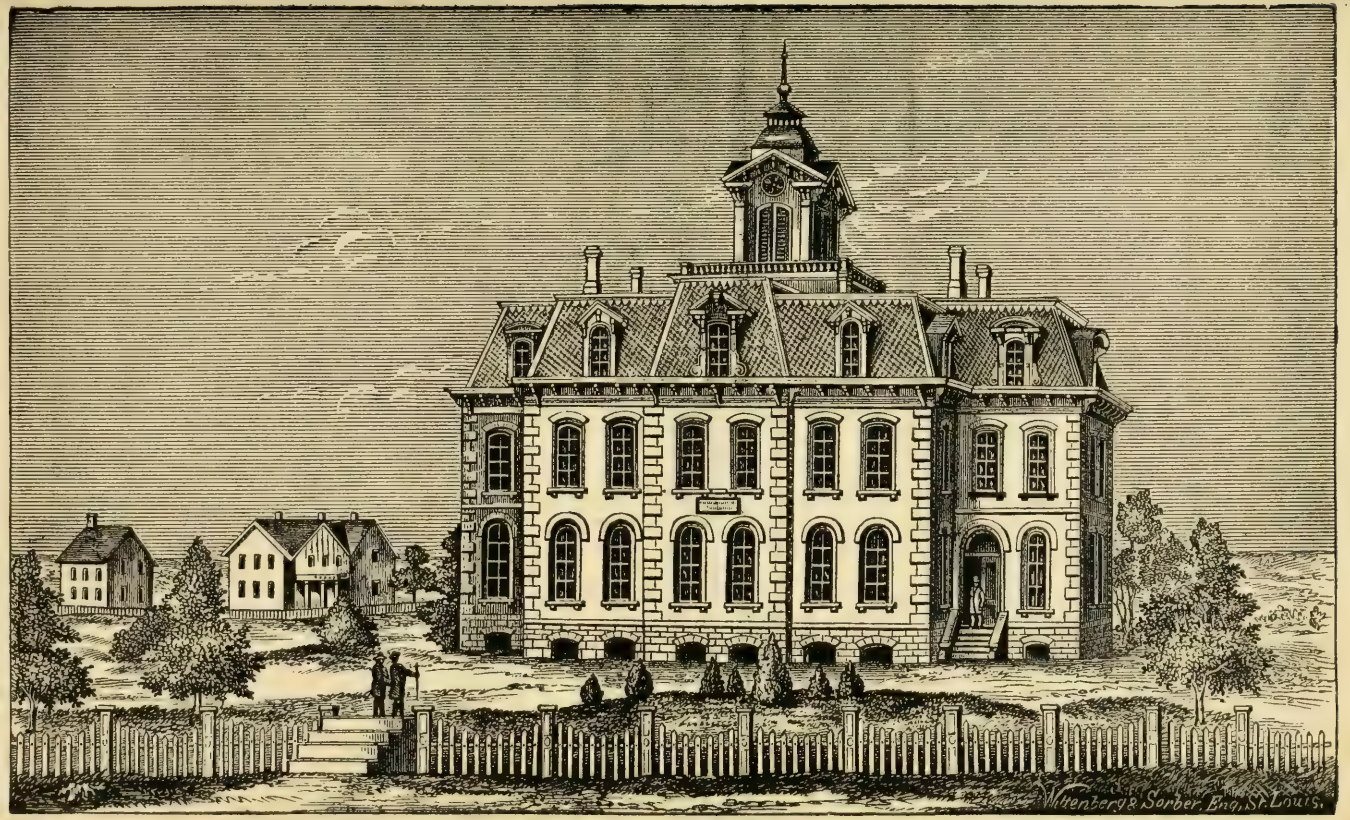
Done in convention, at the capitol, in the city of Jefferson, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

WALDO P. JOHNSON, President, St. Clair county.
N. W. WATKINS, Vice President, Scott county.

ADAMS, WASHINGTON, Cooper.
ALLEN, DEWITT C., Clay.
ALEXANDER, A. M., Monroe.
BLACK, FRANCIS M., Jackson.
BOONE, HENRY, DeKalb.
BRADFIELD, GEORGE W., Laclede.
BROADHEAD, JAMES O., St. Louis.
BROKMEYER, HENRY C., St. Louis.
CARLETON, GEORGE W., Pemiscot.
CHRISMAN, WILLIAM, Jackson.
CONWAY, EDMUND V., St. Francois.
COTTEY, LOUIS F., Knox.
CREWS, T. W. B., Franklin.
CROCKETT, SAMUEL R., Vernon.
DAVIS, LOWNDEY HENRY, Cape Girardeau.
DRYDEN, LEONIDAS J., Warren.
DYSART, BENJAMIN ROBERT, Macon.
EDWARDS, JOHN F. T., Iron.
EDWARDS, JAMES C., St. Louis.
EITZEN, CHARLES D., Gasconade.
FARRIS, JAMES L., Ray.
FYAN, ROBERT W. Webster.
GANTT, THOMAS TASKER, St. Louis.
GOTTSCHALK, LOUIS, St. Louis.
HALE, JOHN B., Carroll.
HALLIBURTON, W., Sullivan.
HAMMOND, CHARLES, Chariton.
HARDIN, NEIL CAMERON, Pike.
HOLLIDAY, J. A., Caldwell.
HYER, JOHN, Dent.
JOHNSON, HORACE B., Cole.
JOHNSTON, T. J., Nodoway.
LACKLAND, HENRY CLAY, St. Charles.
LETCHER, WM. H., Saline.
LAY, ALFRED M., Cole.
MABREY, PINCKNEY, Ripley.
MASSEY, B. F., Newton.
MAXEY, JAMES HARVEY, Howell,
MCAFEE, CHARLES B., Greene.
MCKEE, ARCHIBALD V., Lincoln.
MCCABE, EDWARD, Marion.
MCKILLOP, MALCOMB, Atchison.
MORTELL, NICHOLAS A., St. Louis.
MUDD, HENRY THOMAS, St. Louis.
NICKERSON, EDMUND A., Johnson.
NORTON, ELIJAH HISE, Platte.
PIPKIN, PHILIP, Jefferson.
PRIEST, WILLIAM, Platte.
PULITZER, JOSEPH, St. Louis.
RAY, JOHN, Barry.
RIDER, J. H., Bollinger.
RIPEY, J. R., Schuyler.
ROBERTS, JAMES C., Buchanan.
ROSS, J. P., Morgan.
ROSS, JOHN W., Polk.
RUCKER, JOHN FLEMING, Boone.
SHACKELFORD, THOMAS, Howard.
SHANKLIN, JOHN H., Grundy.
SHIELDS, GEORGE H., St. Louis.
SPAUNHORST, HENRY J., St. Louis.
SWITZLER, WILLIAM F., Boone.
TAYLOR, JOHN H., Jasper.
TAYLOR, AMOS RILEY, St. Louis.
TODD, ALBERT, St. Louis.
WAGNER, L. J., Scotland.
WALLACE, HENRY C., Lafayette.

ATTEST:

G. N. NOLAN, Secretary.
J. BOYLE ADAMS, Assistant Secretary



BOARDING HOUSE. MINERAL HALL.

STATE SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY, AT ROLLA, PHELPS COUNTY, MO.

Abstract of Missouri State Laws.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

A bill of exchange is a written order from one person to another, directing the person to whom it is addressed to pay to a third person a certain sum of money therein named.

The person making the bill is called the maker. The person to whom it is directed is called the drawee, and the person in whose favor the bill of exchange is made payable, is called the payee, and the person who acceepts a bill of exchange, is called the acceptor.

A bill of exchange may be negotiable or non-negotiable; if negotiable, it may be transferred either before or after acceptance. To make it negotiable it must be payable to the order ot the payee, or to the bearer, or must contain other equivalent or operative words of transfer.

Bills of exchange containing no words of transfer, are non-negotiable.

The usual form of accepting bills of exchange, is by writing "accepted" across the bill, and signing the acceptor's name.

After such acceptance the acceptor becomes liable for the payment of the bill upon its maturity.

No person within this state shall be charged as an acceptor of a bill of exchange unless his acceptance shall be in writing signed by himself, or his lawful agent.

If such acceptance be written on a paper other than the bill, it shall not bind the acceptor. Except in favor of a person to whom such acceptance shall have been shown, and who upon the faith thereof shall have received the bill for a valuable consideration.

An unconditional promise in writing to accept a bill before it is drawn, will be binding upon the acceptor in favor of any person who upon the faith of such written promise shall have received the bill for a valuable consideration.

Every holder of a bill presenting the same for acceptance, may require that the acceptance be written on the bill, and a refusal to comply with such request, shall be deemed a refusal to accept, and the bill may be protested for non-acceptance.

Every person upon whom a bill of exchange may be drawn, and to whom the same shall be delivered for acceptance, who shall destroy such bill or refuse within twenty-four hours after such delivery, or within such period as the holder may allow to return the bill accepted or non-accepted to the holders, shall be deemed to have accepted the same.

When any bill of exchange expressed to be for value received, drawn or negotiated within this state, shall be duly presented for acceptance or payment, and protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, there shall be allowed and paid to the holders by the drawer and endorsers having due notice of the dishonor of the bill, damages in the following cases: *First*, if the bill shall have been drawn by any person, at any place within this state, at the rate of four per centum on the principal sum specified in the bill. *Second*, if the bill shall have been drawn on any person, at any place out of this state, but within the United States or territories thereof, at the rate of two per centum on the principal sum specified in the bill. *Third*, if the bill shall have been drawn on any person, at any part or place without the United States and their territories, at the rate of twenty per centum on the principal sum specified in the bill.

If any bill of exchange expressed to be for value received, shall be drawn on any person, at any place within this state, and accepted, and payment shall not be duly made by the acceptor, there shall be allowed and paid to the holder, by the acceptor, damages in the following cases: *First*, if the bill be drawn by any person, at any place within this state, at the rate of four per centum on the principal sum therein specified. *Second*, if the bill be drawn by any person, at any place without this state, but within the United States or territories, at the rate of ten per centum on the principal sum therein specified.

The damages herein allowed shall be recovered only by the holder of a bill, who shall have purchased the bill or acquired some interest therein, for valuable consideration. In cases of non-acceptance or non-payment of a bill, drawn at any place within this state, on any person at a place within the same, no damages shall be recovered, if payment of the principal sum, with interest and charges of protest, be paid within twenty days after demand, or notice of the dishonor of the bill.

If the contents of a bill be expressed in the money of account of the United States, the amount due and the damages therein, shall be ascertained and determined without any reference to the rate of exchange existing between this state and the place on which the bill shall have been drawn, at the time of demand of payment or notice of the dishonor of the bill.

If the contents of such bill be expressed in the money of account or currency of any foreign country, then the amount due, exclusive of damages, shall be ascertained and determined by the rate of exchange, or the value of such foreign currency at the time of payment..

Every bill of exchange, draft or order drawn either within this state or elsewhere upon any person residing within this state, payable on its face at sight, or on demand, shall be deemed and considered to be due and payable on the day it is presented, or demanded, any usage or custom

here or elsewhere to the contrary notwithstanding, and if not so paid, may be protested for non-payment.

If in any suit founded upon any negotiable promissory note or bill of exchange, or in which such bill or note is produced, might be allowed in the defense of any suit, it appear on the trial that such note or bill was lost while it belonged to the party claiming the amount due thereon, parol or other evidence of the contents thereof, may be given on such trial, and such party shall be entitled to recover the amount due thereon as if such note or bill had been produced.

To entitle a party to such recovery, he or some responsible person for him, shall execute a bond to the adverse party in a penalty at least double the amount of such note or bill, with two sufficient securities, to be approved by the court in which the trial shall be had, conditioned to indemnify the adverse party against all claims by any other person on account of such note or bill, and against all costs and expenses by reason of such claim.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

A promissory note is a written promise to pay a certain sum of money at a future time, unconditionally.

The person to whom the money is payable is called the payee.

The maker is the one who promises to pay the money when the note becomes due.

A note payable to bearer is negotiated or transferred by mere delivery, and the possession of the note is *prima facie* proof of title.

A note payable to the order of a particular person is transferred or negotiated by writing the name of the person upon the back of the note, which is called an endorsement. The person making the endorsement is called the endorser. The person for whose benefit it is made is called the endorsee.

Every promissory note for the payment of money to the payee therein named, or order or bearer, and expressed to be for value received, shall be due and payable as therein expressed and shall have the same effect and be negotiable in like manner as inland bills of exchange.

The payee and endorsers of every such negotiable note payable to them or order, and the holder of every such note payable to bearer may maintain actions for the sums of money therein mentioned, against the makers and endorsers of them in like manner as in cases of inland bills of exchange, and not otherwise.

Such negotiable promissory note made payable to the order of the maker thereof, or to the order of a fictitious person shall, if negotiated by the maker, have the same effect and be of the same validity as against the maker, and all persons having knowledge of the facts, as if payable to

bearer. *Provided*, That negotiable note in the hands of the purchaser of the same from the makers by way of discount or investment if protested for non-payment at maturity, shall not be subjected to damages.

When the day of payment of any bond, bill of exchange, or promissory note, shall according to its terms, be a Sunday, Christmas day, Thanksgiving day (State or National), New Years day, or a Fourth of July, its payment shall be deemed due and be demandable on such day next before its day of payment, according to its terms, as shall not be one of the days above specified.

A notarial protest is evidence of a demand and refusal to pay a bill of exchange or negotiable promissory note, at the time and in the manner stated in such protest.

FORM OF NEGOTIABLE NOTE.

$1,000. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 1, 1869.

Thirty days after date, I promise to pay Richard Roe, or order, One Thousand Dollars, value received, with interest after due at the rate of ten per cent per annum. Louis Roy.

NON-NEGOTIABLE NOTE.

$100.00. Kansas City, Mo., Aug, 1, 1869.

Thirty days after date, I promise to pay Richard Roe, One Hundred Dollars, value received, with interest from date, at the rate of ten per cent per annum. Louis Roy.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent.

Parties may agree in writing for the payment of interest not exceeding ten per cent.

Money due upon judgments or order of court, shall draw interest from the day of rendering the same. All such judgments and orders for money upon contracts, bearing more than six per cent., shall bear the same interest borne by such contracts. All other judgments and orders for money shall draw six per cent.

If a greater rate of interest than ten per cent. is contracted for, and suit brought upon the same, judgment will be entered for six per cent., and the whole interest shall be set apart for, and become a part of the common school fund.

Parties may contract in writing for the payment of interest upon interest; but interest shall not be compounded oftener than once a year. Where a different rate is not expressed, interest upon interest shall be at the same rate as interest on the principal debt.

DESCENTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

Property in this state shall be distributed in the following course, subject to the payment of debts and the widow's dower:

First. To the children or their descendants in equal parts.

Second. If there be no children or their descendants, then to the father, mother, brothers and sisters, and their descendants, in equal parts.

Third. If there be no children, or their descendants, father, mother, brother or sister, or their descendants, then to the husband or wife. If there be no husband or wife, then to the grandfather, grandmother, uncles and aunts, and their descendants, in equal parts.

Fourth. If there be no children or their descendants, father, mother, sister, brother or their descendants, husband or wife, grandfather, grandmother, uncles, aunts, nor their descendants, then to the great-grandfather, great-grandmother, and their descendants, in equal parts, and so on in other cases without end, passing to the nearest lineal ancestors and their children, and their descendants, in equal parts.

Posthumous children, or descendants of the intestate, shall inherit in like manner as if born in the lifetime of the intestate. This does not apply to anyone other than the children or descendants of the intestate unless they are in being and capable in law to take as heirs at the time of the intestate's death.

If there be no children or their descendants, father, mother, brother or sister, nor their descendants, husband or wife, nor any paternal or maternal kindred capable of inheriting, the whole shall go to the kindred of the wife or husband of the intestate in the like course as if such wife or husband had survived the intestate and then died entitled to the estate.

If any of the children receive any real or personal estate in the lifetime of the intestate by way of advancement, shall choose to come into partition with the other heirs, such advancement shall be brought into hatchpot with the estate descended.

Maintaining, educating, or giving money to a child under majority without any view to a portion or settlement, shall not be deemed an advancement.

Bastards shall inherit and be capable of transmitting inheritance on the part of their mother, and such mother may inherit from her bastard child or children in like manner as if they had been lawfully begotten of her.

The issues of all marriages decreed null in law or dissolved by divorce shall be legitimate.

Persons of color shall inherit as above set forth, providing it shall appear to the court that they are residents of this state, or if residents of some other state, are free persons.

The children of all parents who were slaves, and who were living

together in good faith as man and wife at the time of the birth of such children, shall be deemed to be the legitimate children of such parents. All children of any one mother who was a slave at the time of her birth shall be deemed lawful brothers and sisters for the purposes of this chapter.

WILLS.

The term will, or last will and testament, means the disposition of one's property, to take effect after death. No exact form of words is necessary in order to make a will good at law.

Every person of twenty-one years of age and upward, of sound mind, may, by last will, devise all his estate, real, personal and mixed, and all interest therein, saving the widow her dower. Every person over the age of eighteen years, of sound mind, may by last will, dispose of his goods and chattles. Every will must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some person by his direction, in his presence, and shall be attested by two or more competent witnesses, subscribing their names to the will in the presence of the testator.

No will in writing, except in cases hereinafter mentioned, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked, except by a subsequent will in writing, or by burning, canceling, tearing or obliterating the same by the testator, or in his presence, and by his consent and direction.

If, after making a will disposing of the whole estate of the testator, such testator shall marry, and die, leaving issue by such marriage living at the time of his death, or shall leave issue of such marriage born to him after his death, such will shall be deemed revoked, unless provisions shall have been made for such issue by some settlement, or unless such issue shall be provided for in the will, and no evidence shall be received to rebut the presumption of such revocation.

A will executed by an unmarried woman shall be deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage.

If a person make his will and die leaving children not provided for, although born after making the will, he shall be deemed to die intestate, and such children shall be entitled to such proportion as if he had died intestate. All other heirs or legatees must refund their proportionate part.

The county court or clerk thereof in vacation subject to the confirmation or rejection of the court, shall take the proof of the last will of the testator.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Richard Johnson, of Carroll county, in the state of Missouri, being of sound mind and memory, and of full age, do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

First. I direct the payment of all lawful claims against my estate, to be made out of the proceeds of the sale of my personal property.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to my eldest son, John B. Johnson, the sum of five thousand dollars of bank stock, in the First National Bank of Lexington, Missouri, and the farm owned by myself in the township of ———, in the county of Saline, consisting of 100 acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging, to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Third. I give, devise, and bequeath to each of my daughters, Mary E. Johnson and Clara B. Johnson, each five thousand dollars in bank stock, in the First National Bank, of Lexington, Missouri; and also, each one quarter section of land owned by myself, situated in the township of ——, Ray county, Missouri.

Fourth. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank R. Johnson, the farm owned by myself, situated in Chariton county, Missouri, consisting of six hundred and forty acres, together with all stock, houses, and improvements, thereunto belonging.

Fifth. I give to my wife, Elizabeth Johnson, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property about my house, not hitherto disposed of, including six thousand dollars of bank stock, in the First National Bank of Lexington, Missouri, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm, so long as she may live—said farm being my present place of residence.

Sixth. I give and bequeath to my mother, Martha Johnson, the income from rents of my store building, at No. 905 Pine street, St. Louis, Missouri, during the term of her natural life, said building and land therewith to revert to my sons and daughters, in equal proportions, upon the demise of my said mother.

Seventh. It is also my will and desire that at the death of my wife, Elizabeth Johnson, that the above mentioned homestead may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

Eighth. I appoint as my executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Elizabeth Johnson, and my eldest son John B. Johnson.

In witness whereof, I, Richard Johnson, to this, my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. RICHARD JOHNSON.

Signed and declared by Richard Richard Johnson, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto, as witnesses thereof.

EDWARD DAVISON, *Sedalia, Missouri.*
FREDERICK JONES, *Marshall, Missouri.*

CODICIL.

Whereas, I, Richard Johnson, did, on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as part thereof.

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Clara B. Johnson, has deceased, March the first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six; and *whereas*, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened David S. Johnson, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock, and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Clara B., in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven. RICHARD JOHNSON.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us, by the testator, Richard Johnson, as and for a codicil, to be annexed to his will and testament; and we, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

PETER BROWN, *Lexington, Missouri.*
ROBERT BURR, *Richmond, Missouri.*

TAXES.

For the support of the government of the state, the payment of the public debt, and the advancement of the public interest, taxes shall be levied on all property, real and personal, except as stated below:

No tax shall be assessed for or imposed by any city, county, or other municipal corporation, or for their use upon the following property: All houses, necessary furniture and equipments thereof, used exclusively for public worship, and the lot of ground on which the same may be erected. All orphan or other asylums, for the relief of the sick or needy, with their furniture and equipments, and the lands on which they are erected and used therewith, so long as the same shall be held and used for that purpose only; all universities, colleges, academies, schools, and all other seminaries of learning, with the furniture and equipments, and land thereto, belonging or used immediately therewith, and their endowment fund, when not invested in real estate, so long as the same shall be employed for that purpose only. *Provided*, That the land hereby exempted from taxation, belonging to any of the last named institutions, in any city or town, shall not exceed two acres, and in the county, not exceed five acres. *And further provided*, That such property, so exempted, shall not be under rent to any person, corporation, or society, and shall not, in any way or manner, be paying or yielding any rent or profit. Cemeteries and graveyards set apart and used for that purpose only. All real estate and other property belonging to any incorporated agricultural society, so

long as the same shall be employed for the use of such society and none other. All libraries and their furniture and equipments, belonging to any library association or society. Nothing in this section shall be construed as to exempt from municipal or local taxation any description of property, when the same is held for the purpose of pecuniary profit or speculation.

Lots in incorporated cities or towns, or within one mile of the limits of such city or town, to the extent of one acre, and lots, one mile distant from such cities or towns, to the extent of five acres, with the buildings thereon, when the same are used exclusively for religious worship, for schools, or for purposes purely charitable, shall be exempt from taxation for state, county, or local purposes.

There shall be annually assessed and collected on the assessed value of all the real estate and personal property subject by law to taxation in the state one-fifth of one per centum for state revenue and one-fifth of one per centum for the payment of all state indebtedness.

The assessor or his deputy or deputies shall, between the first days of August and January, and after being furnished with the necessary books and blanks by the county clerk, at the expense of the county, proceed to take a list of the taxable personal property in his county, town, or district, and assess the value thereof in the manner following, to-wit: He shall call at the office, place of doing business, or residence of each person required by this act to list property, and shall require such person to make a correct statement of all taxable property owned by such person, or under the care, charge, or management of such person, except merchandise, which may be required to pay a license tax, being in any county in this state, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the person listing the property shall enter a true and correct statement of such property in a printed or written blank prepared for that purpose, which statement, after being filled out, shall be signed and sworn to, to the extent required by this act, by the person listing the property, and delivered to the assessor, and such assessor's book shall be arranged and divided into two parts: The "land list" and the "personal property list." If any taxpayer shall fail or neglect to pay such collector his taxes at the time and place required by such notices, then it shall be the duty of the collector after the first day of January then next, to collect and account for as other taxes, an additional tax, as a penalty, of one per cent per month upon all taxes collected by him after the first day of January, as aforesaid, and in computing said additional tax or penalty a fractional part of a month shall not be counted as a whole month. Collectors shall on the day of their annual settlement with the county court, file with said court a statement under oath of the amount so received, and from whom received, and settle with the court therefor; *provided*, however, that said interest shall not be chargeable against persons who are absent from their homes

and engaged in the military service of this state, or of the United States, or against any taxpayer who shall pay his taxes to the collector at any time before the first day of January in each year; *provided* that the provisions of this section shall apply to the city of St. Louis so far as the same relates to the addition of said interest, which in said city shall be collected and accounted for by the collector as other taxes, for which he shall receive no compensation.

Every county collector shall on or before the fifteenth day of each month pay to the state treasurer all taxes or licenses received by him prior to the first day of the month.

The sheriff's deed executed to the purchaser of real estate under a sale for delinquent taxes, which shall be acknowledged before the circuit court of the county or city as in ordinary cases; shall convey a title in fee to such purchaser of the real estate therein named, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of title, and the matters and things therein stated are true.

COURTS OF RECORD—THEIR JURISDICTION.

SUPREME COURT.

At the general election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, all the judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state and shall enter upon their office on the first Monday of January, next ensuing. At the first session of the courts thereafter, the judges shall by lot determine the duration of their several terms of office, which shall be respectively, two, four and six years, and shall certify the result to the secretary of state; at the general election every two years after said election, one judge of said court shall be elected to hold office for the period of six years from the first Monday of January next ensuing. The judge having at any time the shortest term to serve, shall be the presiding judge of the court.

The supreme court shall hold two sessions annually in the capitol, at the seat of government, on the second Monday in January and the first Monday in July; two sessions annually at the city of St. Joseph, on the third Monday of February and August, and two sessions annually at the city of St. Louis, on the third Mondays in March and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The circuit courts in the respective counties in which they may be held shall have power of jurisdiction as follows: First, as courts of law in all criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided by law. Second, exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before the county court and justices of the peace and not otherwise provided by law. Third, concurrent original jurisdiction with justices of the peace in all actions founded upon contract, when the debt, or balance

due, or damages claimed, exclusive of interest, shall exceed fifty dollars and not exceed ninety dollars; in all actions on bonds and notes for the payment of any sum of money exceeding fifty dollars, exclusive of interest, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars; and in all actions for injuries to persons, or to personal or real property, wherein the damages claimed shall exceed twenty and not exceed fifty dollars. Fourth, appellate jurisdiction from the judgments and orders of county court and justices of the peace; in all cases not expressly prohibited by law, and shall possess a superintending control over them. Fifth, a general control over executors, administrators, guardians, curators, minors, idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind.

COUNTY COURTS.

The county courts shall be composed of three members, to be styled "the justices of the county court," and each county where the court is composed of three justices, may be districted by the county court, if they think the good of the county will be promoted thereby, into three districts, as near equal in population as practicable without dividing municipal townships, and each district shall elect and be entitled to one of the justices of the county court.

The justices of the county court shall be elected by the qualified electors in the several counties in this state, and shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

The several county courts shall, when not otherwise provided by law, have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases relative to the probate of last wills and testaments; the granting letters testamentary, and of administration, and repealing the same; appointing and displacing the guardians of orphans, minors, and persons of unsound mind; in binding out apprentices, and in the settlement and allowance of accounts of executors, administrators and guardians. To hear and determine all disputes and controversies whatsoever, respecting wills, the right of executorship, administration and guardianship, or respecting the duties or accounts of executors, administrators or guardians, and all controversies and disputes between masters and their apprentices. To hear and determine all suits and other proceedings, instituted against executors or administrators upon any demand against the estate of their testator or intestate, when such demand shall not exceed one hundred dollars; and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all such cases, when the demand shall exceed that sum, subject to appeal in all cases to the circuit court in such manner as may be provided by law.

The said courts shall moreover have the control and management of the property, real and personal, belonging to the courts, and shall have full power and authority to purchase or receive by donation, any property, real or personal, for the use and benefit of the county. To sell and

cause to be conveyed, any real estate, goods or chattels belonging to the county, appropriating the proceeds of such sale to the use of the same, and to audit and settle all demands against the county.

PROBATE COURT.

A probate court is a court of record, consisting of one judge, and has jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to probate business, to granting letters testamentary, and of administration; the appointment of guardians and curators of minors and persons of unsound mind; settling the accounts of executors, administrators, curators and guardians, and the sale or leasing of lands by administrators, curators, and guardians, and over all matters relating to apprentices; and such judges shall have the power to solemnize marriages.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Offenses punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary during life, may be prosecuted at any time after the offense shall have been committed.

For felonies other than above mentioned, within three years after the commission of the offense.

For any offense other than felony or fine or forfeiture, within one year after the commission of the offense.

Actions and suits upon statute for penalty or forfeiture given in whole or part, to any person who will prosecute within one year after the commissions of the offense.

When penalty is given in whole or in part to the state, or county or city or the treasurer of the same, suit must be brought within two years.

Actions upon any statute for any penalty or forfeiture given in whole or in part to the party aggrieved within three years.

Actions against moneyed corporations, or against the directors or stockholders of the same, shall be brought within six years of the discovery.

LIMITATION OF PERSONAL ACTIONS.

Civil actions other than those for the recovery of real property, must be commenced within the periods here prescribed.

Actions upon any writing, whether sealed or unsealed, for the payment of money or property, within ten years.

Actions brought on any covenant of warranty in deed, or conveyance of land, within ten years.

Actions on any covenant of seizure contained in any such deed, within ten years.

Actions upon contracts, obligations, or liabilities express or implied, except as above mentioned, and except upon judgments or decrees of a court of record, within five years.

Actions upon liability created by statute, other than penalty or forfeiture, five years.

Actions for trespass on real estate, five years.

Actions for taking, detaining, or injuring any goods or chattels, including actions for the recovery of specific personal property, or for any other injury to the person or rights of another not arising on contract and not otherwise enumerated, five years.

Actions for relief on the ground of fraud, five years.

Actions against a sheriff, coroner, or other public officer upon a liability incurred by doing an act in his official capacity, or the omission of an official duty, non-payment of money collected, etc., three years.

Actions upon a statute for a penalty or forfeiture where the action is given to the party aggrieved, or to such party and the state, three years.

Actions for libel, slander, assault and battery, false imprisonment, or criminal conversation, two years.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.

Actions for the recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or for the recovery of the possession thereof, shall be commenced by any person whether citizen, denizen, alien, resident or non-resident, unless his ancestor, predecessor, grantor, or other person under whom he claims was seized or possessed of the premises in question, within *ten* years before the commencement of such actions, except in case of military bounty lands, which must be brought within two years.

No entry upon any lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be valid as a claim, unless the action be commenced thereon within one year after the making of such entry, and within ten years from the time when the right to make such entry accrued.

If any person entitled to bring an action as above stated, shall be under twenty-one years of age, or imprisoned for less than life, or insane, or a married woman, the time during such disability shall continue, shall not be deemed any portion of the time limited for the *commencement* of such action or the making of such entry after the time so limited, and may be brought in three years after the disability is removed.

If any person having the right to bring such action or make such entry, die during the disability mentioned, and no determination be had of the right, title, or action to him accrued, his heirs or any one claiming under him, may commence such action within three years.

JURIES.

SELECTION OF GRAND JURY.

A grand jury shall consist of twelve men, and, unless otherwise ordered, as hereinafter provided, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county in the state to summon within the time prescribed by law a panel of

grand jurors, consisting of twelve good and lawful men, selected from the different townships of his county, as near as may be in proportion to the number of male citizens in each, to be returned to each regular term of the courts in his county having criminal jurisdiction.

Every juror, grand and petit, shall be a male citizen of the state, resident in the county, sober and intelligent, of good reputation, over twenty-one years of age, and otherwise qualified.

In all counties having a population less than twenty thousand inhabitants, every juror, grand and petit, shall be a male citizen of the state, resident in the county, sober and intelligent, of good reputation, over twenty-one years of age, and otherwise qualified.

No exception to a juror on account of his citizenship, non-residence, state, or age, or other legal disability, shall be allowed after the jury is sworn.

No person being a member of any volunteer fire department duly organized and ready for active service; no person employed in any paid fire department, and no person exercising the functions of a clergyman, practitioner of medicine, or attorney-at-law, clerk or other officer of any court, ferry-keeper, postmaster, overseer of roads, coroner, constable, miller, professor or other teacher in any school or institution of learning, judge of a court of record, or any person over the age of sixty-five years shall be compelled to serve on any jury.

No person shall be summoned to serve at more than one term of court, either as grand or petit juror, within the period of one year in any court of record. Each person summoned under this act shall receive one dollar and fifty cents per day for every day he shall serve as such, and five cents for every mile he may necessarily travel in going from his place of residence to the court house and returning to the same, to be paid out of the county treasury.

All persons duly summoned as grand or petit jurors may be attached for non-attendance, and fined by the court for contempt in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, in the discretion of the court.

In all suits which hereafter may be pending in any court of record in this state the clerk shall, if a jury be sworn to try the same, tax up as other costs against the unsuccessful party a jury fee of six dollars, which shall be collected by the sheriff, and paid into the hands of the county treasurer, who shall keep an account thereof, in a separate book to be provided for that purpose, and the money so collected and paid in shall constitute a jury fund.

Grand jurors shall not be compelled to serve on a petit jury during the same term.

In all civil cases in courts of record, where a jury is demanded, there shall be summoned and returned eighteen qualified jurors; but in appeal

cases the number shall be the same as allowed by law in the courts from which the appeals are taken, and the number of peremptory challenges in addition.

In the trial of civil causes, each party shall be entitled to challenge peremptorily three jurors.

MARRIED WOMEN.

The homestead of every housekeeper or head of a family, consisting of a dwelling-house and appurtenances, and the land used in connection therewith, which shall be used by such housekeeper or head of a family as such homestead, shall be exempt from attachment and execution. Such homestead in the country shall not include more than 160 acres of land or exceed the total value of $1,500; and in cities having a population of 40,000 or more such homestead shall not include more than eighteen square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of three thousand dollars; and in cities or incorporated towns and villages having a less population than 40,000, such homestead shall not include more than thirty square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of $1,500. After the filing by the wife of her claim upon the homestead as such, the husband shall be debarred from and incapable of selling, mortgaging or alienating the homestead in any manner whatever.

A husband and wife may convey the real estate of the wife, and the wife may relinquish her dower in the real estate of her husband, by their joint deed, acknowledged and certified as herein provided, but no covenant expressed or implied in such deed shall bind the wife or the heirs except so far as may be necessary effectually to convey from her or her heirs all her right, title and interest expressed to be conveyed therein.

A married woman may convey her real estate or relinquish her dower in the real estate of her husband by a power of attorney authorizing its conveyance, executed and acknowledged by her jointly with her husband, as deeds conveying real estate by them are required to be executed and acknowledged.

If any married woman shall hold real estate in her own right, and her husband, by criminal conduct toward her, or by ill usage, shall give such married woman cause to live separate and apart from her husband, such woman may by her next friend petition the circuit court, setting forth such facts, and therein pray that such estate may be enjoyed by her for her sole use and benefit.

Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture by gift, bequest or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, or be due as the wages of her separate labor, or have grown out of any violation of her personal rights, shall, together with all income, increase and profits thereof, be and remain her separate property, and

under her sole control, and shall not be liable to be taken by any process of law for the debts of her husband.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

Whenever the personal property of any homestead or head of a family shall be attached or taken in execution, the debtor therein shall claim that the same, or any part thereof, is the product of such homestead, the officer taking the same shall cause appraisers to be appointed and sworn, as in the case of the levy of execution on real estate, and such appraisers shall decide upon such claim and settle the products of such homestead to such debtor accordingly, and the proceedings therein shall be stated by such officer in his return.

Any policy of insurance heretofore or hereafter made by any insurance company on the life of any person, expressed to be for the benefit of any married woman, whether the same be effected by herself or by her husband, or by any third person in her behalf, shall inure to her separate use and benefit and that of her children, if any, independently of her husband and of his creditors and representatives, and also independently of such third person effecting the same in his behalf, his creditors and representatives.

The following property only shall be exempt from attachment and execution when owned by any person other than the head of a family: *First*, the wearing apparel of all persons. *Second*, the necessary tools and implements of trade of any mechanic while carrying on his trade.

The following property, when owned by the head of a family, shall be exempt from attachment and execution. *First*, ten head of choice hogs, ten head of choice sheep, or the product thereof, in wool, yarn or cloth; two cows and calves, two plows, one axe, one hoe and one set of plow gears and all necessary farm implements for the use of one man. *Second*, working animals of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars. *Third*, the spinning wheel and cards, one loom and apparatus necessary for manufacturing cloth in a private family. *Fourth*, all the spun yarn, thread and cloth, manufactured for family use. *Fifth*, any quantity of hemp, flax and wool not exceeding twenty-five pounds each. *Sixth*, all wearing apparel of the family, four beds with their usual bedding, and such other household and kitchen furniture not exceeding the value of one hundred dollars, as may be necessary for the family, agreeably to an inventory thereof to be returned on oath, with the execution, by the officer whose duty it may be to levy the same. *Seventh*, the necessary tools and implements of trade of any mechanic, while carrying on his trade. *Eighth*, all arms and equipments required by law to be kept. *Ninth*, all such provisions as may be found on hand for family use, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value. *Tenth*, the bibles and other books used in a

family, lettered grave stones, and one pew in a house of worship. *Eleventh*, all lawyers, physicians and ministers of the gospel shall have the privilege of selecting such books as may be necessary in their profession, in the place of other property herein allowed at their option; that doctors of medicine in lieu of the property exempt from execution, may be allowed to select their medicines. In all cases of the sale of personal property, the same shall be subject to execution against the purchaser on a judgment for the purchase price thereof, and shall in no case be exempt from such judgment and execution for the purchase price as between the vendor, his assignee, heir or legal representative and purchaser.

FENCES.

All fields and inclosures shall be inclosed by hedge, or with a fence sufficiently close, composed of posts and rails, posts and palings, posts and planks, posts and wires, palisades or rails alone, laid up in the manner commonly called a worm fence, or of turf with ditches on each side, or of stone or brick.

All hedges shall be at least four feet high, and all fences composed of posts and rails, posts and palings, posts and wire, posts and planks or palisades shall be at least four and a half feet high; those composed of turf shall be at least four feet high and with ditches on either side, at least three feet wide at the top and three feet deep; and what is commonly called a worm fence shall be at least five feet high to the top of the rider, or if not ridered shall be five feet to the top of the top rail or pole and shall be locked with strong rails, poles or stakes; those composed of stone or brick shall be at least four and a half feet high.

Wherever the fence of any owner of real estate now erected or constructed, serves to enlose the lands of another, or which shall become a part of the fence enclosing the land of another, on demand made by the person owning such fence, such other person shall pay the owner one-half the value of so much thereof as serves to enclose his land; and upon such payment shall own an undivided half of such fence.

Provided, The person thus benefitted shall have the option to build within eight months from date of such demand, a lawful fence half the distance along the line covered by the above mentioned fence. The demand shall be made in writing and served on the party interested, his agent or attorney, or left with some member of the family over fourteen years of age, at his usual place of abode. If the party notified fails to comply with the demand within the specified time, the party making the demand may, at his option, proceed to enforce the collection of one-half the value of such fence, or remove his fence without any other or further notice.

Every person owning a part of a division fence, shall keep the same in

good repair, according to the requirements of the act, and upon neglect or refusal to do so, shall be liable in double damages to the party injured thereby.

If the parties interested shall fail to agree as to the value of one-half of such fence, the owner of the fence may apply to a justice of the peace of the township, who shall, without delay, issue an order to three disinterested householders of the township, not of kin to either party, reciting the complaint, and requiring them to view the fence, estimate the value thereof, and make return under oath to the justice on the day named in the order.

If the person thus assessed or charged with the value of one-half of any fence, shall neglect or refuse to pay over to the owner of such fence the amount so awarded, the same may be recovered before a justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction.

ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

The overseers of highways in each road district in each township, shall have care and superintendence of all highways and bridges therein, and it shall be their duty to have all highways and bridges kept in good repair, and to cause to be built all such bridges as public necessity may require, said bridges to be built by contract, let to the lowest responsible bidder, and to be paid for out of any money in the overseer's hands, or in the treasury for road or bridge purposes. But in no case shall the overseer take such contract, either for himself or by his agent.

It shall be the duty of the overseer of highways to name all residents of the district against whom a land or personal tax is assessed, giving them two days notice to work out the same upon the highways, and he shall receive such tax in labor from every able bodied man, or his or her substitute, at the rate of $1.50 per day, and in proportion for a less amount, provided that any person may pay such tax in money. The township board of directors shall have the power to assess upon all real estate and personal property in their township made taxable by law for state and county purposes, a sufficient tax to keep the roads and highways of the various road districts in their township in good repair, which tax shall be levied as follows: for every one mill tax upon the dollar levied upon real and personal property, as valued on the assessor's roll of the previous year, the township board of directors shall require one day's work of each person subject to work on roads and highways, and no more.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Poor persons shall be relieved, maintained and supported by the county of which they are inhabitants.

Aged, infirm, lame, blind, or sick persons who are unable to support

themselves, and where there are no other persons required by law and able to maintain them, shall be deemed poor persons.

No person shall be deemed an inhabitant within the meaning of this chapter, who has not resided for the space of twelve months next preceding the time of any order being made respecting such person in the county, or who shall have removed from another county for the purpose of imposing the burden or keeping such person on the county where he or she last resided for the time aforesaid.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Every landlord shall have a lien on the crops grown on the demised premises in any year for the rent that shall accrue for such year; and such lien shall continue for eight months after such rent shall become due and payable, and no longer. When the demised premises or any portion thereof are used for the purpose of growing nursery stock, the lien shall exist and continue in such stock until the same shall have been removed from the premises and sold.

No tenant for a term, not exceeding two years, or at will, or by sufferance, shall assign or transfer his term, or interest, or any part thereof to another, without the written assent of the landlord, or person holding under him.

Either party may terminate a tenancy from year to year, by giving notice in writing of his intention to terminate the same, of not less than three months next before the end of the year.

A tenancy at will, or by sufferance, or for less than one year, may be terminated by the person entitled to the possession, by giving one month's notice, in writing to the person in possession, requiring him to remove. All contracts or agreements for the leasing, renting, or occupation of stores, shops, houses, tenements, or other buildings in cities, towns, or villages, not made in writing, signed by the parties thereto, or their agents, shall be held and taken to be tenancies from month to month; and all such tenancies may be terminated by either party thereto, or his agent, giving to the other party or his agent one month's notice in writing, of his intention to terminate such tenancy.

No notice to quit shall be necessary from or to a tenant whose time is to end at a certain time, or where by special agreement, notice is dispensed with.

A landlord may recover a reasonable satisfaction for the use and occupation of any lands or tenements, held by any person under an agreement not made by deed.

Property exempt from execution shall be also exempt from attachment for rent, except the crops grown on the demised premises on which the rent claimed is due.

If any tenant for life or years, shall commit waste during his estate or term, of any thing belonging to the tenement so held, without special license in writing, so to do, he shall be subject to a civil action for such waste and shall lose the thing so wasted and pay treble the amount at which the waste shall be assessed.

BILL OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

Know all men by these presents, That I, David Franklin, of Lexington, Missouri, of the first part, for and in consideration of three hundred dollars, to me in hand paid by Albert Brown, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Brown, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of forty acres of corn now growing on the farm of William Mason, in the township of Jackson, Lafayette county, Missouri; one pair of horses, twenty head of hogs, and six cows belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his heirs, executors, and assigns, forever. And I do for myself and legal representatives agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the aforementioned property and chattels, unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand this first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

DAVID FRANKLIN.

BENEVOLENT, RELIGIOUS, AND EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Any lodge of Free Masons, or Odd Fellows, division of Sons of Temperance or any other association organized for benevolent or charitable purposes, or any library company, school, college, or other association, organized for the promotion of literature, science, or art, or any gymnastic or other association, organized for the purpose of promoting bodily or mental health, and all societies, organized for the purpose of promoting either of the objects above named, and for all similar purposes, by whatever name they may be known, consisting of not less than three persons, may be constituted and declared a body politic and corporate, with all the privileges, and subject to all the liabilities and restrictions contained in this act. Acts 1868, page 28.

All associations incorporated under the provisions of the above law shall file a copy of all amendments to their articles of association, certified as such under their seal, with the clerk of the circuit court, within sixty days after their passage.

Any number of persons, not less than three in number, may become an incorporated church, religious society, or congregation, by complying with the provisions of this chapter, except that it will be sufficient if the petition be signed by all the persons making the application, and when so incorporated, such persons and their associates and successors shall be known by the corporate name specified in the certificate of incorporation, and shall be entitled to all the privileges, and capable of exercising all the powers conferred, or authorized to be conferred by the constitution of this state upon such corporation. Acts 1871–2, P. 16, Sec. 1.

Any such corporation shall have power to raise money in any manner agreed upon in the articles of association.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

A dramshop-keeper is a person permitted by law to sell intoxicating liquors in any quantity not exceeding ten gallons.

No person shall directly or indirectly sell intoxicating liquors in any quantity less than one gallon without taking out a license as a dramshop-keeper.

Application for a license as a dramshop-keeper shall be made in writing to the county court, and shall state where the dramshop is to be kept, and if the court shall be of opinion that the applicant is a person of good character, the court may grant a license for six months.

Any sale, gift or other disposition of intoxicating liquors made to any minor without the permission or consent herein required, or to any habitual drunkard, by any clerk, agent, or other person acting for any dramshop-keeper, druggist, merchant, or other person, shall be deemed and taken to be as the act of such dramshop-keeper, druggist, merchant, or other person.

Intoxicating liquors may be sold in any quantity not less than a quart at the place where made, but the maker or seller shall not permit or suffer the same to be drank at the place of sale, nor at any place under the control of either or both. Any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined a sum not less than $40 nor more than $200. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect the right of any person having a wine and beer house license to sell wine and beer in any quantity not exceeding ten gallons at any place.

Any dramshop-keeper, druggist, or merchant selling, giving away or otherwise disposing of any intoxicating liquors to any habitual drunkard,

after such dramshop-keeper, druggist, or merchant shall have been notified by the wife, father, mother, brother, sister, or guardian of such person not to sell, give away or furnish to such person any intoxicating liquors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than $40 nor more than $200, and upon conviction of any dramshop-keeper it shall work a forfeiture of his license to keep a dramshop, and also debar him from again obtaining a license for that purpose.

GENERAL WARRANTY DEED.

This Indenture, made on the....day of....A. D. one thousand eight hundred and...., by and between....of....part....of the first part, and of the....of...., in the state of....part..of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said part..of the first part, in consideration of the sum of$\frac{}{100}$dollars, to....paid by the said part..of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do..by these presents, grant, bargain, and sell, convey, and confirm, unto the said part..of the second part,....heirs and assigns, the following described lots, tracts, or parcels of land, lying, being and situated in the....of....and state of, to-wit:

[Give description of property.]

To have and to hold the premises aforesaid, with all and singular, the rights, privileges, appurtenances, immunities, and improvements thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining unto the said part..of the second part, and unto....heirs and assigns, forever; the said....hereby covenanting that....will warrant and defend the title to the said premises unto the said part..of the second part and unto....heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said part..of the first part ha..hereunto set..hand..and seal..the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us.

.....[SEAL]

.....[SEAL]

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
....of.... } ss. Be it remembered, that on this.... day of....A. D. 18...., before the undersigned, a....within and for the of....and state of....personally came....who are personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as parties thereto, and they acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned. And the said....being by me first made acquainted with the contents of said instrument, upon an examination separate and apart from....husband...., acknowledged that.... executed the same, and relinquishes

....dower, in the real estate therein mentioned, freely and without fear, compulsion or undue influence on the part of....said husband....; and I certify that my term of office as a notary public will expire 18.....

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in....this day and year first above written.

.....

.....

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

This indenture, made on the day of, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and, by and between...., of the county of, and state of, part of the first part, and, of the county of, and state of, part of the second part,

Witnesseth, That the said part of the first part, in consideration of the sum of$\frac{}{100}$ dollars, to paid by the said part of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do by these presents, remise, release, and forever quit-claim unto the said part of the second part, the following described lots, tracts, or parcels of land, lying, being and situate in the county of, and state of, to wit: [Give description of property.]

*[This deed of quit-claim being made in release of, and satisfaction for a certain deed dated the .. day of...., 18..; recorded in the recorder's office, within and for the county of ..?. aforesaid, in deed book .., at pages]

To have and to hold the same, with all the rights, immunities, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said part of the second part, and heirs and assigns, forever: so that neither the said part of the first part nor heirs, nor any other person or persons for or in name or behalf, shall or will hereafter claim or demand any right or title to the aforesaid premises, or any part thereof, but they and every of them shall, by these presents, be excluded and forever barred.

In witness whereof, That said part of the first part ha hereunto set hand and seal , the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us.

.....[SEAL]

.....[SEAL]

[Acknowledgment same as in General Warranty Deed.]

MORTGAGE DEED.

Know all men by these presents, that,....of the county of...., in the state of....for and in consideration of the sum of....dollars, to the said in hand paid by....of the county of....in the state of....ha..

* Omit this clause in case this deed is not made in release of some other instrument.

granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do.. grant, bargain and sell, unto the said....the following described....situated in the county of....in the state of....that is to say:

[Give description of property.]

To have and to hold the property and premises hereby conveyed, with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, unto said....heirs and assigns forever; upon this express condition, whereas, the said....on the....day of....A. D. one thousand eight hundred and....made, executed and delivered to the said certain....described as follows, to-wit:

[Give description of notes, time of payment, etc.]

Now, if the said....executor or administrator, shall pay the sum of money specified in said....and all the interest that may be due thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said....then this conveyance shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue in law.

In witness whereof,...., the said grantor....and mortgagor....ha.. hereunto subscribed....name....and affixed....seal....this....day of . .., A. D. 18...

.....[SEAL.]

.....[SEAL.]

[Acknowledgment same as General Warranty Deed.]

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Know all men by these presents, That....of the county of...., and state of...., in consideration of the sum of....$\overline{100}$ dollars, to....paid by of the county of....and state of....do sell and convey to said.... the following goods and chattels, to-wit:

[Here describe goods.]

Warranted free of incumbrances, and against any adverse claims:

Upon condition, That....pay to the said....the sum of....$\overline{100}$ dollars, and interest, agreeably to....note..dated on the....day of...., 18.., and made payable to the said....as follows, to-wit:....then this deed shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

The parties hereto agree That, until condition broken, said property may remain in possession of....but after condition broken, the said.... may at....pleasure take and remove the same, and may enter into any building or premises of the said....for that purpose.

Witness our hands and seals, this....day of ...A. D. 18..

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us.

.....[SEAL.]

.....[SEAL.]

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of—— }

Be it remembered, That on the....day of....A. D. 18.., before the undersigned, a....within and for the county aforesaid, personally came

....who....personally known to me to be the same person....whose name....subscribed to the foregoing chattel mortgage as part.... thereto, and acknowledged the same to be....act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, at my office in....in said county, the day and year aforesaid. My term of office as notary public will expire on the ...day of 18..

HOUSE LEASE.

This article of agreement witnesseth, That....ha..this day rented to in the present condition thereof, the....for the period of....from the.....day.....18.., on the following terms and conditions, to-wit: For the use and rent thereof, the said....hereby promise..to pay said or to....order....dollars, per....for the whole time above stated, and to pay the same.....at the.....of each.....; that.....will not sub-let or allow any other tenant to come in with or under....without the written consent of said....; that will repair all injuries or damages done to the premises by him or them during....occupancy, or pay for the same; that all of....property, whether subject to legal exemption or not, shall be bound, and subject to the payment of rents and damages thereof; that....will take good care of the buildings and premises and keep them free from filth, from danger of fire or any nuisance and from all uses forbidden in any fire insurance policy issued thereon,....and protect, defend and indemnify the said....from all damages....and charges for such, that the houses and premises shall be kept clean, fairly treated and left so; that in default of the payment of any....installment of rent for....day..after the same becomes due,....will, at the request of the said....quit and render to....the peaceable possession thereof; but, for this cause, the obligation to pay shall not cease, and, finally at the end of term....will surrender to said....heirs or assigns, the peaceable possession of the said house and premises, with all the keys, bolts, latches and repairs, if any, in as good condition as....received the same, the usual wear and use and providential destruction or destruction by fire excepted.

In witness whereof, the parties have set....hand....and seal....to cop..hereof to be retained by....

Dated this....day of....18..

.....[SEAL.]

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic or other person who shall do or perform any work or labor upon, or furnish any materials, fixtures, engine, boiler or machinery for any building, erection or improvements upon land, or for repairing the

same under or by virtue of any contract with the owner or proprietor, or his agent, trustee, contractor or sub-contractor, shall be entitled to a lien upon such building, erection, or improvement, and upon the land belonging to such owner or proprietor on which the same are situated. The original contractor must within six months, and every journeyman and day laborer within thirty days, and of every other person seeking to obtain the benefit of the provisions of this chapter, within four months after the indebtedness shall have accrued, file with the clerk of the circuit court of the proper county, a just and true account of the demand due him or them, after all just credits have been given, which is to be a lien upon such building or improvement, and a true description of the property or so near as to identify the same upon which the lien is intended to apply, with the name of the owner or contractor, or both, if known to be the person filing the lien which shall in all cases be verified by the oath of himself or some credible person for him.

Every person except the original contractor, who may wish to avail himself of the benefits of the provisions of this chapter, shall give ten days notice before filing of the lien as herein required, to the owner, owners, or agent, or either of them, that he or they hold a claim against such building or improvements, setting forth the amount and from whom the same is due.

All mechanics' lien holders shall stand on equal footing, without reference to date of filing, and upon sale of property they shall take pro rata on the respective liens.

We only attempt to give an outline of the law of mechanics' liens to aid the general business man. Should any complicated questions arise, it is best to consult an attorney in regard to the same.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Now, at this day, come....and with a view to avail....of the benefit of the statute relating to mechanics' liens, file.. the account below set forth for work and labor done, and materials furnished by under contract with upon, to and for the buildings and improvements described as follows, to-wit:

(Give description of buildings.)

and situated on the following described premises, to-wit:

(Give description of the property upon which the building is erected.)

said premise, buildings, and improvements, belonging to and being owned by which said account, the same being hereby filed, in order that it may constitute a lien upon the buildings, improvements, and premises above described, is as follows:

[Set the account out in full.]

State of Missouri, county of, ss., ... being duly sworn, on his oath says that the foregoing is a just and true account of the demand due

.... for work and labor done, and materials furnished by upon, to and for the buildings and improvements hereinbefore described, after all just credits have been given; that said work and labor were done, and said materials furnished upon, to and for said buildings and improvements by at the instance and request of, and under contract with..... that the foregoing description is a true description of the property upon, to and for which said materials were furnished, and said work and labor done, and to which this lien is intended to apply, or so near as to identify the same; that said demand accrued within months prior to the filing of this lien, and that on the day of, 18.., and at least ten days prior to the filing of this lien gave notice to of his claim against the amount thereof, from whom due, and of intention to file a lien therefor; that said as affiant is informed and believes, the owner.. of the above described premises, and the buildings and improvements thereon, which said premises, buildings, and improvements are intended to be charged with this lien.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 18..

.....

BILL OF SALE OF GOODS.

Know all men by these presents, that of for and in consideration of the sum of dollars to .. in hand paid by of the receipt whereof .. do hereby acknowledge, by these presents do bargain and sell unto the said all the goods, household stuff, implements and furniture, and all other goods and chattels whatsoever mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed: To have and to hold all and singular the said goods, household stuff, and furniture, and other premises above bargained and sold or intended so to be, to the said and .. assigns forever. And the said for and .. heirs, all and singular, the goods and chattels of whatever description, unto the said and .. assigns against the said and against all and every other person and persons whomsoever, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents. Of all and singular which said goods, chattels, and property, ... the said have put the said in full possession by delivery to .., the said one at the sealing and delivery of these presents, in the name of the whole premises hereby bargained and sold, or mentioned, or intended so to be unto .., the said as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, .. have hereunto set .. hand .. and affixed .. seal this day A. D. 18..

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of[L. S.]

.....

NOTE.—If the bill of sale is to be recorded in the county recorder's office, it must be acknowledged before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds—otherwise not.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of.....;..... }

Be it remembered, that on this day of, A. D. 18.., before the undersigned, a within and for the county of and state of Missouri, personally came who .. personally known to me to be the same person.. whose name.. subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing, as part.. thereto, and acknowledged the same to be .. voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the day and year above written.

.....
.....

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

$——means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency.

£——means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; ℔ for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ℔ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, butter sells at 20@30c ℔ ℔, and flour at $8@12 ℔ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and ♯ for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at $1.20@$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are called "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS: ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

$100. St. Louis, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Sedalia, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, MARSHALL, Missouri, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at	$1.50	$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks "	30	60
Received payment,		$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated. and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made the second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Marshall, county of Saline, state of Missouri, of the first part, and Thomas Whitesides, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, That the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the village of Slater, Missouri, during the month of November, of this year, one hundred tons of prairie hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times, namely: Twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whitsides, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, one hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES.

THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

This agreement, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Marshall, county of Saline, State of Missouri, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of Sedalia, county of Pettis, state of Missouri, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, That said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Marshall, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands:

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

Practical Rules for Every Day Use.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

Rule.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

Rule.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount of currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

Rule.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

Note.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by ¼ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

Rule.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

Rule.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or by 4½ ordinary method, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

Note.—In estimating corn in the ear, *quality* and the *time it has been cribbed* must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the winter and spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of 31½ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together, (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods) and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 22½.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed 4½ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By ¼ or ⅓ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be ¼ or ⅓ the width of the building *higher* than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition, to every three hundred bushels, of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2 to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line stright ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches by twice the length in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1.10 to 1.15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by *inverting* the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or ten days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eight section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty-acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1, in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short, and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches make 1 link.
25 links " 1 rod.
4 rods " 1 chain.
80 chains " 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barleycorn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1¼ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels wheat	at $1.25	$ 8.75	$
"	17	By shoeing span of horses			2.50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels oats	at $.45	6.30	
"	4	To 5 lb. butter	at .25	1.25	
March	8	By new harrow		...	18.00
"	8	By sharpening 2 plows			.40
"	13	By new double-tree			2.25
"	27	To cow and calf		48.00	
April	9	To half ton of hay		6.25	
"	9	By cash			25.00
May	6	By repairing corn-planter			4.75
"	24	To one sow with pigs		17.50	
	4	By cash, to balance account			35.15
				$88.05	$88.05

1875.	CASSA MASON.		Dr.	Cr.
March 21	By 3 day's labor	at $1.25		$ 3.75
March 21	To 2 shoats	at 3.00	$ 6.00	
March 23	To 18 bushels corn	at .45	8.10	
May 1	By 1 months labor			25.00
May 1	To cash		10.00	
June 19	By 8 days mowing	at $1.50		12.00
June 26	To 50 lbs. flour		2.75	
July 10	To 27 lbs. meat	at $.10	2.70	
July 29	By 9 days harvesting	at 2.00		18.00
Aug. 12	By 6 days labor	at 1.50		9.00
Aug. 12	To cash		20.00	
Sept. 1	To cash to balance account		18.20	
			$67.75	$67.75

INTEREST TABLE.

A Simple Rule for Accurately Computing Interest at Any Given Per Cent for Any Length of Time.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of $462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. $462.50 multiplied by .48 gives $222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent of interest) gives 60, and 222.0000 divided by 60 will give the exact interest, which is $3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent. we would divide the 9000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent. we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent. by 45, and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

$462.50
.48

370000
185000

6(360
60
$222.0000
180

420
420

00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units or things, 1 dozen.
12 dozen, 1 gross.
20 things, 1 score.
196 pounds, 1 barrel of flour.
200 pounds, 1 barrel of pork.
56 pounds, 1 firkin of butter.
24 sheets of paper, 1 quire.
20 quires of paper, 1 ream.
4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 cord wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the states, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers."

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we Rest."

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning "Long River."

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for "smoky water." Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for "bow."

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called "Carolana," after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for "at the head of the river."

Ohio means "beautiful;" *Iowa*, "drowsy ones;" *Minnesota*, "cloudy water," and *Wisconsin*, "wild-rushing channel."

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *Illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men."

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortez named *California.*

Massachusetts is the Indian for "the country around the great hills."

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River."

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De la Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was governor of the island of Jersey, in the British channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine, in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French words *vert mont*, signifying green mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county, in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little state of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the *nature of a contract* of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is concurrent* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown.* These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too *often exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed* to *solicit subscriptions*, for which he usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional, or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principle*, the *subscriber* should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important* that all *persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode*, and *have no authority* to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *cannot collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *cannot extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal* for the *payment of expenses* incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, *before signing* their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is;* if they cannot read themselves, call on some one disinterested who can.



PRESIDENT'S DWELLING. UNIVERSITY HALL. OBSERVATORY. SCIENCE HALL.

STATE UNIVERSITY, AT COLUMBIA, BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

History of Ray County, Missouri.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Boundary, Geographical Position, and Physical Features.—Ray county, Missouri, is situated in the northwestern part of the state, and is bounded as follows:

North by Caldwell county; east by Carroll county; south by the Missouri river, separating it from Lafayette and Jackson counties, and west by Clay and Clinton counties.

Richmond, the county seat of Ray county, is in longitude seventeen degrees west from Washington, ninety-four degrees west from Greenwich, and the northern part of the county is crossed by parallel thirty-nine degrees, thirty minutes of north latitude. It embraces all that portion of Missouri lying between the range line separating ranges twenty-five and twenty-six, and the range line separating ranges twenty-nine and thirty, west of the fifth principal meridian, and extending from the township line between townships fifty-four and fifty-five, north, southward to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river.

The townships bordering on the Missouri river are numbered fifty and fifty-one, and are fractional.

The above limits, greatly less than the original, are the result of repeated formations of new counties from the territory allotted to Ray by the act establishing it as a county, and include a superficial area of 561.64 square miles, or 359,449.6 acres.

The twelve congressional townships north of the line between townships fifty-one and fifty-two are integral, and therefore, aggregate four hundred and thirty-two square miles; those south of that line extending to the Missouri river, are fractional, as above stated, and contain, in all, 129.64 square miles.

Ray county is twenty-four miles in width. The issouri river, as it passes the southern border of the county, is quite sinuous, thereby making the distance from its northern to its southern line irregular. The greatest length of the county, north and south, is twenty-six and one-half miles from the point where the section line between sections seventeen and eighteen, township fifty, of range twenty-eight, touches the issouri river—due northward.

The longest straight line that may be drawn within the limits of Ray county, would extend from the northwest corner of section six, township

fifty-four, range twenty-nine, to the southeast corner of fractional section twenty-four, township fifty-one, range twenty-six.

Ray county is most happily situated in the heart of the most beautiful and productive agricultural and mineral region of northwest Missouri. Kansas City is distant but forty-four miles from its county seat; St. Joseph sixty-seven miles, and St. Louis, the metropolis of the Mississippi valley, is only two hundred and thirty-seven miles to the southeastward.

Natural and artificial lines of transportation are ample and convenient, and the great western and southern markets are easily and cheaply accessible at all seasons of the year. The citizens of Ray have reason, therefore, to rejoice at the fortunate position of their county; and her inexhaustible natural resources, coupled with the thrift, industry and enterprise of her people, justify the hope that she will ever retain the rank she now deservedly holds, as one of the very first counties of Missouri.

The southern border of the county is laved by the waters of the great Missouri—reckoning from its source to the gulf, as is proper, the longest river in the world—and while one might reasonably suppose that the low lands bordering on so turbid and sluggish a stream are marshy, subject to frequent inundation, and therefore well-nigh valueless, such is—in Ray county at least—far from the case. These bottoms are highly cultivable, and the soil is deep, fertile and enduring.

Stretching across the southern part of the county—save at one or two places where bluffs intervene—at ar average width of about five miles, and at from fifteen to thirty feet above the average water mark, they have good, natural drainage, and are, at almost all times, most admirably adapted to the purposes of husbandry.

These low lands were overflowed in June, 1827; again in June, 1844, and again in April, of the present year, 1881; but they are now —May— being prepared for the ensuing crop. It will be observed that the intervals between overflows are so exceedingly long as to scarcely interfere with the cultivation of the bottoms; and their generous soil seldom fails to yield the industrious husbandman a bountiful harvest.

In the rear, and on the east and west sides of Camden, an old riparian hamlet, in sections twenty-six and twenty-seven, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight, the "bluffs" rise to a considerable hight, and present a scene picturesque and beautiful—especially in the spring-time, when the trees that crown their summits, are freighted with exuberant foliage.

The face of the county is beautifully, as well as conveniently diversified with prairie land, woodland, groves, valleys and arable hills or knolls. The last mentioned, however, in many places are covered with timber. The irregular surface configuration is an advantage to husbandry, making

the land self-draining, while, from its peculiar nature, it is capable of retaining moisture during a protracted drought.

Looking from the summit of a towering hill in the suburbs of Richmond, the extensive and variegated landscape, stretching away to the north and northeastward, dotted here and there with attractive farm-houses, is an exceedingly agreeable sight. Far in the distance, "timber ridge" appears looming above the intervening hills, and presenting an even, unbroken range that charms the beholder.

In many localities, more particularly on the water courses, the forests are dense, and the timber, in abundant variety, is very fine. Oak, elm, ash, hickory, pecan, blackwalnut, sugar maple, white maple, linden, cottonwood and other kinds are found.

Abundant and excellent building material occurs throughout the county, though, as yet, it has not been extensively utilized. In various parts of the county there are beds of limestone from which rock of almost any desired size, both durable and agreeable in appearance, might be obtained.

Ash-blue hydraulic limestone is found two miles northeast of Richmond, and similar rock exists at most of the coal banks near Richmond and Camden. A strip of limestone country some five miles in width, and about eight miles in length, extends through Grape Grove township, in the vicinity of Tinney's Grove. On David Teagarden's land in the northwest part of township fifty-three, range twenty-eight, is a limestone quarry. The rock is excellent for building purposes, and when first taken from the quarry is easily worked, but becomes hard on exposure to the air. *

Free-stone is also found in the bluffs along the streams.

The coal mines of the county are extensive, and worked with great profit; but we dismiss them here, with cursory notice, for a fuller description further on.

On section nine, township fifty-four, range twenty-six, there is every indication of lead; indeed a considerable quantity of very rich ore has been taken out. The hill in which the ore is found is about three hundred feet high. There have also been found in this section, some fair specimens of silver and copper ore; likewise in section twenty-seven, township fifty-three, range twenty-eight.

* The following is MAHON's definition of limes: "Common or air-lime will air-slake, or slake by having water poured over it, and will only harden in the air. Hydraulic lime slakes thoroughly like common lime, when deprived of its carbonic acid, and does not harden promptly under water. Hydraulic cement does not slake, and usually quickly hardens under water. Fat limes give a paste which is unctuous to the sight and touch; meagre limes yield a thin paste. Common limes are fat; hydraulic limes are meagre; but all meagre limes are not hydraulic.

"The limestones which yield hydraulic limes and cements, are either argillaceous or magnesian, or argillo-magnesian. The hydraulic energy differs according to the proportion of lime and clay in their composition. It is necessary that a certain proportion of clay should enter into the composition of the limestone. These rocks are generally some shade of drab, or gray, or of dark grayish-blue; compact-texture, fracture, even or conchoidal, with a clayey or earthy smell and taste."

In township fifty-two, range twenty-nine, are indications of oil; the first, second and third sand formations existing the same as in the famous oil regions of Pennsylvania. This locality has been prospected, and the indications examined by experts, who are confident that, at a depth of from seven hundred and forty to eight hundred feet oil will be found. About fifteen years ago, a Mrs. Overman, residing on section thirty-four, township fifty-two, range twenty-nine, sunk a shaft to the depth of eight hundred feet; but owing to some defect in the boring, water could not be kept out, and the undertaking was not rewarded with success. Samples of the drillings, however, were examined by experts' and declared to be the same as found in all the oil districts of the country.

Near the mouth of Rocky fork of Crooked river, there are similar genuine indications of oil. A petroleum company was organized some years ago for prospecting in that locality, and made several borings, but for want of sufficient capital the enterprise proved a failure. At different places, where the stream flows over the land of White, Long and Adkins, oil is actually seen on the surface of the water.

Ray county is well watered, being traversed by numerous small streams, affording sufficient perennial supply of good fresh water for stock and other purposes agriculture and industry.

The following are the principal streams: Crooked river and its tributaries, East, Middle and West Fork, flowing across the county from northwest to southeast, drain the entire central portion; Wakanda, South Wakanda and Cottonwood creek,the northeastern portion; Fishing river, Keeny and Rollins creeks, the southwestern, and Willow creek the south-central portion. The course of all these streams, except Cottonwood creek, is southeasterly.

The Mirsouri bottoms and prairies constitute probably one half of the county. The rest consists of small, fertile valleys, low hills, woodland and bluffs—the last named being confined to the Missouri river, except at a few points along the banks of streams in the interior of the county.

We have thus given a brief topographical outline of the county whose history these pages are intended to recite.

No effort will be made at rhetorical adornment, but we shall endeavor to write plainly, and correctly and truthfully, in language to be appreciated by the people.

THE PIONEER.

When the first settlements within what are now the limits of Ray county were made, the country was almost wild. Nature was unsubdued. The prairies were covered with rank grass. The Indian's bark canoe floated on the streams, and the jackal's wail on the midnight air. Wild

honey was in the hollows of trees, and a man's life in the hollow of his hand. In spring-time, when nature donned her emerald robe, the air was freighted with the breath of flowers; feathered warblers thronged the wildwood, and the shadowy dale was resonant with the voice of song. Birds of plumage were there, but so were birds and beasts of prey—the latter sleeping in the day, but prowling in the night. It is ever thus: the enemies of innocence and beauty lurk secluded till opportunity offers to *steal* a blow. The primeval forests, as yet scarcely scathed by the hand of husbandry, were inhabited by ferocious, as well as by a great variety of harmless wild animals, including almost every species of American game. The panther, bear, jackal, lynx, wildcat, catamount, wolf and fox were among the destructive denizens of the tangled wildwood. Myriads of wild turkeys flocked in the groves and ravaged the little corn-fields. The streams were full of fishes. Bison browsed on the prairie, and elk and deer were abroad in the forest. Hunting, trapping, and the gathering of wild honey were the most profitable employments. The skins of wild animals afforded raiment for the body—their flesh, food. Indeed, the pioneer lived largely on the fruits of the chase. Hunting was at once a pleasant and profitable pastime. People living from fifteen to forty miles apart were considered near neighbors, and numbers of them would often assemble, especially in the autumn, to

> "Drive the fleet deer the forest through,
> And homeward wend with evening dew."

On these occasions everybody was gleeful; the very dogs were blithesome, and leaped for joy; the prancing horse, with beaming eye and distended nostril, seemed eager for the fun. Peace prevailed and good fellowship reigned supreme. As the cold, gray dawn of a November morning flooded the frost-crowned trees, with a sea of silver the merry hunter would

> "Sound! Sound the horn! To the hunter good
> What's the gully deep, or the roaring flood?
> Right over he bounds, as the wild deer bounds,
> At the heels of his swift, sure, silent hounds.
> Oh, what delights can a mortal lack,
> When he once is firm on his horse's back,
> With his stirrups short and his snaffle strong,
> And the blast of the horn for his morning song?"

But the sound of the hunter's horn is no longer heard in the land. Where it once reverberated the iron horse rends the air from his lungs of fire; and the zephyr's wing wafts the din of industry over the felled forest, where the jackal screamed and the night-bird piped his plaintive strain.

For several years after the first settlement within the present bounda-

ries of the county, the Indian, steadily driven before the advancing front of civilization, found a safe asylum in the wilds of the west. The first families, therefore, who planted themselves here permanently to remain, were subjected to a close intimacy with the savages. Happily, however, they were not seriously molested, as the tribes noted for fell barbarities failed to visit this immediate region.

Pioneer life had its pleasures, but also, its hardships and dangers; and the latter far more than counterbalanced the former. To leave home and kindred and friends, the attachments of early associations, the scenes of childhood, the influences of education and refinement, and every fond endearment that binds one to the place of his birth, or to the subjects of his parental esteem; to venture far out on the western border, where animated and inanimated nature are alike unreclaimed, to face the perils and endure the hardships of frontier life, required a high order of courage—a resolution not easily baffled—an iron will. This is quite as it should be; those who stock a country with inhabitants should be of the very best character, morally, intellectually and physically. So were the men and women who came to people the then remote northwestern frontier of Missouri territory—all of which subsequently became, and the richest portion of which is now Ray county.

In writing of the pioneers of this county, the reader will understand that our meaning is broad enough to include those who settled within its original limits, from the Missouri river to the Iowa line.

They may have been, as a rule, illiterate, because school advantages were extremely meager; some of them—many of them—were wild and wayward, for they lived on the "outskirts of civilization," and had to battle with the hardships of frontier life. The ruffian anon stole into their midst, but he was not of them—yet among them and of them were Christians; and if there were no church buildings, the groves—"God's first temples"—in summer, and the primitive dwelling of some pious neighbor in winter, afforded them a sacred fane for the worship of the Infinite One. They wore "hodden gray"—cloth woven by the frugal house-wife from nettles, gathered by the boys from the woods and river bottoms; aye, they wore even the tanned skins of wild animals; and dined on "homely fare." But what of that, they were honest men.

They occasionally fought, it is true, but fought like men—forgave each other, and were friends. Prejudice, jealousy or suspicion found no lodgment in their hearts; neither was there room there for treachery or deception. They spurned all littleness, scorned bickering and smothered the flames of rankling revenge. They worshipped no god but God, and looked with contempt on the fawning sycophant, the sharker and the charlatan. Of their number, the modern "politician" was not one. While their independence of thought gave each an opinion of his own,

the one respected the views of every other. Individuality asserted itself in their adherence to different political parties, but they were wedded to no organization, and in reality, their test of merit for public official position, was the Jeffersonian test. The pioneer is not a time-server; he loves independence.

Among the females, the "common scold" was unknown. A venial fault was not expanded to a crime. A neighbor's misfortune caused them genuine sorrow. They were frugal, but not sordid; liberal, not lavish; cheerful and diligent. Vanity failed to entice them. They were happy in their homespun garb. They were content to work. The husband, home at night, "free from care, from labor free," was lulled to rest by the steady whir of the spinning-wheel. Their ready hands shaped fells into garments, drove the shuttle, swayed the batten, whirled the distaff—and their owners were never peevish, because never idle.

Such was the character, with rare exceptions, of the men and women, who left their homes in Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, and other southern states, to participate in the settlement, ultimately in the organization, and to contribute to the growth and prosperity of Ray county; from among whom her first officers were chosen, and of whom many of her best citizens of to-day are descendants. But they are gone, let us hope, to dwell with "just men made perfect." We know that, on earth, theirs were the homes of peace and contentment; that they dwelt together in harmony, in love.

> "Dwelt in the love of God and of man. Alike were they free from
> Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy, the vice of republics.
> Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to their windows;
> But their dwellings were open as day and the hearts of their owners."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS.

The first settlers within the boundaries afterwards embracing Ray county, came in the summer of 1815.

The country was not a wilderness, not a dreary waste; it was a broad expanse of diversified area, rich, productive, beautiful; but undeveloped, unpolished by the hand of art, undisturbed in the embrace of nature's God.

The pioneers' old fashioned Virginia wagons, covered with white canvas, drawn by three horses, forming a "spike team," guided by a single line attached to the rein of the leader's bridle, and in the hands of a driver seated on the rear horse at the left wheel, halted on the east bank of Crooked river, not far above its mouth. It was August. The trees were crowned with luxuriant foliage. The forest was resonant with its own music, and redolent of summer's perfume. Spread out before

the travel-worn immigrant in all its pristine beauty, nature's handiwork presented a scene too inviting to pass. The opposite was the more attractive shore, but the stream was swollen, and how to cross was a problem to solve. It was quickly done. Trees were felled, a raft made, and the party swimming their horses, passed safe to the other shore, and went into camp. Thus, though its privations continued for a time, a long and toilsome journey, all the way from the sterile hills of East Tennessee, was brought to a welcome ending; and the first white families, who paused to remain. west of Grand river from the Missouri to the Iowa line, passed the first night within what afterwards became the limits of Ray county.

Their tents and canvased wagons afforded them sufficient shelter for the summer and early fall, but not from the rigors of winter. Quarters more substantial and capacious had to be built of logs, and ere this work could be completed, autumn's golden glamour was fading in the "sear and yellow leaf." Winter was coming on apace, and soon

"The embattled forests, erewhile armed with gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Stood like some sad, beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue."

But their hovels were finished in time to shield them from the severity of winter, and that season was doubtless passed with little suffering and in comparative comfort, considering the proximity of savages and ferocious wild animals.

The place of the first settlements was called Buffalo, probably because frequented by that animal, and was not far from the present site of Hardin, in what is now Crooked River township, in the southeastern part of the county.

The settlement at Buffalo, or the Buffalo settlement, more properly, perhaps, was made by immigants from Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. The very first settler was John Vanderpool, a Tennessean. He located, as above stated, on the west side of Crooked river; in August, 1815. With him was his wife, Ellen Vanderpool, and the following children: Winant, Meaddors, Kinman, Mary, Delilah, Holland, and John. Lydia and James were born in Ray county. The latter, at the age of seven years, was drowned in the Missouri river. Winant, Kinman and Delilah, are dead; the rest still living. Meaddors is living in Oregon, and although ninety years of age, continues to survey land. He, in 1819, taught the first school ever taught in Ray county. He also surveyed this county, and afterwards Chariton, Clay, Carroll, and Caldwell. His life has been one of many hardships, of continued labor, yet he is still active and energetic. Mary and John also reside in Oregon. Holland, to whom the writer is indebted for much interesting information concerning the early history of the county, is still a resident of Ray, making

his home with a friend near Richmond. Ray county has been his home from early childhood, and he is now in his seventy-sixth year. No man knows any harm of Holland Vanderpool; he is a true Christian, innocent, emotional and warm-hearted. The entire family is remarkable for longevity. John Vanderpool lived to be quite old, and his father died at the advanced age of one hundred and nine.

Isaac Martin, who came from Kentucky, Lewis Richards, and Stephen and Joseph Field, from Tennessee, settled in the Buffalo neighborhood the same year. Isaac Martin became prominent as a local politician; was among the first representatives of the county in the general assembly, and held other county offices. He was unlettered, but of strong natural sense, and was a good neighbor, and a true gentleman. In one of his races for the legislature, Martin's competitor was Dr. W. P. Thompson, a Virginian, an educated, as well as a most worthy gentleman. A public meeting was held at old Bluffton. Dr. Thompson made a speech of some length, in which he mentioned with an air of pride, that he was from Virginia, and modestly referred to his scholarship and the school from which he graduated. Martin replied in the following words:

"*Gentlemen and fellow-citizens:* I was born in Kentucky. I never went to school but three days in my life; the third day I whipped the teacher and left. What little I got was in the field, and it's right in here;" (pointing to his head).

Martin was a democrat, and was elected. Living in the county at that time was a poor old man, named Wallace, a revolutionary soldier, who had never received a pension. Approaching Martin, he told him of this neglect, whereupon Martin replied: "Old man, I appreciate your services in the cause of independence; rest assured that *I'll* see that you get the pension you justly deserve." The pension was secured through Martin's efforts, and the old soldier lived to the end of his few remaining years in comparative comfort.

The following year, 1816, Abraham Linville, Aaron Linville, John Proffitt, and a man named Wood, with their families, joined the first settlers. They were all from Tennessee.

From this first settlement are derived, of course, the first incidents of early history. We mention some of them, as follows:

The first marriage solemnized between persons living within the present boundaries of Ray county, was that of Winant Vanderpool to Miss Nancy Linville, about Christmas, 1815. There being no minister in the neighborhood, they were compelled to go many miles eastward to find one to perform the ceremony.

A son born to Katie, wife of John Proffitt, in the year 1816, was the first white male child born in the county; but it died in infancy.

Missouri, daughter of Winant and Nancy Vanderpool, born in 1816,

was the first female child born in what subsequently became Ray county The father, an Old School Baptist preacher, is now dead. The mother as well as the daughter, are still living, the former in Mercer county.

The first death was that of an infant son, mentioned above, of John Proffitt and wife, occurring in 1816, followed soon after by the death of Peggy, daughter of W. and Nancy Vanderpool. Both decedents were buried on Crooked river, in the Buffalo settlement.

Dr. William P. Thompson, from Virginia, an educated, genial, and obliging gentleman, was the first practicing physician. He died in Grundy county, Missouri.

Reverend Finis Clark, of the Baptist denomination, Old School, was the first preacher. He was a good man; one among many others, who wore and wears religion not as a cloak to conceal the designs of a wicked heart. The first religious services were held at the house of Isaac Martin. In the winter season preaching was held in the neighbors dwellings. In the summer time

* * * "In the darkling wood,
Amidst the cool and silence, they knelt down,
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplication." * * *

Men carried their guns to church, not to shoot their fellow-man, but to defend themselves against the attacks of wild animals. They also wore leather breeches, hunting-shirts, moccasins, and coon-skin caps. The ladies were attired in dresses of cloth, made from nettles, gathered from the bottoms, after partially decaying, and "broken," as flax. They also wore leathern aprons.

The first school house was built by the settlers on Ogg's branch, in section four, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight. The thing built was but a rude, unsightly hut. The logs were unhewn; the roof was of rough boards, weighted to the rafters with heavy poles; the chimney was made of sticks, and the floor was the naked ground. The seats were puncheons, set on pegs, inserted into holes near either end. The writing desk was of the same material, but larger, and placed on longer pegs. A log, taken from either side of the house, and the apertures closed with greased paper, formed the windows. A hobby-horse stood in the corner, for the accommodation of refractory pupils.

In this house, in the spring and summer of 1819, was taught the first school ever taught in the county, and Meaddors Vanderpool was the teacher. It was a subscription school, and the master was paid in calves, buck-skins, and wild honey.

All the first settlers did their own domestic labor. The weaving of cloth was done at home by mothers and daughters, and, in many cases, as

already stated, the cloth was the product of nettles or thistles, with which, at that day, the country abounded.

Corn meal was made by putting the grain into a mortar, and pulverizing it by pounding with a pestle. The meal was sifted through home-made sieves, formed of buckskin and wire.

In 1817 the settlers, anticipating an attack from the Indians, and for their general safety and protection, built, on the Missouri, southeast of where Camden now stands, what they called a fort. A circular enclosure, made by setting cottonwood posts in the earth, formed the stockade. In the center of this was a block-house, made of heavy timber, and provided with loop-holes. The fort was called North Bluffton, and was the first village founded in Missouri territory west of Grand, and north of the Missouri river. It stood close to the river bank, but the stream has long since changed its channel, and the site of North Bluffton is overgrown with trees and herbage.

All the settlers entered the fort and lived therein for some time, but really to no purpose, as it was never necessary to use it as a barrier of defense. The Indians were friendly, and seemed influenced more by a desire to pilfer, than by motives of hostility.

The first settlement was a nucleus around which others were rapidly formed. In March, 1818, John, Richard, Samuel, Zachariah, William, and Jesse Cleavenger, Isaac Allen, John Hutchings, Lewis, Samuel, and Jacob Tarwater, James Wells, and William R. Blythe (a trapper), settled in Fishing river bottom, in the southwestern part of the county. They, too, were all from middle and east Tennessee.

The next year R. Lewis McCoskrie, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, settled in the same locality; Captain Jacob Riffe, from Casey county, Kentucky, a little further to the east, in township fifty-one, range twenty-eight, and Dorcdle Rowland and David Fletcher, on sections three and ten, township fifty-one, range twenty-nine, respectively. They came from Indiana directly; originally from North Carolina.

The above settlers all came to stay, and were sober, industrious, honest men. Several of them held county and township offices at different times.

John Cleavenger was the first settler between his house and the Iowa line. He afterwards became a justice o fthe peace; served two years as sheriff, and from 1856 to 1858, represented the county in the state general assembly. He was a worthy and useful citizen, and many of his descendants are yet living in the county.

Jesse Cleavenger lost his life by falling from a second story window of a farm house, in which religious services were being held when the accident occurred.

R. Lewis McCoskrie still lives where he settled sixty-two years ago. His name is untarnished.

Jas. Wells was appointed, by the first state legislature, one of the commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice of Ray county.

Capt. Jacob Riffe was widely known and esteemed. His name is yet familiar in every part of the county. His marriage to Miss Rutha Martin, February 15, 1821, by B. D. Bowmer, a justice of the peace, was among the first solemnized in the county; and his son, William C., was the first white child born in what is now Richmond township.

Samuel Cleavenger served several terms as justice of the county court.

William R. Blythe was twice elected to represent Ray in the general assembly, and was her first state senator.

Isaac Allen became a judge of the county court. The settlement was called "the Tarwater settlement," in honor of Jacob Tarwater.

The physicians who practiced in the neighborhood in 1818, and thereafter, were: Dr. W. P. Thompson, Dr. A. B. Ralph, who is now (April, 1881,) living at Albany, this county, and Dr. John Sappington, an eminent physician, who died at his home, near Arrow Rock, in Saline county, September 7, 1856. (Dr. Sappington was the originator and proprietor of "*Sappington's Anti Fever Pills*," which attained immense popularity and were extensively sold—in some places passing as a medium of exchange—throughout the eastern, middle, western, and southern states.)

The first ministers were Rev. William Turnage and Rev. Finis Clark, Baptists. Services were held at the house of Jacob Tarwater, a pious, pure-minded man, in section 10, township 51, 29.

The school house was a mean little cabin, similar to the one already described, situated near the Tarwater place. The teacher was one Munholland; the number of pupils twenty, and the tuition $2.50 per quarter per pupil, a slight improvement, surely, on the Vanderpool school in the matter of compensation. If, in point of fact, less remunerative, it showed progression in method, at least.

The early settlers were, of course, compelled to endure many hardships and privations. To detail all these would require greater space than the plan of this work will allow. Suffice it to say that mills, markets, etc., were from forty to seventy miles distant, and, as there were no roads, or at best very inferior ones, the mills and markets were accessable only with difficulty.

For a long time the nearest horse-mill was forty miles distant, and sugar and coffee (tea being a luxury in pioneer life rarely indulged in,) were to be obtained only at Fort Osage, on the south bank of the Missouri, in Jackson county.

In 1818 Isaac Martin built a horse-mill near his residence on Crooked

river, and shortly afterward John C. Bates erected a similar mill in Bluffton.

These mills had each a capacity of about twenty-five bushels per day. The roads leading to them were poor and lonely, but necessity forced persons living from twenty-five to thirty miles away to patronize them. Having reached the mill, the applicant was compelled to remain from three to five days, waiting for his grain to be ground, meanwhile subsisting on game and wild honey, using parched corn in lieu of bread.

Trade in live-stock, other than "swapping" horses, was almost unknown. There were few cattle; and they could be bought, when found, at from three to twenty dollars, according to age, size or quality.

The average price of pork, which was exceedingly scarce, was about one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight, and a market for that commodity was not easily found. In fact, the first settlers had no hogs. Much time in the early fall was spent in laying in a supply of meat for the winter, and venison hams, nicely cured, formed a considerable portion of the pioneer's food.

The wild hog was in the woods, and the pioneer, being an unerring marksman, never failed to bring him down, save when his usually faithful flintlock "hung fire."

The streams abounded with fish, and "gigging" was a favorite recreation of the early settler. But this pastime could be enjoyed only at night and when the streams were clear and shallow. Near the front end of a canoe, five or six boards were laid crosswise, thus forming a small platform, which was covered with mud or mortar. On this a fire was built of dry wood, a supply of which for the night was prepared and placed in the canoe. One man sat at the rear, and with a paddle noiselessly propelled the canoe, while another stood near the front and thrust his long-handled gig into the fish as he saw it by the light of the fire.

But little money was in circulation, and happily little was required. The scalps of wolves and foxes, for which the law provided a pecuniary reward, were often used to pay taxes; and furs, buckskins, beeswax and wild honey were bartered in the stores. Many of the settlers being without gold or silver, the only medium receivable by the government in payment of lands entered, actually deposited with the land agent, at his office in Franklin, doe-skins and beeswax in payment of their indebtedness for land. From this fact the skins so deposited acquired the appellation of "land office money."

Bank notes of all the states were in circulation, and were received at par as a medium of exchange between the settlers, but were not "land office money." A United States bill was very seldom met with, and gold and silver were extremely scarce, being used only in entering land and in the payment of expenses incident to the land office.

Of course none of the vast multitude of labor and time-saving inventions, wrought out by the ingenuity of man, were in the hands of the early settlers, on the wild western borders. All domestic and mechanical labor was performed by the settlers. There were few carpenters among them; skilled artisans were scarce; hence, every man was his own mechanic. Many agricultural implements; all wearing apparel, and nearly all household articles were made at home. Rude and unshapely as they were, they answered every purpose, and nobody complained because they were no better.

The idler was not tolerated; the housewife was untiring; the husband provident; the children dutiful.

Thus lived the FIRST SETTLERS.

"Nor you, ye proud, impute to *them* the fault,
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where thro' the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise."

INDIANS.

The Indians inhabiting this section when first visited by white settlers, and for several years afterwards, were the Sacs and Iowas. They claimed the country as their own, and, of course, regarded the whites as intruders; yet they were friendly, and, though perhaps regretfully, without resistance yielded dominion to the superior, incoming Caucasian.

A few deeds of blood and plunder were committed by savages who occasionally stole into the country from more war-like tribes, but tradition has no graver charge to prefer against the Sacs and Iowas than begging, pilfering and the like. They were not given to such dastardly deeds of despoliation and murder as the ancient Iroquois; nor were they so barbarous as the neighboring Osage.

The white men, women and children soon became thoroughly familiar with the "poor Indian," and the latter's appearance excited no alarm.

One day in July, 1818, a band of marauding savages, belonging to the Osage tribe, camped in the yard of a Mrs. Macelroy, a widow, living near the mouth of Fishing river. The Indians built fires in the yard, and began cooking and eating roasting ears, pilfering, shooting pigs, and driving away the horses. The only inmates of the house were the two persons who lived there—the widow and her little son, aged ten. The latter was sent to the house of Mr. Martin Parmer, a near neighbor, to tell him of the presence of the savages; of their depredations, and to seek

his assistance. Parmer, on receiving the message, seized his gun; a grown son did the same, and, accompanied by the boy, the two hastily proceeded to the widow's house, on reaching which, the boy entered by the back door. By this time all the Indians had left but seven, who were still in the yard. Parmer and his son fired upon them, killing two. The rest ran into the house, where the mother and son were trembling with fear. With their tomahawks, the savages cut off two of the boy's fingers, and inflicted other severe wounds, but failed to kill him. The elder Parmer climbed upon the roof and commenced tearing off the boards, whereupon one of the Indians ran out of the house, attempting to escape; but Parmer fired upon him from the house-top, and brought the savage to the ground. His firearm discharged, Parmer drew a butcher-knife, hastily descended, and ran to the wounded Indian. The latter, insolent even in the moment of death, turned upon his back and attempted to spit in the face of his antagonist, when Parmer, with his butcher-knife, cut the Indian's throat "from ear to ear."

The father and son killed three of the four remaining savages; the other, though severely wounded, made his escape. The six dead Indians were dragged to a deep gully and thrown in.

This bloody rencounter alarmed the settlers; they expected the Indians to seek revenge; the latter, however, showed no disposition to retaliate.

Stephen Fields, who will be remembered as one of the original settlers in the Buffalo neighborhood, about 1820, moved to the bluffs, on Crooked river, near where the present poor farm is situated. The Indians commenced killing his hogs. At this Fields was greatly enraged, and, taking his gun, one morning, went into the woods, and came upon three Indians, also with guns. Fields told the Indians they had been killing his hogs, and to *puckachee* (get away). The savages bitterly denied the accusation, but Fields insisted that he was not mistaken; he knew they had been killing his hogs. Unable to pacify the old man, the three Indians seized him, stripped off his shirt, and, with the ramrod of his own gun, flogged him unmercifully, lacerating his back in a horrible manner. they told *him* to *puckachee*. That he *did*, is not a "rash presumption.

This outrageous affair caused great excitement. Mr. Fields was an old man, sixty years of age, and greatly esteemed by his neighbors. The people were aroused. A company was raised to follow and punish the savages. The latter, anticipating retaliation, decamped long before sunrise the following morning. When their pursuers, about sunrise, reached the camp the Indians had deserted, their fires were still burning. Hair, bones, feet and flesh of the hogs they had killed were scattered around. The indignant whites pursued the Indians as far as Grand river, which the latter swam, thus baffling their pursuers.

Returning to their homes, the whites found, at many places in the

woods, venison hams hanging in the trees. They had been hung up by the Indians to dry.

A venerable gentleman, who was living near the scene of the occurrence just related, at the date thereof, who was one of the party of original settlers, and has always lived in the county, assures the writer that he remembers of no other deeds of violence committed by the Sacs and Iowas. They were generally very friendly.

On one occasion, a party of surveyors (Meaddors and Holland Vanderpool being two of the party, the former surveyor-in-chief), was camped in the woods. It was a rainy day in autumn, and the men remained in their tent for shelter—availing themselves, meanwhile, of the excellent opportunity of washing their leather breeches and hunting shirts. About ten days were required in which to complete their survey. The party was busily engaged in washing their wearing apparel, when, out of the rainfall, six Indians stepped into the tent. They at once began making a variety of significant gestures, such as picking up ashes and putting them to their lips, plainly indicating that what they wanted was salt, an article of which the party had on hand in a little bag lying in sight, about a quart. Their request not being complied with, the Indians proposed to exchange for the salt a butcher-knife they had brought along, and their powder and bullets, ejaculating, as they held out the articles, "how swap!" "how swap!" The reply came, "no swap!" "no swap." Meantime, the white men had begun to sniff, and hold their noses, as an odor, not agreeable to every olfactor, was permeating the atmosphere of the little tent; and suddenly, a big Indian thrust from under his blanket, next to his skin, a genuine *skunk*, exclaiming, "how swap pony cat," "how swap pony cat," his companions, at the same time, gabbling like a flock of geese. The whites, at once comprehending the ruse, failed to disperse, and again replied, "no swap," "no swap." Foiled in this trick, the big Indian at once invented another; a mark was made on a tree, some paces in front of the tent, at which five of the Indians, standing in the tent door, consecutively shot. No sooner had the fifth fired, than the five ran toward the tree, as if to see which had won. This was to attract the white's attention—and it did so. In the excitement the big Indian deftly slipped the bag of salt under his blanket, and ran in the direction of the mark, but he never stopped there. The surveyors were compelled to eat fresh meat without salt about ten days.

It is a well-known fact, that the Indians were exceedingly fond of honey, and yet remarkably afraid of bees. Holland Vanderpool and Daniel Riggs—youngest son of Timothy—were one day cutting a bee tree in the forest. Two Indians came up, but being afraid, not of the men, but of bees, stood at some distance looking on. The tree was soon felled to the ground, and the large, rich, delicious comb taken from its hollow. While

the process of "robbing" was going on, the Indians stood making signs, by thrusting out their hands in a grasping manner and returning them to their mouths, which stood ajar, to indicate that they wanted some honey. Mr. Vanderpool, proverbially generous, took a large piece to each of them. They expressed their gratitude by tenderly stroking him on the breast, and by the exclamation, "good muck-a-man," "good muck-a-man." Besides being afraid of bees, the Indians were too lazy to cut the trees. Laziness is one of the chief characteristics of the Indian. All heavy work and drudgery are forced upon the squaws.

It will be seen, then, that the early settlers of Ray county suffered little on account of the Indians. They were fortunate in locating in the midst of friendly tribes—the Sacs and Iowas.

ORGANIZATION.

Ray county was originally a part of Howard county, but by act of the legislature, approved November 16, 1820, to take effect January 1, 1821, it was formally organized as a separate and distinct county, and named in honor of the Hon. John Ray, one of the delegates from Howard county to the convention which met in St. Louis, in June, 1820, for the purpose of framing a state constitution preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the union.

The legislative act establishing Ray county defined her territory to be, "all that part of Howard county west of Grand river to the boundary line of this state;" and then went on to declare that all that portion of country lying north of the county of Ray, and west of the range line dividing ranges twenty-one, and twenty-two, to the northern and western boundary of the state should be attached to said county of Ray for all purposes, civil, military and judicial.

Ray, it should be remembered, was organized while the rich and beautiful area acquired under the celebrated "Platte Purchase" was yet an Indian reservation. It was not till 1836, that that sagacious, far-seeing statesman, Thomas H. Benton, succeeded in procuring the passage of a bill through congress providing for the removal of the Indians farther westward, and the adding of their territory to Missouri. When Ray county, therefore, was established it extended to the western border of the state, or to what has since become that portion of Missouri containing the counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte, known as the "Platte Purchase;" and it then comprised within its limits all that broad and beautiful expanse of country now divided into the prosperous counties of Worth, Gentry, DeKalb, Clinton, Clay, Ray, Harrison, Mercer, Grundy, Livingston and Carroll.

Article VI. of the act organizing Ray county, provides that, "when a division of said county of Ray may become necessary, the boundary line of said county shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, at the range line between ranges twenty-five and twenty-six; thence with said line north to the township line dividing townships fifty-five and fifty-six; thence west with said line to the line dividing ranges twenty-nine and thirty; thence south with said line to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence down the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning."

It will be observed that the present limits of the county correspond with those set forth in the above article, save as to the northern boundary line, which, in fact, is that separating townships fifty-four and fifty-five, instead of those numbered fifty-five and fifty-six. The latter townships are in Caldwell county.

Section XX of "an act defining the limits of the several counties in this state," approved February 16, 1825, provides as follows: "*That* all that portion of territory bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, due south of the termination of range line between ranges twenty-five and twenty-six, north of said river, and running thence north, with range line to the township line dividing townships *fifty-three* and *fifty-four*; thence with said line west to the range line between ranges twenty-nine and thirty; thence south with said range line to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence down said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the beginning, shall compose the county of Ray: *Provided*, That all the territory not included in said boundaries, lying east of the ranges twenty-nine and thirty, south of the northern boundary of the state, west of Chariton county, and north of the Missouri river; and all that part of the county of Ray which is stricken off by the before mentioned boundary line lying north of the before mentioned boundry of said county, be attached to, and form part of said county of Ray for all purposes, civil and military, until otherwise provided by law."

It will thus be seen that—excluding the territory attached for "civil and military purposes"—the above mentioned boundaries are the same as the present confines of the county, *except* that, this time, the northern limit is the township line separating townships *fifty-three* and *fifty-four*, whereas, Article VI of the act establishing the county provided that whenever it should become necessary to divide the county, its northern boundary should be the township line between townships *fifty-five* and *fifty-six*. This line is the space of one township *north*, and that mentioned in the act of February, 1825, the same distance *south* of the existing northern boundary line—which was fixed December 26, 1836, when Caldwell county was formed out of the northern part of Ray. Clay county was

erected January 2, 1822, from the western part of Ray, and Carroll January 2, 1833, from the eastern portion. The formation of these counties, together with Caldwell, above mentioned, left Ray with her present boundaries.

Isaac Martin, James Wells, John Harris, John Turner, and Jonathan Liggett were appointed by the legislature commissioners, "with full power and authority to point out and fix upon the most suitable place in the county of Ray, whereon to erect a court house and jail;" and the place they, or a majority of them, selected was to be the permanent seat of justice for said county of Ray. The act provided that the first courts of the county should be holden at the town of Bluffton, unless the commissioners should previously point out another place for holding said courts. The commissioners were authorized by law to receive as a donation, a good and sufficient title in fee simple to such tract of land or town lots as they, or a majority of them, should deem most convenient for a county-seat for the county of Ray, containing not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred acres of land; and if such donation could not be obtained, the commissioners, in that event, were empowered to purchase a similar quantity of land, without any reservation whatever, for the purposes aforesaid. They were to pay in cash, ten dollars per acre. The deeds by them received were to be submitted to the circuit court for approval, and if approved by the court, the commissioners were to cause the land to be laid off in town lots, or squares. They were further authorized to sell said lots, first reserving such as might be necessary for public buildings, and the money received from their sale was to be applied, first, "to the building of a good and sufficient jail, and the remainder toward the building of a court house and other public buildings." The commissioners were notified of their appointment, by the governor, and were required to take an oath, or affirmation before some judge, or justice of the peace of Ray county, to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned them, and that they would not select any place for a seat of justice, wherein they, or any one of them, were directly or indirectly interested in the soil. They were required to render a true account of their proceedings to the circuit court at each term thereof, after their several appointments; they were also required to give bond, with at least two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the judge of the circuit court.

On and after the first day of January, 1821, the county of Ray was vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county. It then became lawful for the sheriff, coroner and constable to "do and perform" all duties which those officers were required to do in the county of Howard; and all suits and actions then pending in

the county of Howard, were to be tried and determined in the same manner as though no division had taken place; all fees, fines, forfeitures, judgments due on the first day of January, or to become due in pursuance of suits, processes, taxes, or proceedings then commenced, were to be collected in the same manner as if the act creating the county of Ray had never been passed. Justices of the peace in the county of Ray, who acted as such while it was included within the county of Howard, had full power and authority to proceed in all cases commenced, or judgments given before them as justices of the peace for the county of Howard. Any person who acted as justice of the peace for that part of the county of Howard which fell into the county of Ray, was required to deliver to some justice of the peace of the township in which he resided "all dockets, documents, papers, and books," which belonged or related to his office of justice, "whole, safe and undefaced." The justice to whom they were delivered, receipted for the same, and it became his duty to proceed on such dockets, etc., in the same manner as the justice would have done had the act never been passed.

The first circuit court convened at Bluffton, on the Missouri river, in February, 1821, and the first county court at the same place in April of the same year. A district judge, three county justices, a county and circuit clerk, and a sheriff, whose names will be given at the proper place in a succeeding chapter, were duly appointed. Thus was the municipal machinery of Ray county set in motion; and, save during a memorable period due to no default of her citizens, it has ever since continued to run smoothly and without retardation.

FIRST COUNTY SEAT, AND EARLY MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The legislature, as already stated, by the act organizing Ray as a separate county, made Bluffton, on the Missouri river, its temporary set of justice. There, of course, the courts were to be held, and all county business transacted, until the commissioners appointed to select a site for the permanent location of the county seat, should have performed that duty according to law; and until the title papers, conveying the land donated to, or purchased by them should be duly approved by the judge of the circuit court as the law provided. Such approval, as the sequel will show, was most tardily obtained; and, owing to the difficulty in selecting a more eligible place, to which a perfect legal title could be given, Bluffton continued to enjoy the distinction of being the "Seat of Justice" of a new, but large and prosperous county, for nearly seven years.

Tradition tells many interesting stories of "Old Bluffton," once a smiling village on the banks of the broad Missouri,

"Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain"—

but it no longer exists, save in name, on the early official records, by traditional evidence, and in the memories of the oldest living inhabitants. In the latter repositories it must soon perish, as the oldest residents are fast joining the "innumerable caravan that travel to the pale realms of shade;" by the other means, however, aided—let us indulge the hope—by the pages of this volume, it will, no doubt, enjoy a longevity extending far beyond the limits of the present generation. In 1821, William B. Martin, Robert Nicholson and Timothy Riggs were the tavern-keepers of Bluffton. They received their licenses—for which each paid a "tax" of ten dollars—from the county court. Martin afterwards became a justice of the county court, and held other public positions of trust and profit. Timothy Riggs was a man of some prominence—a *naive*, garrulous, good-natured landlord, in whose house the first circuit and county courts were held. The records contain no mention of Nicholson and tradition fails to hand him down.

Ray county was organized before the ingenuity of man made the very elements subservient to his will. Not yet did the "rail-car snort from strand to strand;" and, in order to reach the seat of justice, on its southern border, persons in remote parts of the county, which then extended northward to the Iowa state line and westward to the Indian reservation, were compelled to traverse many miles either afoot or on horseback, as necessity required; and were often on the road from four to six days. This fact, doubtless, more than any other, made "tavern-keeping" profitable even in the country; and many persons were licensed by the county court to "keep tavern," at their residences, in different localities in the county—a privilege lasting one year, and for which each licensee was required to pay a "tax" of ten dollars. Besides those already enumerated, Isaac Martin and Martin Parmer were among the early "tavern keepers." Of the former we shall have more to say hereafter. Parmer, familiarly known as "Ring-Tail Painter," was a noted pioneer. He came to this county about the year 1816. In the fall of 1817 he built a log cabin near Grand river, in what is now De Witt township, Carroll county, and established himself for the winter to engage in trapping. The cabin erected by Parmer is said to have been the first ever built within the present limits of Carroll county. Parmer was a celebrated Indian fighter, and in another place in these pages it shall be our pleasure to give an account of his heroic defense of helpness innocence. He was exceedingly eccentric in habit, rough in manners, unlettered, but warm-hearted, brave, generous and daring. He preferred the seclusion of the wilderness to the abodes of civilization; yet he became a

politician, joining this pursuit to that of trapper and Indian fighter; and was the first man to represent Chariton county in the state general assembly. He first settled in Howard, afterwards Ray county, where he lived a number of years, endearing himself by deeds of valor, as well as by offices of kindness, to all his fellow-pioneers.

William Turnage, an Old School Baptist, was the village preacher of Bluffton. He also conducted religious worship at various places in the county. He was among the first settlers, and will be remembered as one of the pioneer preachers of the west; a devout and pure-minded man, whose earnest exhortations taught many souls to "flee from the wrath to come." But Rev. Turnage was not the only minister. Others, whose names will be mentioned hereafter, labored with him, and with equal fervor and fidelity.

The first legal judicial tribunal that ever sat in Ray county, was the circuit court, and it was held in the town of Bluffton, Monday, the 19th day of February, 1821.

David Todd personally appeared, and produced a commission from the governor of Missouri, appointing him judge of the first judicial circuit—Ray being one of the counties of that circuit. As this was among the first commissions granted by the first governor of the state, it is subjoined in full:

"ALEXANDER MCNAIR, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI: *To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting:*—Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, learning and ability of David Todd, Esq., I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, do appoint him circuit judge of the first judicial circuit in the state of Missouri, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law. To have and to hold the said office, with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto appertaining unto him, the said David Todd, during good behavior, unless removed according to law.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my private seal (there being no seal of state yet provided.)

"Given under my hand at St. Louis, the 5th day of December, A. D., 1820, and of the independence of the United States, the 45th.

"A. MCNAIR. [SEAL.]

"By the governor:

"JOSHUA BARTON, Secretary of State."

Hamilton R. Gamble, appointed by the supreme court, commissioned by the governor, was the first prosecuting attorney for the first judicial circuit. He was present and entered upon the duties of his office. John Harris was appointed sheriff, and William L. Smith, clerk.

The following persons composed the

FIRST GRAND JURY:

John Vanderpool, foreman; William Tunnidge, Josiah Barns, Joseph

Dickson, William Scott, John Dickson, Daniel Shackelford, Samuel Prewett, William Rawlings, Charles Scott, James R. Walker, Jesse Fletcher, David Bryant, Daniel Duvall, Samuel Oliphant, William Ragan and Hugh Valandingham.

The grand jury retired and consulted, but having nothing to present were discharged. 'Twere better for the country, if modern grand juries were generally discharged for a similar reason.

At this first term of court, Hamilton R. Gamble, Peyton R. Hayden and John T. McKinney, were the lawyers present. They were authorized to practice in the circuit court of Ray, and after allowing Timothy Riggs three dollars for the use of his house, the court adjourned till "court in course"—having been in session one day.

The following are the first bills of indictment, and they were presented at the second term of the circuit court, held June 18, 1821:

THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
vs.
LEWIS RICHARDS:

"Indictment for selling less than twenty gallons of whisky, without having obtained a license for retailing spirituous liquors. A true bill."

THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
vs.
LOVELL SNOWDEN AND
ZADOC MARTIN:

"Indictment for an affray. A true bill."

Richards plead "not guilty," but a verdict was rendered against him, and he was fined one hundred and twenty dollars and costs. The fine, however, was subsequently remitted by the governor.

Snowden and Martin plead "guilty," and were fined five dollars each.

The first civil suits were instituted in the circuit court as follows:

February Term, 1822.

SAMUEL SWEET, *Plaintiff*, *vs.* JOEL ESTES, *Defendant.* } In case.

October Term, 1822.

HENRY GUEST, *Plaintiff*, *vs.* SAMUEL CROWLEY, *Defendant.* } In case.

March Term, 1823.

WILLIAM HUNTER, *Plaintiff*, *vs.* SOLOMON ODELL, *Defendant.* } In trespass.

Among the items of interest connected with the now extinct Bluffton, worthy to be noted on the historian's page, is the number of eminent lawyers who practiced there.

Nearly, if not quite all of the following persons who practiced at the Bluffton bar, distinguished themselves either as jurists, advocates, orators or statesmen:

Hamilton R. Gamble, Peyton R. Hayden, Jno. T. McKinney, George Tompkins, Cyrus Edwards, Dabney Carr, Almstead S. Grundy, Cornelius Burnett, Jno. F. Ryland, Amos Rees and Gen. Duff Green. So bright a constellation of forensic talent rarely illumines the court room of more modern times.

A deep interest is always associated with *first* occurrences in the history of a country or community—with the *first* act beginning, or leading to, an important era, or great event—with the *first* person to do a thing memorable for its consequences—with *first* instruments of writing. Men of after times love to move backward, "through the vista of departed years," to the beginning of universal history, and then, specifically, to the *first* events, acts, things, men and documents of their own nation, state or county. The first performers in any great political, social, or military epoch are remembered simply because they *were* first. Even the person first to do an act, in itself insignificant, is often held in long remembrance, provided it happens to be the *first* in a series of paramount importance. First papers, documents, records, after the lapse of years, are looked upon with reverence. So with a particular spot, marking the scene of some *first* important historic event.

Jamestown, Virginia, is remarkable only because it is the site of the first permanent English settlement in America. For that reason, the American heart holds its memory dear.

Sir Isaac Newton was a man of superior mind and great learning, but had he not been *first* to ascertain the existence of a great philosophical truth, he must have remained in comparative obscurity.

Columbus was the first white man to set foot on the West Indies, and John and Sebastian Cabott, the first to touch the mainland of North America; therefore we cherish their memory.

Edwin Ruffin, it is said, was the life-long personal and political friend of Calhoun, but that is a matter of no interest. On the morning of April 12, 1861, however, a ball from a Confederate cannon crashed against the solid granite walls of Fort Sumter. It was the *first* shot of the civil war. Whether Edwin Ruffin ever fired another is not known, but he fired the *first*, and *thereby* gained a place in history.

Things FIRST are always prolific and proper material for the historian's pen. This is our apology for having already alluded to matters *first* in the history of Ray county, and for frequent similar mention which will occur in the progress of the work.

Subjoined is the first declaration of intention presented to a Ray county

tribunal, to become a citizen of the United States. It was presented and filed at the July term, 1823, of the circuit court:

"This day came into court Patrick Darcey, and presented a petition, which is ordered to be recorded by the court, which is in the words following:

"To the honorable, the circuit court of Ray county: The petition of Patrick Darcey, a native of Swynford, of the parish of Cellscondiff, of the county of Mayo, in Ireland—being twenty-four years of age on the 10th of May, last; and who has lived in the United States of America since the month of April, 1820; and wishing to become a naturalized citizen of the said states, intending to make his residence in the county of Ray, of the state of Missouri, being in height five feet, seven inches and one half, with gray eyes, black hair, freckled face, pretty much marked with small-pox: And he would respectfully ask of this honorable court to be permitted to avail himself of the several laws of the United States, in such cases made and provided, to enable him to become a naturalized citizen of the said states; and prays that this declaration may be entered of record, and, as in duty bound, he will ever pray, and so forth. PATRICK M. DARCEY."

"Patrick Darcey, the above named declarant, appears in open court and makes oath that the facts set forth in his said petition, as above, are true. July 15th, 1823. JON. T. BURCH, Clerk."

"The undersigned, citizens of the state of Missouri, and residents of the county of Ray, make oath that they have been personally acquainted with Patrick Darcey, the within named declarant, for about six months past, that they believe him a well-disposed man, and have heard no charges against his general good character.

W. BLACK.
JOSEPH PORTER.
WM. L. BLACK.

Sworn to in open court, July 15th, 1823.

JON. T. BURCH, Clerk."

And so, an "exile of Erin" was the first foreigner to become a naturalized citizen of Ray. We presume he made a worthy citizen, and a useful member of society. If a *true* representative of the Emerald Isle, we *know* he paid his debts and his taxes, and was brave, generous, and unselfish. He was afterwards appointed road-overseer, and for the year 1831 was collector of the county.

The circuit court continued to meet in Bluffton, at the house of Timothy Riggs, till its November term, 1828, when it adjourned to meet in Richmond.

The first term of the county court was held in Bluffton, commencing Monday, April 2d, 1821. Like the circuit court, the county court used the "tavern" of Timothy Riggs as a court house.

John Thornton, Isaac Martin and Elisha Camron were the justices. The last named, however, did not attend till the January term, 1822, when he produced his commission, was sworn in, and took his seat.

Following is the first entry of record in the proceedings of the court:

"*State of Missouri:*

"Be it remembered, that upon the first Monday of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, being the second day of said month, at the town of Bluffton, in the county of Ray, the same time and place being those appointed by laws passed at the last session of the legislature of said state, entitled, 'An act for the division of Howard county and the establishment of certain counties therein,' one of which is the said county of Ray, and also entitled, 'An act to establish judicial circuits and districts, and appointing the times of holding courts therein.' John Thornton and Isaac Martin, being a majority of the justices of the county court, appeared, took their seats, and presented their commissions."

The commissions were signed by the governor. The justices took the usual oath of office before John Shields, a justice of the peace.

William L. Smith was appointed clerk of the court. As previously stated, John Harris was sheriff.

The county court, at this, its first term, seems to have had considerably more business to transact than the circuit court at its first session. Townships and county roads were established; county and township officers appointed; ferry rights, tavern, merchant, dram-shop, and peddler's licenses granted; commissioners nominated to "superintend and preserve from waste" all school lands in the county, and William Rollins was summoned to appear at the next term of the court to show cause why his children should not be taken in charge by the county court for protection.

A county court was then, of course, a novelty to most of the citizens, for Franklin was many miles away, and few of the denizens on the western border ever visited that town; but the judges, though perhaps unlettered, were men endued with a goodly share of common sense, and performed their duties in a creditable manner.

The first public road in the county, established in April, 1821, lead from Bluffton to John Thornton's mill. The first ferry license was granted to Isaac Martin, to keep a public ferry across Crooked river from his farm on the east half of the northwest quarter of section six, township fifty-one, range twenty-six. Rates for transportation by said ferry of "persons and things" were fixed by the county court. Isaac Martin was also the first road overseer.

On the first Monday in August, 1822, an election was held at the house of Andrew Turpin, in Missouriton township, and at that of John Shields, in Bluffton township.

The county was originally divided into two townships, Bluffton and Fishing River. The latter, however, was soon sub-divided, and Gallatin township formed thereout. Prior to the holding of the election referred to, and prior, also, to the May term, 1822, of the court at which that elec-

tion was ordered, voting precincts had been established by the court, as follows:

On the "Wyaconda," to be called the "Wyaconda" precinct, to include the settlement from Grand river to the middle of range twenty-three. Place of holding elections, house of John McGaugh.

On Crooked river, to be called Crooked River precinct, to include the country from the middle of range twenty-three to the Discharge (Willow creek). Place of holding election, house of Isaac Martin.

At Bluffton, to be called Bluffton precinct, including the settlements from the Discharge to range line between ranges twenty-nine and thirty. Place of holding elections, Bluffton.

Fishing River township. Place of holding elections, Robertsford.

The court established the above precincts April 23, 1821, but no election was ever held in them, because previous to the time (August, 1822,) appointed for holding the first election, and at its May term, above mentioned, the court reduced the number of townships to two—Bluffton and Missouriton—establishing the voting places therein as stated above.

The first census of the county—an enumeration of the inhabitants only—was taken by the sheriff, John Harris, in September, 1821, a service for which he received thirty-four dollars. Returns were made to the county court, and that body found the population to be 1,789. The county's present population, as well as that of intervening years, will be given in another place; here, we will only add that it is gratifying to know, that, although reduced in area to one-twelfth its size in 1821, the number of inhabitants to-day is twelve times as great, and the increase of wealth a hundred fold.

At its May term, 1822, William L. Smith resigned his position as clerk of the county court. He was an efficient officer; wrote a large, fair hand, and was a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence. It is, perhaps, not traducing his character, to state that he was an old bachelor, and that the author finds in the records of the county court, the following entry:

"Ordered, that the order of this court requiring that William L. Smith, the former clerk, should be charged with half the amount of the tax imposed upon *bachelors* for state purposes in 1821, be and the same is hereby revoked, and from henceforth discontinued."

The first death by violence that occurred in the county, of which an official took cognizance, was that of James Buchanan, on whose body an inquest was held before William Miller, a justice of the peace, August, 1823.

The first bridge erected in Ray county, was that across the Discharge—now known as Willow creek—on the road leading from Jack's ferry, on the Missouri river, to Bluffton. For the erection of this bridge, a poll

tax of eighteen and three-fourths cents was levied, to be collected with the county revenue.

Atfer holding its sessions in Bluffton for seven years, the county court adjourned its special term of April 5th, 1828, to meet in Richmond, the newly made county seat. George Woodward, the clerk, was ordered to move the books, papers, etc., of the county court, to his residence, near Richmond, to keep them there, and there to transact the duties of his office, until the necessary public buildings could be erected and ready for use.

The basis of what we have written in this chapter is the proceedings of the early courts; and we have, besides, told the reader something of the first county seat. With that, however, as such—save as necessity requires in the succeeding chapter—we are done—but

* * * "When life is old,
And many a scene forgot, the heart will hold
Its memory of this." * * *

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The commissioners appointed by the general assembly to point out and determine upon a site for the permanent location of the county seat, were required, by law, to render to the circuit court, at each term thereof, until they accomplished the end of the work assigned them, a full and correct account of their proceedings. Accordingly, at the first term of the circuit court, February, 1821, they, with the exception of John Turner, appeared, took the oath of office and executed bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.

The task of the commissioners was far from an easy one. Although they labored assiduously, they failed to accomplish the object of their appointment, and the same is true of several succeeding commissions. Thus careful was Judge Todd that the title to the property, on which was to be located the permanent seat of justice, should be genuine, complete and "unclouded."

At the June term, 1821, of the circuit court, John Turner joined his co-commissioners, by taking the usual oath, and they then reported to the court that they had, in pursuance of their official duty, selected a site whereon to permanently locate the seat of justice, and that it was in the the tract of land, situated on the Missouri river, owned by Duff Green and Charles Simmons, and upon a part of which tract the town of Bluffton was laid out; that the proprietors of said tract of land offered a donation of fifty acres for the use of the county, and that the commissioners

were ready and willing to accept the same, as soon as the court approved the title thereto. The evidences of title were, accordingly, submitted to the court for his examination. This report was signed: James Wells, Jonathan Liggett, John Harris, John (his mark) Turner, committee.

Green and Simmons entered into bond in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to make their donation worth that amount; but we find no record of the court's opinion as to the title of the property donated, but since it was never accepted as the site for the permanent location of the county seat, it is certain that the evidences of title were not approved, although they were duly signed, delivered and recorded.

The commissioners, with two notable exceptions, soon began to tire of their work. At the February term, 1822, John Harris and James Wells resigned. Liggett soon followed their example, and subsequent appointees served but a short time, till they either resigned or refused further to act, thus keeping up a continuous rotation.

A second report was not rendered till the July term, 1823, when the commissioners presented their report locating the county seat in the town of Bluffton, and praying the opinion of the court, as to the validity of the title to the property selected. The court suspended his opinion till "court in course"—March term, 1824—when he decided, after having carefully viewed and examined the title papers, that the title was incomplete.

At the November term—same year—the commissioners submitted a third report, selecting, this time, a tract of land containing fifty acres, in a New Madrid survey, near Bluffton. Again their labors were in vain—the court interposing the fatal objection, that the proprietor of the New Madrid location could not convey a fee simple title to any portion thereof.

Thrice frustrated in their efforts; doubtless, without hope of future success, and weary of prolonged, unrequited endeavor, the commissioners, with the exception of the untiring Martin and Turner, abandoned a work made memorable for repeated failures.

The court supplied the places of those who resigned, by the appointment of Samuel Prewitt, Samuel Cleavenger and Abraham Linville, but the question of the removal of the county seat was not again seriously agitated till the spring of 1826. On Wednesday, the 15th of March, the commissioners again appeared in open court, and reported that they had determined upon a site for the permanent establishment of the seat of justice, in the southeast one-fourth of section ten, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight, west of the fifth principal meridian, on land of Jeremiah Crowley.

The court took time to examine the title to the ground reported, and while we have been unable to find his opinion entered of record, it was certainly rendered, approving the title to Crowley's place; for, only six days afterward, Crowley and wife conveyed the same by deed to the com-

missioneers, to the use of the county of Ray, and subsequently, the county court "ordered that the title papers of Jeremiah Crowley, donating to the county of Ray, fifty acres of land, for the purposes of a county seat for said county, be committed for record." Accordingly on the 8th of October, 1827, the deed, having been properly signed and acknowledged, was duly recorded in the recorder's office. The land donated was surveyed on the day of the execution of the deed, by one Weekly Dale, and contained fifty-one acres—one acre being reserved for "meeting house." But, the county seat was never moved to Crowley's place. At its May term, 1829, the county court appointed Hardy Holman commissioner on behalf of the county "to convey back to Jeremiah Crowley, a tract of fifty acres, donated by said Crowley to the county of Ray, for the purposes of locating thereon a county seat." The law provided that when the seat of justice was removed, it should be to some central situation. Crowley's place was certainly far from the center of the county.

Friday, August 18th, 1826, the county court—convened in special session—took up the consideration of the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county, praying for a removal of the seat of justice to some more central point. From a careful examination of the assessor's books, the court found the number of taxable inhabitants to be two hundred and thirty-nine, and on counting the legal subscribers to said petition, there were found to be one hundred and thirty-eight names of persons legally qualified to sign the same. This number not being three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants of the county—as the amended law then required,—the petition was dismissed from further consideration. A change in the law, repealing the act of 1821, touching the removal of county seats, required the county court, on petitition of three-fifths of the taxable population of a county, praying for a removal of the seat of justice, to appoint five persons, non-residents of the county, desiring a change in the location of its county seat, as commissioners to "view, select and report to said court a proper situation, near the centre of the county, whereon to locate the seat of justice."

At its November term, Monday, November 6, 1826, the county court considered a second petition, numerously signed, praying, as before, a removal of the seat of justice to a more central situation. The court was satisfied, after examination, that more than three-fifths of the signers were legally qualified; they therefore granted the prayer of the petition, and appointed the following persons commissioners to "view, select and report" a proper site for the permanent location of the county seat: John Stepp, James Warren and Markham Triston, of Lafayette county, and Elisha Camron and Charles English, of Clay county.

The commissioners were required to meet at the house of Joseph Cox, of Ray county, and "there to discharge the duties enjoined on them by

law." The sheriff was ordered to notify each commissioner of his apointment.

Whether this commission ever selected a site for the county seat, or whether it ever met, is not known, as the official records contain no further mention of it. It is quite certain, however, that it did nothing, as at a special term, held in April, 1827, the court again considered a similar petition, and, for like reasons, appointed the following new commission: John Stepp, Markham Triston and William Owens, of Lafayette county; Andrew Robertson and Eppe Tillory, of Clay county. They were directed to meet at the residence of John Woolard, of Ray county, and the sheriff was ordered to advertise said meeting by posting placards in ten of the most public places in the county.

The commissioners met promptly at the appointed time, May 5, 1827, and selected as a site on which to locate the permanent seat of justice of Ray county, the "Woolard place," in the southwest quarter of fractional section thirty, township fifty-two, range twenty-seven; and on the same day, in behalf of the county, received a deed thereto from John Woolard, Isaac Thornton, William B. Martin, and William Thornton, the proprietors thereof. The deed was duly acknowledged May 30, approved by the judge of the circuit court July 20, and so certified to the county court; filed for record October 2, and recorded October 8, 1827.

Friday, July 20, 1827, the county court convened in special session, for the purpose of ordering an election for voting on a proposition to remove the county seat to the place selected by the commissioners. Judges of election were appointed for the four townships—Bluffton, Missouriton, Fishing River, and Crooked River—which then composed the county, and the 20th and 21st of the following August were appointed the days for holding said election.

Monday, September 24, 1827, the county court again met in special session to canvass the result of the election. An examination of the poll-books of the several townships showed the whole number of "good" votes cast to be one hundred and sixty-three, of which one hundred and eight are a majority. The court, therefore, declared that "the place petitioned for, called 'Woolard's place,' should be the permanent seat of justice" of Ray county.

Thus, after a prolonged, varied, and arduous effort of more than six years, a location for the permanent county seat was legally determined upon. But Bluffton, as a county seat, was not immediately abandoned. A new town was to be laid out, and the necessary public buildings erected—a work requiring twelve months to accomplish; hence, Bluffton remained, practically, the seat of justice during that period.

William S. Miller was appointed commissioner of the new seat of justice.

The land was to be surveyed and laid off into town lots, streets, and alleys, by October 15, 1827; and an order was issued, naming Thursday, the 25th of that month, as the time—to be continued from day to day—for their sale at public auction. It was ordered that the sale be advertised in some newspaper, published in the state; and, after bestowing on the embryo city the name of Richmond, in honor of the capital metropolis of the "Old Dominion," the court adjourned.

At a special term, held Monday, October 22, 1827, a plat of Richmond, accompanied by his report, was submitted to the county court by Commissioner Miller. The survey of the town had been completed, under the commissioners' direction, by Thomas N. Aubry, Esq., county surveyor.

The court appointed William Thornton superintendent of county buildings; and, at its special term, April 5, 1828, he submitted a plan for a jail, which the court accepted, provided the cost thereof would not exceed four hundred dollars. The contract for building was let to Sebourn J. Miller.

The court, having no further business to transact, adjourned, having met for the last time in Bluffton.

The first county court held in the county, outside of that town, convened Monday, May 5, 1828, at the residence of George Woodward, near Richmond. William P. Thompson, Sebourn J. Miller, and Isaac Allen were the justices; Larkin Stanley, sheriff, and George Woodward, clerk.

Thomas Riggs' tavern was a substitute for a court house six years; after that the dwelling of George Woodward was improvised, till a court house could be erected. The latter was completed and ready for occupancy March 5, 1829. At the November term, of the preceding year, S. J. Miller informed the court that he had completed the jail agreeable to his contract. The court found, however, "that the corners to said building had not been *sawed* down." This, Miller guaranteed to have done, and the court agreed to receive the jail, and pay the contractor his last installment, of $47.25.

As may be readily inferred, the jail was a log fabric of a very rude and primitive kind. The only entrance was by a stairway, on the outside, leading to a solitary door that opened into a kind of garret, in the floor of which was a trap-door, or hatchway: through this the prisoners, by means of a ladder, descended to the "dungeon."

The court house—for those days—was really "a structure of majestic frame." It, too, was built of logs, nicely hewn, and skillfully fitted together at the corners; the apertures between them being "chinked" with seasoned mulberry blocks, and lined on the inside with "good, shaved oak boards." The floor was made of puncheons, and the chimney was a delicate wooden one, whose symmetrical framing rose gracefully

above the gable end of a board roof; it was provided with a rock back, and the hearth and jambs were of the same incombustible material.

Such is the description of Ray county's first public buildings: the one for the culprits' comfort, and the other wherein justice between man and man was dispensed at stated periods in every year. But they no longer encumber the public square, having given place, years ago, to more commodious buildings of improved architecture; their very logs have crumbled to dust under the withering touch of time's destructive fingers.

In November, 1828, the county court notified the circuit court, in writng, that a "good and sufficient jail" was erected in the town of Richmond, and also, that a court house would be ready for use by its next March term. The sheriff, therefore, made public proclamation, on the adjournment of the circuit court that it would hold its next term in the town of Richmond.

Pursuant to this proclamation, the circuit court convened in Richmond, for the first time, Thursday, March 19, A. D., 1829. David Todd was still judge; George Woodward, clerk; Larkin Stanley, sheriff.

The following persons were on the grand jury:—

William Black, foreman; Thomas Edwards, Noble Goe, Alex. Bogart, Fouche Garner, John Cleavenger, John Turner, John McCrosky, William Mann, Benjamin Nichols, Robert Gragg, James R. Walker, Jesse Tivault, Branick Wilkinson, John Scott, and James Ball.

FIRST INSTRUMENTS RECORDED.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RAY. }

Know all men by these presents, That I, a preacher of the gospel, did join in the holy state of matrimony, Owen Thorp and Elizabeth Hiett, as man and wife, this 10th day of June, 1821.

JOEL ESTES.

Recorded 18th June, 1821.

Attest: WILLIAM L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RAY, } Sct.
TOWNSHIP OF MISSOURITON, }

Be it known, That, on this 15th day of February, 1821, I joined in the bonds of holy matrimony, Jacob Riffe and Ruth Martin; satisfactory proof having been first made of parental consent.

Given from under my hand the day and date above.

B. D. BOWMER, *J. P.*

Recorded on this 20th day of July, 1821.

WILLIAM L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

STATE OF MISSOURI, } Sct.
COUNTY OF RAY, }

I do certify that I joined in the bonds of matrimony, John Woolard and Nancy Liles, conformably to the laws of the State.

Given under my hand this 9th April, 1821.

ISAAC MARTIN, *Justice Ray County Court.*

Recorded on this 17th day of December, 1821.

Attest: WILLIAM L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

STATE OF MISSOURI, } Sct.
COUNTY OF RAY. }

I do certify I joined in the bonds of matrimony, Vincent Carlisle and Narcissa Black, conformably to the laws of this state.

Given under my hand the 2d of December, 1821.

ISAAC MARTIN, *J. C. C.*

Recorded on this 17th day of December, 1821.

Attest: WILLIAM L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

This is to certify, That on the 20th day of December, 1821, I did join in the holy state of matrimony, Mr. Robert Morris and Miss Heffsabe Pune, both of Gallatin township and county of Ray.

Given under my hand and seal, the day and date above written.

JOHN THORNTON, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

Recorded on the 7th day of January, 1822.

Attest: WILLIAM L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

FIRST SHERIFF'S COMMISSION.

ALEXANDER MCNAIR, *to all who shall see these presents, greeting:* Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, vigilance, and ability of John Harris, I do hereby appoint him sheriff of the county of Ray, and authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law.

To have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining, unto him, the said John Harris, until the next general election, and until a successor be duly qualified.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my private seal (there being no seal of state yet provided.)

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the first day of January, A. D. 1821, and of the independence of the United States the forty-fifth.

A. MCNAIR, [SEAL.]

By the Governor.

JOSHUA BARTON, *Secretary of State.*

FIRST OFFICIAL BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, John Harris, Martin Parmer and Thomas Officer are held and firmly bound unto Alexander McNair, governor of the state of Missouri, and his successors in office, in the sum of five thousand dollars, current money of the United States, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed and dated this 19th day of February, 1821.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas, the above bound John Harris has been legally appointed and commissioned sheriff of the county of Ray in the said state of Missouri, and during the term, until the next general election, and until a successor shall be duly qualified.

Now should he, the said John Harris, faithfully, as sheriff of the said county of Ray, execute, fulfill and discharge all the duties of said office of sheriff for and during the time of his continuance therein, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

JOHN HARRIS, [SEAL.]
MARTIN PARMER, [SEAL.]
THOMAS OFFICER, [SEAL.]

Acknowledged in open court. DAVID TODD, *Judge.*

BOND OF COMMISSIONERS TO SELECT SITE FOR PERMANENT SEAT OF JUSTICE.

Know all men by these presents, That we, James Wills, Jonathan Liggett, John Harris, Isaac Martin, as principals, and John Shields, Martin Parmer, Thomas Officer, John Hutchings, of the county of Ray and state of Missouri, are held and firmly bound unto Alexander McNair, Esquire, governor of the said state of Missouri, and his successors in office, for the use of the county of Ray, in the just and full sum of ten thousand dollars of lawful money of the United States, to the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this nineteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bound James Wills, Jonathan Liggett, John Harris and Isaac Martin, have been by law appointed commissioners with full power and authority to point out and fix on the most suitable plan in said county of Ray, whereon to erect a court house and jail. Now should they, the said Wills, Liggett, Harris and Martin, commissioners as aforesaid, faithfully and impartially discharge their duties as commissioners of said county of Ray, and appropriate and dispose of all moneys or property that may come into their hands as commissioners aforesaid, to the sole use and benefit of said county of Ray; and that if there should be a surplus of said money or property remaining in their hands after having complied with the objects of their appointment, that they and each of them will, under the direction of the circuit court, pay the same into the county treasury, or to any person or persons the said court shall direct, and render at each term of the said circuit court a just and true account of how far they have performed the duties incident to the said appointment, as commissioners of the said county of Ray, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

JAMES WILLS, [SEAL.]
JONATHAN LIGGETT, [SEAL.]
JOHN HARRIS, [SEAL.]
ISAAC MARTIN, [SEAL.]
JOHN SHIELDS, [SEAL.]
MARTIN PARMER, [SEAL.]
THOMAS OFFICER, [SEAL.]
JOHN HUTCHINS, [SEAL.]

Sealed and delivered in my presence and in open court,

 DAVID TODD, *Judge.*

The following are the first conveyances of land within the present Ray county, made and recorded after its organization, to-wit:

To all whom these present shall come, greeting: Know ye, that I, Duff Green, of the town of Chariton and state of Missouri, for and in consideration of one hundred and sixty acres of a New Madrid certificate* of three hundred and thirty arpens, in the name of James Brady, numbered two hundred and thirty-two (232), this day conveyed to me by Thomas A. Smith, of the town of Franklin and state aforesaid, according to a certain agreement entered into between the said Smith and myself to liquidate the dispute then existing between us, as regards the town of Bluffton, which said agreement bears date the 6th of December, 1819, I, the said Duff Green, do, for the consideration aforesaid, grant, bargain and sell, transfer and assign to the said Thomas A. Smith and to his heirs and assigns forever, one undivided fourth part of a location of six hundred and forty acres of land, made by virtue of a New Madrid certificate, numbered four hundred and fifty-eight (458) in the name of Robert Lane; said location made in township fifty-one, north, and range twenty-eight, west, north of Missouri river, reference being had to the office of the United States surveyor of this state, will more fully show the metes and bounds thereof; which said cited certificate, in the name of Robert Lane, located as aforesaid, I, the said Green, claim and own by virtue of a regular chain of conveyance from the said Lane to myself for either the land at New Madrid, or the certificate in him thereof.

To have and to hold the said undivided fourth part of said location, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining to him, the said Thomas A. Smith, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

And it is further and expressly understood that one-fourth part of the said town of Bluffton is hereby conveyed, and the advantages and perquisites from lots sold, or hereafter to be sold, are held in common, is hereby conveyed to the said Thomas A. Smith, his heirs or assigns.

In testimony whereof, I, the said Duff Green, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 12th day of January, 1821.

DUFF GREEN. [SEAL.]

*On the night of December 16, 1811, at about two o'clock A. M., was felt the first great shock of the New Madrid earthquake in New Madrid county, Missouri. Shocks, comparatively light, followed at intervals of from half an hour to an hour, till seven A. M., when a second earthquake occurred, scarcely less violent than the first. After this slight shocks were felt from time to time until January 7, 1812, when the country was again visited by an earthquake equally as violent as the first two, and which, also, was followed by slighter ones, at intervals, till February 17th, at which time a third very severe one occurred. A considerable extent of valuable farming land was utterly destroyed by this calamity; and congress, carrying out the known wishes of the people, passed an act February 17, 1815, for the relief of those who had sustained losses of real estate caused by the earthquake in New Madrid county. This act was the origin of the "New Madrid Claims," and provided that any person owning lands within the boundaries forming the county on the 10th day of November, 1812, whose lands were materially injured by the earthquake, might locate a like quantity on any of the public lands of Missouri territory; but no location was of exceed 640 acres. A few of these locations were made on public lands within what is now Ray county.

The above will explain what is meant by the term "New Madrid Location," or "New Madrid Certificate."

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

CH. VENTLAND,
JAMES M. WHITE.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, }
COUNTY OF HOWARD, } ss.
STATE OF MISSOURI. }

This day came the within and above named Duff Green personally before the undersigned, a justice of the peace, within and for the county aforesaid, and acknowledged the foregoing deed as and for his voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein named.

Given under my hand and seal, this 12th day of January, 1821.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, J. P. [SEAL.]

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RAY. } ss.

Recorded the within and foregoing instrument of writing on this 13th day of March, 1821, in book "A," pages 20 and 21.

WILLIAM L. SMITH,
C. R. C. C. [SEAL.]

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that I, Thomas A. Smith, of the town of Franklin and stateof Missouri, for and in consideration of one hundred and sixty acres of land, this day conveyed to me by Duff Green, of the town of Chariton and state aforesaid, in pursuance of a certain agreement bearing date the 6th December, 1819, between the said Green and myself relative to the town of Bluffton—reference being had to said Green's deed to me will fully shew—do, for and in consideration aforesaid, grant, bargain, sell, transfer and assign to the said Duff Green, and to his heirs and assigns forever, one hundred and sixty acres, being an undivided part of a New Madrid, or Earthquake certificate, in the name of James Brady, numbered two hundred and thirty-two (232).

To have and to hold the said undivided part of said certificate, and the land that is, or may be acquired by virtue thereof, to him, the said Duff Green, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, the said Thomas A. Smith, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 12th day of January, 1821.

T. A. SMITH. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

CH. VENTLAND,
JAMES M. WHITE.

HOWARD COUNTY, }
STATE OF MISSOURI. } ss

Be it remembered, that this day came the within named, Thomas A. Smith personally before the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, and acknowledged the within deed as and for his his voluntary act and deed.

Given under my hand and seal this....day of January, 1821.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, J. P. [SEAL.]

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RAY. } ss

Recorded the within and foregoing instrument of writing on this 13th day of March, 1821, in book "A," page 22. WILLIAM L. SMITH,
Clerk R. C. C. [SEAL.]

The following is the first patent recorded in Ray county, but the land is now in Carroll:

James Monroe, President of the United States of America: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that in pursuance of the acts of congress appropriating and granting land to the late army of the United States, passed on and since the 6th day of May, 1812, William Blake having deposited in the general land office, a warrant in his favor, numbered 21,142, there is granted unto the said William Blake, late private in Donoho's corps of artillery, a certain tract of land, containing one hundred and sixty acres, being the southwest quarter of section two, of township fifty-three, north, in range twenty-three, west, in the tract appropriated (by the acts aforesaid) for military bounties, in the territory of Missouri, north.

To have and to hold, the said quarter section of land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said William Blake, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the general land office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the forty-third. JAMES MONROE.

By the president,

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

FIRST POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Know all men by these presents, That we, Bridget Lane, and John Lane, and Phenix Lane, and Jany Taylor, and Hannah Lane, and Daniel Lane, and Robert Lane, jr., all of us being the only heirs and legal representatives of Robert Lane, deceased, and all of us being of the county of New Madrid, and territory of Missouri, for divers good causes, and other valuable considerations to us hereunto moving, have made, ordained, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, constitute and appoint Andrew M. Ramsey, of the county of New Madrid, and territory of Missouri, our true and lawful attorney in fact, irrevocable, for the purposes following, to-wit:

WHEREAS, It is provided by an act of congress, approved the 17th day of February, in the year 1815, entitled, an act for the relief of the inhabitants of the county of New Madrid, in the Missouri territory, who suffered by earthquakes, provides that those whose lands have been materially injured by earthquakes, shall be authorized to locate the like, or a greater quantity of the public lands in Missouri territory, the sale of which is authorized by law; and we, the aforesaid heirs and legal representatives, as aforesaid, being persons who are entitled to the provisions of the aforesaid act of congress;

Now, know ye, That we, the aforesaid heirs and legal representatives of the aforesaid Robert Lane, deceased, have given, and do hereby give full, complete and ample authority to our said attorney, irrevocably to locate on any of the aforesaid public lands in the said territory, any quantity of lands which we may be entitled to by virtue of the aforesaid act of congress, for his own proper use, benefit and behoof, and that of his heirs

and assigns forever, and to sell, transfer and convey the same at his, our said attorney's own will and pleasure, at all times, to any person or persons whatsoever, for such price and consideration as he, our said attorney, shall think fit; also, with power and authority to our said attorney, to transfer and convey unto the United States, our injured tract of land, situated, lying and being in the county of New Madrid and territory of Missouri, and on the Mississippi river, containing six hundred and forty acres; it being the same tract of land which was confirmed to Robert Lane by the board of commissioners of land titles for the territory. And generally in the premises to do, execute and perform all and singular whatever shall be requisite and necessary in as full and ample a manner, as we might or could do, were we personally present; also, with power of substitution, hereby agreeing to ratify and confirm and hold valid all and whatever our said attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In testimony whereof, we, the several heirs and legal representatives, as aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1818."

Her
BRIDGET ⋊ LANE, [SEAL.]
Mark
JOHN LANE, [SEAL.]
PHENIX LANE, [SEAL.]
Her
JANY ⋊ TAYLOR, [SEAL.]
Mark.
HANNAH LANE, [SEAL.]
His
DANIEL ⋊ LANE, [SEAL.]
Mark.
His
ROBERT ⋊ LANE, Jr. [SEAL.]
Mark.

Attest:
JAMES BRADY,
THOMAS FLETCHER,
CHARLES T. RAMSEY.

FIRST MORTGAGE.

Know all men by these presents: That I, Samuel Crowley, of Ray county, and state of Missouri, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars, current money of the United States, to me in hand paid by Jesse Mann, of the county and state aforesaid, hath given, granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain and sell unto the said Samuel Crowley, his heirs, executors, and administrators, one negro boy, called Chance, about seven years old.

To have and to hold the said negro boy, Chance, unto the said Samuel Crowley, his heirs, executors, and administrators, or against any person or persons, claiming under, by or through me, them, or any of them: *provided*, and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents, that if the said Jesse Mann, or his heirs, shall well and truly, on or before the twenty-third day of April, next, pay unto the said Samuel Crowley, his heirs, executors, and administrators, the said sum of one hundred dollars, current money of the United States, with the legal interest thereon due,

clear of all charges, then the above instrument of writing to be void, and of no effect, else to be and remain in full force and virtue in law.

Witness my hand and seal, this twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

JESSE his ✕ mark. MANN. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

JON. T. BURCH.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
RAY COUNTY, }

On this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, personally appeared before me, clerk of the circuit court of the county aforesaid, Jesse Mann, to me well known, party grantor within named, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument of writing to be his act and deed, hand and seal, for the purposes therein mentioned and particularly expressed; and the mortgaged property therein mentioned to be the right, property, and estate of the said Samuel Crowley, party grantor, therein named, his heirs, and assigns, for the purposes therein mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written.

JONATHAN T. BURCH. [SEAL.]

On this 24th day of July, 1822, received the foregoing instrument of writing, to be recorded, and same day was recorded in liber "A," (pages 106 and 107), a land record of said county.

JON. T. BURCH, *Clerk.* [SEAL.]

TOWNSHIPS.

FIRST TOWNSHIPS.

At the time of the meeting of the first county court, in April, 1821, Ray county extended eastward to Grand river, northward to the Iowa line, westward to the Indian reservation, and southward to the Missouri river; hence, it will be understood, of course, that an account of the *first townships* is given not with exclusive reference to the present limits of the county.

The act of the general assembly organizing the county, did not divide it into townships, but left that work to the county court; and on the second day of the first meeting of that tribunal in Ray county, (the second day being Tuesday, April 3d, 1821,) it was ordered, by the county court, that this county be divided into two townships, to be known as Bluffton and Fishing River townships.

Bluffton township embraced all that part of what was then Ray county, lying between Grand river and the range line, separating ranges twenty-nine and thirty; Fishing River township, that part of the county situated between the last mentioned range line and the western boundary of the state.

The *same day*, strange as it may seem, on motion of John Hutchings, the court subdivided Fishing River township, forming "all that part of said township laying west of the first sectional line running north and south, on the east side of Squire Gilmore's farm," into a new township, to be called Gallatin township. We have been unable to locate "Squire Gilmore's farm," but are satisfied that Gallatin was formed from the western portion of Fishing River township.

Those who are familliar with the original limits of the county, will readily perceive that Bluffton township was little more than twice as large as Fishing River township, and that no part of the latter, as then laid off, is embraced in what is now Ray county.

At its May term, 1822, the county court reduced the number of townships to two—Missouriton and Bluffton; the former including all that tract of country in Ray county on the east side of the main east fork of Crooked river, extending to the mouth thereof, thence east to the Chariton county line (Chariton county being then bounded south by the Missouri river); the latter lying on the east side of said main east fork of Crooked river, extending to the mouth thereof, thence west to dividing line between Ray and Clay counties.

At the February term of court, 1823, Bluffton and Missouriton townships were sub-divided and three townships formed thereout, as follows:

Bluffton township—Beginning at the line between Ray and Clay counties, and running thence east to the range line, between ranges twenty-seven and twenty-eight. Crooked River township—beginning at the line between twenty-seven and twenty-eight, thence east to the line between twenty-five and twenty six. Missouriton township—beginning at the line separating ranges twenty-five and twenty-six, and running east to Chariton county line.

Bluffton township then included all that part of our present county west of range twenty-seven; Crooked River township, all that part east of range twenty-eight, and Missouriton township, lying east of twenty-six, embraced an area, none of which is within the present limits of the county. The three townships were of equal size, and, that the reader may have some idea of their extent, it is stated that the county was twelve times as large as now.

In the year 1826, at its November term, the county court established Fishing River township out of that portion of Bluffton township lying west of range twenty-eight. It embraced what is now Polk, and the western part of Camden township, besides that area which still retains the name Fishing River. In other words, Fishing River township was then simply that portion of range twenty-nine north of the Missouri river.

In February, 1829, by order of the the county court, the name Bluffton township was changed to Richmond township, in honor of the new county

seat, and the following boundaries established: Beginning at the range line between ranges twenty-eight and twenty-nine; thence, with north bank of Missouri river, east to section line between sections thirty-four and thirty-five (now in the river) in range twenty-seven, so as to embrace the space of four miles east from range twenty-eight; thence, continuing due north to the northern boundary line of the county—which was then the line now separating Harrison county from the state of Iowa; thence west, to range twenty-nine; thence south, to the beginning—containing one hundred and seventy-five taxable inhabitants.

Crooked River township was changed in its boundary so as to include all the land, beginning at the last mentioned section line, on the Missouri river; thence east to section line between sections thirty-four and thirty-five, in range twenty-five, and extending thence due north to the northern boundary line of the county—now the boundary line between Mercer county and the state of Iowa—extending four sections east of the present county line, and including a strip of land four miles in width, now belonging to the counties of Carroll, Livingston, Grundy and Mercer. Missouriton was not changed, except that its western line was removed four miles farther eastward. It also extended to the Iowa line, including territory, all of which was in what at present—April, 1881—are Carroll, Livingston, Grundy and Mercer counties. Fishing River township remained unchanged. Crooked River and Missouriton townships contained forty-eight and forty-four taxable inhabitants respectively. More than that number now reside in any single congressional township. Anderson Martin was appointed constable of Richmond township; William Millsap, of Fishing River; James Neil, of Crooked River; and Joseph Johnson, of Missouriton township; each to hold his office one year.

The county court, May 7, 1832, ordered that a new township be erected out of Richmond township, and named Marion township, with the following boundaries, viz:

Beginning at the corner of sections twenty-three and twenty-six and of twenty-seven and twenty-eight, in congressional township fifty-three, range twenty-seven; thence due north to line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven; thence west with said line to range line between ranges twenty-eight and twenty-nine; thence south with said range line to corner of sections nineteen and thirty, and of twenty-four and twenty-five, in congressional township fifty-three; thence east to beginning.

It will be observed that Marion township included four congressional townships in what is now Caldwell county. It contained one hundred and five taxable inhabitants.

At the May term, 1832, of the county court, a new township was established and named Grand River. It was the same width, and lay

northeast of Marion township, just described, extending to the state line, and embraced an area no part of which is within the present Ray county.

Shoal Creek township was established in June, 1825, by the Ray county court. It lay due north of Marion township, and no part of it is in the Ray county of to-day.

As has been stated, the territory embraced by the original limits was reduced from time to time till, in the year 1836, by the formation of Caldwell county, it was left with its present area.

The description of townships thus far given, is of those established prior to the year 1836, and most of them were, at different times, either wholly or partially without the boundaries now forming the county.

We now proceed to a more extended account of the townships as they exist at present.

CROOKED RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Crooked River township, in the southeastern part of the county, embaces all of congressional township fifty-two north, range twenty-six west; seventeen integral, and six fractional sections in township fifty-one, same range; twelve sections in township fifty-two, range twenty-seven, and four sections in township fifty-one, same range. It borders on the Missouri river, on Carroll county, and on Grape Grove and Richmond townships; the former being on its north, the latter on its west side.

The first settlement in this township was also the first in the county. It was made in the year 1815; but as a full account of this settlement will be found in the chapter devoted to early settlements and settlers, it were superfluous to recite it here.

The southern portion of the township is bottom land; the north, central, and eastern portions gently undulating prairie, of deep and productive soil. Timber abounds on Crooked river, and the larger portion of what is now Crooked River township was, when first settled, covered with dense forest. Hardin and Morton are the villages in this township, and will be mentioned in connection with the history of the towns in Ray county, to be found in this volume.

Population per census of 1880, 1,883.

FISHING RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Fishing River township was one of the three townships into which the county was originally divided. When established in 1821, it included the territory now occupied by the counties of Clay, Clinton, De Kalb, Gentry, and Worth. This territory, by act of the general assembly, became

Clay county, January 2, 1822, and, of course, Fishing River township was no longer a part of Ray county. A new township was established in Ray county in November, 1826, and named Fishing River township. It is the present Fishing River township, reduced to its present limits by the establishment of Polk and Camden townships.

Fishing River township is in the western part of the county. It includes all of congressional township 52 north, 29 west; half of township 53 north, 29 west, and sections one, two, three, ten, eleven and twelve, of township 51, 29 west. It contains thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres.

Fishing River township was settled in 1818, by the Cleavengers, Blythes, McCoskries, Hutchings, Allens and others, from Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana. A full account of this settlement having been given in another place, the writer omits it here. Vibbard, New Garden P. O., and Elkhorn are in this township. Its population, June 1, 1880, was 1,961.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

Richmond township was originally much larger than now. It has been reduced to its present area by the formation of new counties and of Knoxville, Grape Grove and Camden townships; it having embraced at one time the greater portion of several counties, since organized, all of Knoxville, two tiers of sections on the west side of Grape Grove, and nearly all of Camden township, east of range twenty-nine.

This township comprises congressional township 52, 28; twelve sections of 53, 28; eight sections of 53, 27; twenty-four sections of 52, 27; eight sections of 51, same range, and twelve sections of 51, 28, making one hundred sections, or 64,000 acres.

Richmond, the county seat, Rayville and Swanwick, are in Richmond township. Its population June 1, 1880, according to the tenth U. S. census, was 6,070.

The first settler in Richmond township was Captain Jacob Riffe. He located in the southwestern part of the township in 1818.

The first marriage in this township was that of Captain Jacob Riffe to Miss Rutha Martin, daughter of Isaac Martin, who will long be remembered, not only as a Ray county pioneer, but as a genial, generous, warm-hearted gentleman, devoted alike to his family, his neighbors and his county. The marriage ceremony was pronounced by a Baptist preacher, named Kimsey.

A son, William C., born of the union just mentioned, March 10th, 1820, was the first white male child born in Richmond township; and a daughter, Mary A., born of the same union, April 17, 1821, was the first white female child born in said township.

The first death was that of Charles Woods, who died April 17, 1823. His remains, without the pomp of a funeral cortege, were borne to a last resting place on the farm of Capt. Jacob Riffe. No monument marks the spot; and thither no mourner goes to shed a tear, or "breathe a benison o'er his sleeping dust."

The early ministers and teachers have been mentioned.

The reader will understand that at the time of the happening of the above events, Richmond township was known as Bluffton township. The name was changed in 1829.

GRAPE GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Grape Grove township was established July 2, 1838, at the May adjourned term of the county court, with the following boundaries, to-wit:

Beginning at the section corner of sections twenty-two and twenty-threes and twenty-six and twenty-seven, township fifty-three, range twenty-seven; thence south to township line between townships fifty-two and fifty-three; thence east with township line to range line between ranges twenty-five and twenty-six; thence north to Caldwell county line; thence west to section corner of sections four and five, and thirty-two and thirty-three (the two latter in Caldwell county), in range twenty-seven; thence south to the section corner of sections twenty and twenty-one and twenty-eight and twenty-nine; thence east the space of two sections to the beginning corner.

The boundaries of this township have not been changed since its organization, forty-three years ago. It is in the northeastern part of the county, and contains, per census of 1880, a population of 3,091.

Millville, Russellville, Georgeville, Wilmont and Tinney's Grove are in this township.

Grape Grove township was not settled permanently prior to about the year 1830.

In that year, probably, William Tinney, John Hendricks, and others, settled in the northern part of the township. Nathan Tinney, who settled on the site of the present town of Tinney's Grove in 1840, was among the early settlers of Grape Grove township; and so, also, were the following persons: Samuel Grove and James Miller, from Virginia; John Alexander and John Brown, from Ohio; Mathew Hafferty, John Endsley, John Elliot, Roland Ralph and Arthur B. Ralph, from North Carolina; James Homan, Edward Saunderson, Perry Maupin, B. McCuistion and James McCuistion, from Tennessee; Levi McBee, from Ohio; Willis Boyce, James Linney, Julius and Dr. Mattock, Pleasant and Layton Ewell, from Kentucky; and John Sidden and John Hendricks from, East Tennessee.

Among the early marriages, were John Sidden to Martha Maupin, in 1832; Austin Harlow to Susan Harlow, March 26, 1840, by James Tuggle, justice of the peace; and John McBee to Sarah Matheney, in 1846.

Among the early deaths: Mrs. William Tinney, who died in 1832; Ellen Boyd, who died in 1839, and was buried at Tinney's Grove, and John Motherhead, who died in 1840.

The physicians who practiced in Grape Grove township at an early day, were Dr. George Kelly, who, after some years practice in Grape Grove, went to California; Dr. Roland Ralph, now—1881—a citizen of Albany, in this county; Dr. McFadden, from Kentucky, now in Kentucky; Dr. Nathaniel Davis, from Knox county, Tennessee, a graduate of Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, and who is now—1881—an honored citizen of Richmond, Ray county, Missouri; and Dr. Roberts, from Kentucky, who was killed at Millville in 1879 by one James Keyes.

Among the early ministers, who conducted religious worship in Grape Grove township, were Rev. Daniel Patton, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Services were held in a meeting house, constructed of logs, situated in township fifty-three of range twenty-seven. The house was torn down years ago; Andrew Jordan, also a Cumberland Presbyterian, preached in the same house; Rev. — Hatton, and Rev. Samuel Grove, of the M. E. Church, held services at Tinney's Grove, alternating between the residences of John Brown and Levi McBee, as places of divine worship.

A man named Barton, taught, perhaps, the first school at Tinney's Grove. He had but five or six pupils, and as he proved inefficient as a teacher, received nothing for his services, they being rendered, doubtless, to the detriment, rather than to the advancement of the children entrusted to his training.

Captain W. D. Fortune, now living in the vicinity of Tinney's Grove, was among the early teachers of Grape Grove township. He was a competent teacher, and is a worthy citizen.

The following is a description of a building in which school was taught at Tinney's Grove, at an early day: The house was quite small, built of logs, and had been used by its owner as a place in which to garner his corn. The corn was, of course, removed previous to the commencement of school; but why the flooring was also taken out, the writer was not informed, and can not imagine. The stick chimney had been torn down, and the aperture left open, to answer the purpose of a door. A multitude of cracks obviated the necessity of windows. Seats were prepared by placing narrow planks across the sleepers—and

> "There in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,
> The village master taught his little school."

Mrs. Winnegham and Mrs. Tinney were among the weavers of cloth and carpets; the settlers did their own domestic and industrial labor, and drew supplies, in the matter of groceries, principally from Lexington and Richmond.

Such is the early history of Grape Grove township. It has ever been the abode of a refined and moral community, and is now, 1881, in point of population, the third township in the county.

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.

Camden township was established July 5, 1841. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, on range line, between ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven; thence north with said line to northeast corner of section thirteen, township fifty-one, range twenty seven; thence with a tier of sections west to Clay county line; thence south, with said line to middle of main channel of Missouri river; thence with said river in middle of the main channel thereof, to the beginning.

The first election was held in Camden township, August 2, 1841. At its May term, May 2, 1842, the county court, on petition of a large number of the inhabitants of Fishing River township, praying for a change in said township, made the following order:

Ordered, That a part of Fishing River township be stricken off and attached to Camden township, and that the line between said townships, hereafter be as follows: Beginning on the range line between sections twenty-nine and thirty, at the township line between townships fifty-one and fifty-two; thence east to the northeast corner of section four, on said township line; thence south to southeast corner of section nine; thence west to range line aforesaid.

In 1847 sections fifteen and twenty-two, in range twenty-seven, of Camden township, were attached to Richmond township.

Camden, Albany, Orrick and Henry postoffices are in this township. It contained, June 1, 1880, 3,353 inhabitants.

That part of Camden township, east of range twenty-nine, was originally in Bluffton township, and subsequently in Richmond township; that west of range twenty-eight was formerly a part of Fishing River township, hence, as already stated, the territory embraced in this township was settled at a very early date—as early as 1818.

Among the first settlers we mention the following, nearly all of whom were from Tennessee: Jeremiah, Samuel and John Crowley, Thomas English, Richard and Aaron Linville, Branick Wilkinson, William and Henry Morgan, John C. Cates, Sen., Joseph E. Brockman, John Elliott,

Frank Jackson, Ballard Hudgins and others. In the days of the first settlers a physician's practice was co-extensive with the county. The same is true of a minister's preaching; hence, many of the physicians, mentioned at different places in this work, practiced medicine in Camden township, and the same is true of the ministers with respect to their preaching.

KNOXVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Knoxville township was established in 1841. It comprises all of congressional township fifty-four, range twenty-eight; twelve sections in township fifty-four, range twenty-seven; eight sections in township fifty-three, same range, and twenty-four sections in township fifty-three, range twenty-eight.

The sections, eight in all, are, of course, contiguous, and form an area of 51,200 acres.

The number of inhabitants of the township, as shown by tenth census, including Knoxville and Taitsville, with a population of eighty-eight and one hundred and eight respectively, is 2,301.

Knoxville township was settled about 1833. In that year a man named Barnes (who became a useful and respected citizen), from Tennessee, settled on section seven, congressional township fifty-four, range twenty-eight; and Vincent Silkwood, the same year, settled in the township, as also did a family of Thompsons, from Kentucky.

A settlement was made on the present sight of Knoxville, originally called "Buncombe," in the spring of 1834; the Hatfields, Stolins and others from Tennessee and Kentucky forming the settlement.

Among the early practicing physicians of Knoxville township, were the following:

Drs. Kelly and Davis, mentioned in connection with the history of Grape Grove township, and Dr. John C. Tiffin, from Ohio. Dr. Tiffin, a graduate of the Ohio medical college, of Cincinnati, is now retired from active practice, and is living at Knoxville. He has had a large and successful practice, and is an honored member of the community in which he lives.

In addition to those already mentioned, John A. Stone, a Baptist, and Moses Rainwater, Methodist, preached in this township at an early day.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

By order of the county court, Polk township was formed out of the northern part of Fishing River township, July 29th, 1845.

It coincides with congressional township fifty-four, range twenty-nine,

and includes, besides, eighteen contiguous sections in the congressional townships immediately south.

The township contains 34,560 acres, and a population, (including the town of Lawson, 223) of 1,534.

Polk, though the smallest in both area and population, is one of the finest agricultural townships in the county.

This township was settled as early as 1825—probably somewhat earlier. The statements as to who were the first settlers and when, and exactly where the settlement was made, are conflicting.

It is certain, however, that in 1825 John Fields, from Kentucky, settled on section eleven, township fifty-four, of range twenty-nine. He was followed in 1830 by Samuel K. McGee, from Tennessee, and in 1834 by John Taylor, from Virginia. Taylor settled on section three of the last mentioned township.

The following persons were among the very early settlers of the township, viz:

J. Allen, Archibald Moss, W. H. Moss and Randolph McDonald, from Kentucky; Milton Piercey, Robert G. Murray, John Halstead, Josiah Patton, Henry S. Patton, Solomon Wilson, (a wine-maker and great hunter), James Rippey, Joshua Albright, (gun-smith), John A. Cooper, Henry Wilson and Whidby Wilson, from North Carolina; William Cox, John Cox, Jesse Mann, John Connard and A. B. Arnote, from Tennessee; J. Whitsett, Benjamin McClain, (Guilford county, North Carolina); D. G. Stockwell, Stephen Goddard, William Stockard, William Sharpe and A. W. Boon.

Drs. John C. Tiffln, Randolph McDonald and John Watson, the latter from Kentucky, practiced their profession in Polk township many years ago.

The first school was taught in section two, township fifty-four, range twenty-nine, by one Henry Davis. The school was composed of fifteen pupils, and the teacher's salary was fifteen dollars per month. Mr. Davis is not now among the living; he died at Kingston, Missouri.

The first school house was the one in which Davis taught the first school, and was built by Randolph McDonald, John Taylor and Archibald Moss, at no greater cost than their labor.

Another school was taught about the same time on section eighteen, township fifty-four, range twenty-nine, by a widow, named Beckworth, now living in Clinton county.

"Aunt" Hulda Allen did the first weaving. She was wont to weave coverlets, carpets, and wearing apparel.

The first settlers in Polk township entered their land with money obtained from the sale of beeswax, made of wild honey. Salt was obtained at Goose creek salt works, about one hundred miles south; and

other necessary supplies, which could not be manufactered at home, were drawn from distant markets.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

A list of the county officers of Ray county, from the meeting of the first circuit court, February 19, 1821, to the present—April 1, 1881:

JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Martin, Jno. Thornton, Elisha Cameron, from April, 1821, to March, 1822.

Isaac Martin, James Snowden, from May, 1822, to August, 1822.

Isaac Martin, Wm. B. Martin, James Snowden, from August, 1822, to February, 1823.

James Snowden, Jno. McGaugh, Sam'l Cleavenger, from February, 1823, to February, 1825.

Wm. P. Thompson, Henry Brown, Sam'l Cleavenger, from February, 1825, to September, 1825.

Isaac Martin, William Black, Malachi Lile, James Stanley, from February, 1825, to Febuary, 1826.

Wm. B. Martin, John McGaugh, Sebourn J. Miller, from September, 1825, to February, 1826.

Wm. Black, Wm. B. Martin, Henry Brown, Sebourn J. Miller, Joseph Porter, from February, 1826, to Febuary, 1827.

James Taylor, Sr., Jno. Cleavenger, from February, 1827, to April, 1827.

Sebourn J. Miller, Isaac Allen, Wm. P. Thompson, from February, 1827, to February, 1828.

Wm. P. Thompson, S. J. Miller, Isaac Allen, from February, 1828, to February, 1829.

Wm. P. Thompson, Sebourn J. Miller, Isaac Allen, from February, 1829, to August, 1830.

Isaac Allen, Henry Jacobs, Sebourn J. Miller, from August, 1830, to August, 1831.

Henry Jacobs, Wm. Thornton, Daniel Parker, from August, 1831, to August, 1834.

James Dickie, Thomas Hamilton, Wm. B. Martin, from August, 1834, to August, 1836.

Wm. B. Martin, Jabez Shotwell, Daniel Branstetter, from August, 1836, to August, 1838.

Wm. B. Martin, Jabez Shotwell, Daniel Branstetter, from August, 1838, to August, 1842.

Levi Starkey, James Tuggle, from August, 1842, to August, 1844.

Sam'l T. Burgess, from August 1842, to June, 1844.

Levi Starkey, James Tuggle, from August, 1844, to August, 1846.

Daniel Branstetter, from June, 1844, to August, 1846.

Daniel Branstetter, Wm. B. Martin, Jabez Shotwell, from August, 1846, to August, 1852.

Wm. B. Martin, Jabez Shotwell, Abraham Hayter, from August, 1852, to August, 1856.

Daniel Branstetter, Daniel Parker, from August, 1856, to August, 1858.

Eli Carter, from August, 1856, to June, 1858.

M. N. Brown, from June, 1858, to August, 1858.

Wm. A. Carroll, Amos A. Brice, Calvin W. Naramore, from August, 1858, to August, 1860.

Wm. A. Carroll, from August, 1860, to November, 1861.

Calvin W. Naramore, Lorenzo H. Magill, from August, 1860, to January, 1862.

Willis Wariner, from March, 1862, to January, 1863.

C. W. Naramore, L. H. Magill, Willis Wariner, from January, 1862, to January, 1863.

C. W. Naramore, L. H. Magill, Samuel Colley, from January, 1862, to January, 1865.

L. H. Magill, Saml. Colley, Daniel Parker from January, 1865, to May, 1865.

C. W. Naramore, Samuel Colley, William McKissack, from May, 1865, to January, 1867.

C. W. Naramore, Wm. McKissack, Wm. Crowley, from January, 1867, to January, 1869.

C. W. Naramore, Wm. McKissack, Daniel Cramer, from January, 1869, to January, 1873.

Wm. McKissack, Daniel Cramer, Chas. R. Shrewsberry, from January 1873, to January, 1875.

Chas. J. Hughes, from January 1875 to January 1879.

Chas. J. Hughes, George W. Montgomery, Niles Esrey, from January, 1879, to January, 1881.

Charles J. Hughes, Robert Ralph, Thomas B. Hewlett, from January, 1881, to ———.

By act of the general assembly, passed January 7, 1825, the office of the county court in the various counties was vacated, and the powers of said office vested in the several justices of the peace. The justices were required to meet at the county seat and organize the court on the first Monday in March after the passage of the act. In the event they failed to do so, however, the clerk of the county court was authorized to name the justices who should act as a county court for a term of one year.

The justices of the peace for Ray having failed to meet and organize,

as the law directed, on the first Monday in March, 1825, Jonathan T. Burch, the clerk, in April of that year, appointed, as a county court, the persons whose names are represented in the list from William P. Thompson to James Stanley, inclusive. William B. Martin, John McGaugh and Sebourn J. Miller, were appointed in September to fill vacancies caused by resignation of the first three as given in the list, commencing with Thompson.

James Taylor, Sr., and John Cleavenger, served but one term of court, February term, 1827.

Samuel T. Burgess resigned, and Daniel Branstetter was appointed in his stead.

At the February term, 1862, C. W. Naramore and L. H. Magill, who, with Wm. A. Carroll, were elected in August 1860, presented new commissions, from Gov. Gamble, with the oath of loyalty endorsed thereon, duly sworn to and certified by Robert Crenshaw, a justice of the peace for Ray county.

The oath of loyalty was taken in obedience to an ordinance of a state convention held at St. Louis October 10 to 18, 1861. Carroll failed or refused to take the oath; hence he was not recommissioned, and his connection with the county court ceased.

By act of the general assembly, approved March 14, 1874, entitled an act to reorganize the county court of Ray county, Missouri, and to reduce the number of justices of said court to one, to make the justice thereof judge of the probate court, and declare his jurisdiction,—it was provided that from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1875, the county court of Ray county should be composed of one justice, to hold his office for the terms of four years, and to have the same powers and discharge the same duties required of the justices of the county court.

At the general election in November, 1874, Charles J. Hughes was elected sole judge of the county court, and entered upon the duties of his office the following January.

April 27, 1877, the general assembly repealed the law reducing the number of county court justices to one, by enacting that,

"The county court shall be composed of three members, to be styled the judges of the county court, and each county shall be districted by the county court thereof into two districts, on or before the first day of April, 1878, of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as practicable, without dividing municipal townships.

"At the general election in the year 1878, and every two years thereafter, the qualified electors of each of said districts shall elect and be entitled to one of the judges of the county court, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified; and at said election, and every four years thereafter, the other judge of said court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county

at large, who shall be president of the court, and shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified: *Provided*, That the judges of the county court, elected under the provisions of this chapter, shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of January next after they shall have been elected and qualified, according to law."

Accordingly, at the November election, 1878, Messrs. Hughes, Montgomery, and Esry were duly elected, and became the first county court under the new law.

COUNTY CLERKS.

William L. Smith, from April, 1821, to May, 1822.
Jonathan T. Burch, from May, 1822, to February, 1826.
William P. Thompson.
George Woodward, from August, 1826, to November, 1835.
John H. Morehead, from November, 1835, to January, 1842.
William M. Jacobs, from January, 1842, to August, 1858.
Robison Jacobs, from August, 1848, to June, 1852.
Humphrey J. Comer, from June, 1852, to September, 1852.
James B. Turner, Sr., from September, 1852, to October, 1864.
James B. Turner, Jr., from October, 1864, to January, 1867.
Geo. N. McGee, from January, 1867, to January, 1875.
A. A. McCuistion, from January, 1875, to January, 1879.
George W. Trigg, from January, 1879, to—

The first four persons whose names are given in the above list discharged the duties of both circuit and county clerk at the same time, and were appointed by the county and circuit courts. The rest were elected by the people.

Wm. P. Thompson acted as county clerk for the May term of court, 1826, and no longer.

Messrs. Smith, Burch, and Woodward each resigned.

Robison Jacobs died in office, and Humphrey J. Comer was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In obedience to the provisions of an ordinance adopted by the Missouri state convention, at St. Louis, October 16,1861, James B. Turner, Sr., at the February term, 1862, of the county court, subscribed an oath of loyalty, and was re-appointed clerk by the county court, for the residue of his term, after giving bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with W. R. Holman and J. F. Hudgins as sureties.

James B. Turner, Sr., died in office, and his son, James B. Turner, Jr., succeeded him by appointment of the governor.

George W. Trigg's term will expire January, 1883.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

William L. Smith, from April, 1821, to May, 1822.
Jonathan T. Burch, from May, 1822, to February, 1826.

George Woodward, from August, 1826, to May, 1835.
William P. Thompson, from May, 1835, to August, 1835.
Wiley C. Williams, from November, 1835, to April, 1844.
Benjamin Oliver, from May, 1844, to March, 1845.
Robert Sevier, from April, 1845, to August, 1845.
Robert Sevier, from August, 1845, to April, 1865.
A. J. Barr, from April, 1865, to January, 1867.
A. J. Barr, from January, 1867, to April, 1870.
J. H. Harmony, from April, 1870, to January, 1871.
J. H. Harmony, from January, 1871, to January, 1875.
John W. Spurlock, from January, 1875, to April, 1881.
John R. Green, from April, 1881, to ——, ———.

Messrs. Smith, Burch, and Woodward each resigned at the dates given.

William P. Thompson was appointed by the court to serve temporarily only.

Wiley C. Williams died in office, and so, also, did Benjamin Oliver, appointed to fill his unexpired term.

The death of Oliver necessitated the appointment of another clerk, and Major Robert Sevier was duly commissioned by the governor to fill the vacancy. Thus were three clerks required to serve out a term of one year.

At the expiration of the term alluded to, Major Sevier became his own successor, having been elected to the position by the people. He continued in office until April, 1865. By the constitution of that year, known as the "Drake constitution," it was declared that within sixty days after said constitution took effect, every person in the state of Missouri, holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the constitution, or laws thereof, or under any municipal corporation, or any of the other offices, positions, or trusts mentioned in the third section of article second, of the constitution then framing, should take and subscribe an oath of loyaly; and that if any such officer or person should fail to take said oath, his office, position, or trust should, *ipso facto*, become vacant—the vacancy to be filled according to the law governing the case. The constitutional convention, pending its work of framing a new constitution, passed an ordinance, March 17, 1865, entitled "an ordinance for vacating certain civic offices, filling them anew, and protecting the citizens from injury and harassment," under the provisions of which Major Sevier—having refused to take the oath of loyalty—was removed, and Col. Adam J. Barr, who had been a member of the convention, appointed in his stead.

The additional positions referred to as contained in section three of article second, were those of professor or teacher in any educational institu-

tion, or in any common or other school, and trustees for the use of any church, religious society or congregation.

Col. Barr was elected by the people as his own successor at the November election, 1866.

March 29, 1870, the circuit court of the fifth judicial circuit, Philander Lucas, judge, at chambers, in Liberty, Clay county Missouri, issued an order temporarily removing A. J. Barr, clerk of the circuit court, from office, and appointing John H. Harmony temporary clerk.

Col. Barr was not reinstated, but in justice to that gentleman, it is proper to state that it is believed that his removal is due to no default of his.

At this writing, April, 1881, the offices in the court house at Richmond are draped in morning for John W. Spurlock, who died of consumption on the 17th inst.

John R. Green was appointed by Governor Crittenden to fill the vacancy.

Pursuant to a law passed by the general assembly of Missouri, in 1865, the county court of Ray county, at its February term, 1870, made an order separating the offices of circuit clerk and recorder; and the same month James T. Harris was commissioned by Governor McClurg to serve as recorder till the next general election, at which time he was elected for a term of four years.

RECORDERS.

James T. Harris, from February, 1870, to January, 1871.
James T. Harris, from January, 1871, to January, 1875.
Lewis Slaughter, from January, 1875, to ——, ——.

SHERIFFS.

John Harris, from February, 1821, to May, 1822.
William Miller, from May, 1822, to February, 1823.
Thomas Edwards, February, 1823, to November, 1824.
Adam Black, from November, 1824, to February, 1827.
Larkin Stanley, from February, 1827, to November, 1830.
John Cleavenger, from November, 1830, to November 1832.
Thomas W. Jacobs, from November, 1832, to November, 1836.
Hardy Holman, from November, 1836, to August, 1838.
Benjamin J. Brown, from August, 1838, to August, 1842.
Hardy Holman, from August, 1842, to August, 1846.
George I. Wasson, from August, 1846, to August, 1850.
Benjamin J. Brown, from August, 1850, to August, 1854.
George Carson, from August, 1854, to August, 1856.
George Allen, from August, 1856, to August, 1860.
John C. Cates, from August, 1860, to August, 1862.
Clayton Jacobs, from November, 1862, to May, 1865.
A. K. Rayburn, from May, 1865, to January, 1868.
John W. Francis, from November, 1868, to November, 1872.

John C. Brown, from November, 1872, to November, 1876.
Thomas McGinnis, from November, 1876, to November, 1880.
James T. McGinnis, from November, 1880, to ——, ——.

The first four persons whose names appear in the above list were appointed the rest elected by popular vote. Geo. I. Wasson was twice elected; each time for a term of two years, embraced within the dates given in the list. The same is true of George Allen, Clayton Jacobs, J. W. Francis, John C. Brown, and Thomas McGinnis. Benjamin J. Brown was elected four times. Clayton Jacobs was ousted for refusing to take the oath prescribed in the "Drake constitution."

SURVEYORS.

William Shields, from April, 1821, to January, 1823.
Timothy Riggs, from March, 1823, to February, 1827.
Meaddors Vanderpool, from February, 1827, to October, 1827.
Thomas N. Aubry, from October 1827, to August, 1835.
Meaddors Vanderpool, from August, 1835, to August, 1839.
Moses A. Rainwater, from August, 1839, to August, 1843.
Henry Wilson, from August, 1843, to August, 1847.
Alex. Oliphant, from August, 1847, to August, 1855.
O. H. Searcy, from August, 1855, to August, 1857.
Alex. Oliphant, from August, 1857, to January, 1868.
Mannis Buchanan, from January, 1868, to January, 1873.
Frank G. Gibson, from January, 1873, to January, 1877.
John T. Banister, from January, 1877, to ——, ——.

At the first term of the county court, April, 1821, William Shields made application for appointment as county surveyor. The court appointed David Manchester and William D. Wilson to examine him as to his qualifications for that office. The committee reported favorably, and Shields was duly appointed the first county surveyor. Similar proceedings were had on the application of Timothy Riggs, at the March term of court, 1823.

ASSESSORS.

Zadoc Martin, from April, 1821, to January, 1822.
Benjamin Gragg, from January, 1822, to May, 1822.
Lovell Snowden, from May, 1822, to February, 1823.
William Downey, from May, 1823, to February, 1825.
Robert Pritchard, from February, 1825, to February, 1827.
Adam Black, from February, 1827, to February, 1828.
Thomas Edwards, from February, 1828, to February, 1829.
James Jordan, from February, 1829, to February, 1830.
Jesse Newlin, from February, 1830, to February, 1831.
James Jordan, from February, 1831, to February, 1832.
Jesse Newlin, from February, 1832, to February, 1833.

Wiley C. Williams, from February, 1833, to February, 1834.
Rowland Ralph, from February, 1834, to August, 1834.
A. M. Harwood, from August, 1834, to February, 1835.
Thomas N. Aubry, from February, 1835, to February, 1836.
Jacob Adamson, from February, 1836, to February, ——.
A. B. Beachamp, from ——, 1840, to ——, 1842.
William P. Tisdale, from ——, 1842, to ——, ——.
R. Metcalf, from ——, 1846, to ——, 1850.
William P. Quarles, from ——, 1851, to ——, 1859.
William B. Parker, from ——, 1861, to ——, ——.
Humphrey J. Comer, from ——, 1861, to ——, 1862.
Clayton Jacobs, from ——, 1862, to ——, 1863.
Allen Markland, from ——, 1863, to ——, 1865.
Anderson Spencer, from January, 1865, to January, 1867.
John Albertson, from January, 1867, to January, 1869.
George W. Sargent, from January, 1869, to January, 1871.
Lilburn McLaughlin, from January, 1871, to January, 1873.
A. P. Craven, from January, 1873, to January, 1875.
A. P. Craven, from January, 1875, to January, 1877.
John S. Flournoy, from January, 1877, to January, 1879.
John S. Flournoy, from January, 1879, to January, 1881.
George Sanderson, from January, 1881, to ——, ——.

From 1823, to 1825 the county was assessed by townships, each township having an assessor. William Downey was assessor for Crooked River township; Henry Brown, for Bluffton township, and Nehemiah Woolsey, for Missouriton township.

In 1859 a law was passed providing for the assessment of the county by ranges; and the county court appointed the following persons assessors to serve two years: William Berry, for range 26; John S. Flournoy, for range 27; William H. McGaugh, for range 28; Mathano Brown, for range 29. William P. Parker was removed for incompetency, and Humphrey J. Comer appointed by the county court in his stead.

COLLECTORS.

Shubael Allen, from April, 1821, to December, 1821.
Jesse Gilliam, from December, 1821, to May, 1822.
John Scott, from May, 1822, to February, 1823.
William S. Miller, from February, 1823, to February, 1825.
William B. Martin, from February, 1825, to May, 1825.
William S. Miller, from May, 1825, to February, 1826.
William Morgan, from February, 1826, to February, 1827.
Meaddors Vanderpool, from February, 1827, to October, 1827.
John Elliott, from October, 1827, to February, 1828.
James Snowden, Sr., from February, 1828, to February, 1829.

Robert Pritchard, from February, 1829, to February, 1830.
Patrick M. Darcey, from February, 1830, to February, 1831.
Andrew Martin, from February, 1831, to February, 1832.
Maurice Jacobs, from February, 1832, to February, 1833.
A. M. Harwood, from February, 1833, to February, 1834.
Henry R. Winburn, from February, 1834, to February, 1835.
Benjamin J. Brown, from February, 1835, to February, 1836.
W. W. Marczey, from February, 1836, to ——
Thomas B. Fowler, from January, 1873, to September, 1875.
Allen M. Fowler, from September, 1875, to January, 1879.
James A. Davis, from January, 1879, to ——

In 1836 the office of collector was abolished. The sheriff was made collector of state and county revenue, and so continued until 1873. In 1872 the general assembly passed an act separating the offices of sheriff and collector, and in November of that year, Thomas B. Fowler was elected to the latter office, to enter upon its duties the following January. He died September 16, 1875, and his son, Allen M. Fowler, was appointed to serve till the next general election, at which time the people chose him as his own successor.

The present incumbent, James A. Davis, has been twice elected. His term expires January, 1883.

TREASURERS.

Jonathan T. Burch, from May, 1822, to February, 1826.
Henry Brown, from February, 1826, to May, 1833.
Thomas N. Cockerell, from May, 1833, to February, 1834.
Jacob Gudgel, from February, 1834, to February, 1835.
Hiram G. Parks, from February, 1835, to February, 1836.
George Woodward, from February, 1836, to February, 1837.
Luther T. Warder, from February, 1837, to March, 1843.
Thomas A. King, from March, 1843, to August, 1848.
Chas. R. Morehead, from August, 1848, to August, 1851.
Aaron H. Conrow, from August, 1851, to August, 1856.
Humphrey J. Comer, from August, 1856, to August, 1858.
James F. Hudgins, from August, 1858, to November, 1862.
Henry C. Garner, from November, 1862, to November, 1866.
John Kelsey, from November, 1866, to November, 1872.
George W. Ewing, from November, 1872, to November, 1876.
W. A. Holman, from November, 1876, to ———

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In 1874, L. B. Wright was county *superintendent* of public schools. March 26th of that year, the governor approved an act of the general assembly, as follows:

SECTION 37. There is hereby created the office of county *commissioners* of public schools. There shall be one county commissioner for each county in the state, who shall be elected by the qualified voters at the annual district school meetings held in said counties on the first Tuesday in April, 1875, and every two years thereafter, and shall hold the office for two years and until a successor is duly elected and qualified. The said commissioner shall possess the qualifications of a competent teacher of the public schools, and be of good moral character.

Mr. Wright continued in office till April, 1875, at which time he was succeeded by W. S. Tompkins, who served two years. On the first Tuesday in April, 1877, Thomas M. Deacy was elected county commissioner. Mr. Deacy was again elected in 1879, and also in 1881, and is now in office, serving out his third term, which will expire on the first Tuesday in April, 1883.

PROBATE COURTS.

In the year 1853, the first probate court for Ray county, was held at the county seat. It was established the same year by act of the general assembly.

James B. Turner, Esq., who served from 1853 to 1864, was the first probate judge.

Nathaniel Banister was probate judge from 1864 to 1865; Solomon C. Watkins from 1865 to 1866; William D. Fortune from 1866 to 1867.

By an act of the general assembly, approved March 14, 1874, to take effect from and after its passage, the county court of Ray county was reorganized, the number of justices thereof reduced to one, and that justice made *ex-officio* judge of probate court.

At the general election in November, 1874, Hon. Chas. J. Hughes was elected county and probate judge, agreeably to the provisions of the act referred to, for a term of four years from the first day of January, 1875.

An act establishing probate courts in the city of St. Louis, and in every county in the state, was approved April 9, 1877. This act contains a *provision*, that in all counties where the county court, or any member thereof, has probate jurisdiction, there shall be elected at the general election in 1878, and every four years thereafter a judge of probate. The Hon. Charles J. Hughes is at present, 1881, presiding justice of the county court and judge of probate court.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.

March 5, 1855, an act establishing a court of common pleas for Ray county was approved, and Hon. Aaron H. Conrow was appointed judge thereof, by the governor, to hold the office until the first Monday in August, 1855, and until his successor should be elected and qualified.

Judge Conrow held but one term of the common pleas court. The court did not meet with public approbation, and was abolished at the ensuing session of the general assembly.

The next court of common pleas was established for Ray county by act of the general assembly, approved March 13, 1867.

David P. Whitmer, Esq., was appointed by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, judge of said court, and at the general election in 1868, he was elected to the office by the people. Judge Whitmer continued to serve as judge of the court of common pleas, till January, 1872, when Charles J. Hughes, having been elected at the previous November election, succeeded him. Judge Hughes held the office till January 1, 1875. At that time an act of the general assembly abolishing the court of common pleas in Ray county, approved March 24th, of the preceding year, went into effect.

All records, books, papers and proceedings belonging to said court were, in obedience to the act, turned over to the circuit court; and all suits, actions, process and proceedings pending in the court of common pleas, at the time of its abolition, were transferred to said circuit court for final judgment or determination.

REPRESENTATIVES OF RAY COUNTY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We have been unable to ascertain who represented Ray county in the general assembly from 1822 to 1824, and from the latter year to 1826, from the fact that the early rolls of both houses have been destroyed by fire.

It is believed by many who have lived in the county for years, that Isaac Martin was the first representative, while others place that honor to the credit of the memory of Martin Parmer. Both Martin and Parmer are long since dead, and both in their day, were leading local politicians. Both were among the first settlers of the county, but Parmer moved from county to county, now living in Ray, now in Chariton, now in Carroll, while Martin became a permanent resident of Ray. Certain it is that Parmer was the first to represent Chariton county in the legislature; and as that county and Ray were organized at the same time, it is fair to conclude that Isaac Martin was Ray county's first representative in the general assembly, it being settled that that position was held by one or the other of the two men in question. But Martin Parmer *did* represent this county in the general assembly, and it was doubtless from 1824 to 1826.

The term of office of members of the lower house of the Missouri legislature has never been more nor less than two years. Therefore, in the following list, only the years in which the person was elected is given:

William B. Martin, 1826.
Isaac Martin, 1828.
James Holman, 1830.
James Holman, 1832.
William Pollard, 1834.
Wiliam R. Blythe, 1836.
Chas Morehead, 1838.
Hardy Holman, 1838.
Hardy Holman, 1840.
William R.Blythe, 1840.

Philip Edwards, 1842.
David Thompson, 1844.
Charles Bowman, 1846.
Ephraim B. Ewing, 1848.
Thos. L. King, 1850.
John C. Tiffin, 1850.
Daniel Barnstetter, 1852.
Jesse Esrey, 1852.
Louis C. Bohannon, 1854.
John Cleavenger, 1856.
Walter King, 1858.
Benjamin A. Rives, 1858.
Louis C. Bohannon, 1860.
Aaron H. Conrow, 1860.
Adam J. Barr, 1862.
Christopher T. Garner, 1862.
James W. Black, 1864.
John Grimes, 1864.
Benjamin J. Waters, 1866.
Benjamin J. Waters, 1868.
Frederick Scoville, 1870.
Jacob T. Child, 1872.
Walter King, 1874.
James L. Farris, 1876.
Louis C. Bohannon, 1878.
William T. Brown, 1880.

The following state senators either lived or are now living in Ray county, to-wit:

William R. Blythe, elected in 1842; Joseph Chew, in 1850; Benjamin A. Brown in 1854, and again 1858; William W. Mosby in 1862, and again in 1874.

Messrs. Blythe and Chew each served four years; Brown and Mosby eight years each.

Austin A. King, of Ray county, elected by the people in August, 1848, for a term of four years, was the seventh governor of Missouri.

Ephraim B. Ewing, a citizen of Ray county, was appointed secretary of state in April, 1849, and served in that position four years. He was elected attorney general in August, 1856, and after holding the office till September 1st, 1859, resigned to take his seat on the supreme bench, to which he had been called by a majority of his fellow citizens to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Richardson. He was re-elected supreme judge November 5, 1872, to serve eight years.

Mordecai Oliver, also of Ray county, was a member of the lower house of congress from 1852 to 1857; and Austin A. King from from 1862 to 1864.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The general assembly of Missouri, by act approved November 25, 1820, entitled, "an act establishing judicial districts and circuits, and prescribing the times and places of holding courts therein," the state was divided into four judicial districts—the counties of Cole, Cooper, Chariton, Saline, Lillard, *Ray*, Howard and Boone, to form the first district. The supreme courts and the superior courts of chancery were held in the districts.

The supreme court for the first judicial district was to be held at the town of Franklin, in the county of Howard, on the first Mondays of March and September. The superior courts of chancery were to be held at the same place, in the same county, on the first Mondays of January and July.

For the purpose of holding circuit courts, the counties composing the first judicial *district* were declared to form the first judicial *circuit*.

The times provided by the act for holding circuit court in Ray county, were the third Mondays of February, June and October.

The act was to take effect and be in force from and after its passage; *provided*, that no part thereof, which related to new counties established at that session of the general assembly, should have any effect till January 1, 1821.

Ray was one of the new counties.

By act of the general assembly, approved January 11, 1822, the state of Missouri was divided into four judicial districts, and subsequently the districts were subdivided into judicial circuit.

The counties of Cole, Cooper, Lillard, (now Lafayette) Clay, Ray, Chariton, Howard and Boone, composed the first judicial district.

The Hon. David Todd was judge of this district till the year A. D. 1831, commencing with the year A. D. 1821.

By act of the general assembly, passed at its session of 1830–1, Saline, Lafayette, Ray and Chariton counties were stricken off of the first judicial circuit, and, together with Randolph and Jackson, were made to form the fifth judicial circuit.

The circuit courts were to be held in Ray county as follows: Commencing on the first Thursdays after the first Mondays in February, June and October.

The counties comprising the first judicial circuit, with the exception of the county of Franklin, and the counties composing the fifth judical circuit, constituted the first judicial *district*.

The general assembly of Missouri, March 17th, 1835, passed an act dividing the state into four judicial districts and seven judicial circuits, making the first judicial *district* to consist of the counties of Clay, Clinton, Cole, Callaway, Carroll, Cooper, Chariton, Saline, Lafayette, Ray, Johnson, Jackson, Morgan, Howard, Randolph, Monroe, Boone, Rives, Pettis, Benton, Polk, Greene, Barry and Van Buren; and the fifth judicial *circuit*, of the counties of Clay, Clinton, Carroll, Chariton, Lafayette, Ray, Johnson, Jackson and Van Buren.

The supreme court met in the first judicial district, at the town of Fayette, Howard county, on the first Mondays after the fourth Mondays of April and August in each year.

The time of holding the circuit courts in Ray county was changed to the first Mondays of March, July and November.

The Hon. John F. Ryland succeeded the Hon. David Todd, as judge of the fifth judicial circuit in 1831, and held the office until 1837.

In the latter year, by act of the general assembly, Saline, Lafayette and Jackson, being south of the Missouri river, were stricken from the fifth

and attached to the sixth judicial circuit, of which Hon. John F. Ryland was the judge. The fifth judicial circuit was then formed of counties lying north of the Missouri river.

The Hon. Austin A. King, of Ray county, was appointed judge of the fifth circuit in 1837, and served with distinguished ability till his resignation in 1848, to assume the duties of governor of Missouri, an office to which he had been elected by his fellow citizens.

By act of the general assembly, approved January 31st, 1839, the fifth judicial circuit was declared to embrace Clinton, Caldwell, Clay, Ray, Platte and Buchanan counties.

Again, by act of March 27, 1845, Platte and Buchanan counties were stricken from the circuit, and Carroll, Harrison, De Kalb and Daviess, added thereto.

Judge King was succeeded by the Hon. George W. Dunn, who received his appointment from Gov. John C. Edwards, and was circuit judge from the year 1848 to 1861.

By appointment of Gov. Gamble, Austin A. King was again judge of the fifth judicial circuit from 1861 to 1863, when he was again succeeded by Judge Dunn, who served till 1865.

Judge Dunn's successor was the Hon. Walter King, son of Austin A. King.

Judge Walter King filled the office from 1865 to 1867, in which year he was succeeded by the Hon. Philander Lucas, who continued to serve till 1874.

In the year last mentioned the Hon. George W. Dunn was elected by the people, for a term of six years, judge of the fifth judicial circuit, the boundaries of which were so reduced in 1866 as to include the counties of Ray, Clay, Clinton and Platte, which now (April, 1881,) form the circuit.

Judge Dunn was again elected in November, 1880, and hence is the present judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Missouri.

He has held the office up to this date, about twenty-two years in the aggregate; and in the discharge of all his official duties has been guided by a love of justice, deliberate judgment, impartial ruling, and a sincere desire to uphold the law in its every tendency to promote the well-being of society. Truly has it been written of him: "He has worn the ermine unspotted." Judge Dunn is a resident of Richmond, Ray county, Missouri.

Till the year 1831, Ray was one of the counties of the first judicial circuit; since that time it has remained a part of the fifth judicial circuit.

The judges of these circuits having been given in this article, we now append a complete list of the

CIRCUIT ATTORNEYS.

Hamilton R. Gamble, from February, 1821, to December, 1823.

Abiel Leonard, from December, 1823, to June, 1825.
Charles French, from June, 1825, to June, 1826.
Robert W. Wells (attorney-general), from June, 1826, to March, 1831.
Amos Rees, from March, 1831, to February, 1837.
Thomas C. Burch, from February, 1837, to February, 1840.
Peter H. Burnett, from February, 1840, to January, 1841.
George W. Dunn, from January, 1841, to July, 1848.
Chas. J. Hughes, from September, 1848, to November, 1848.
Mordecai Oliver, from November, 1848, to January, 1853.
Christopher T. Garner, from January, 1853, to January, 1857.
Aaron H. Conrow, from January, 1857, to January, 1861.
DeWitt C. Allen, from January, 1861, to—
D. P. Whitmer, from February, 1862, to January, 1865.
W. A. Donaldson, from January, 1865, to May, 1865.
Elijah F. Esteb, from May, 1865, to January, 1869.
John G. Woods, January, 1869, to January, 1873.

Hamilton R. Gamble resigned, and Abiel Leonard was appointed by the supreme court to fill the vacancy.

The latter, after serving about a year and a half, was removed from office—for what cause, or whether for any cause, the writer has been unable to ascertain—and Charles French appointed in his stead.

It is presumed that the charges against Judge Leonard—if there were any—were either trifling, or not well founded, as he was universally recognized as an able and faithful officer—a gentleman in every department and duty of life—an upright and honorable man. He was afterward, for many years, judge of the supreme court of Missouri.

In 1822 Abiel Leonard was appointed, by Hamilton R. Gamble, deputy circuit attorney, to prosecute in Ray, Clay, Lafayette, Saline, and Cole counties.

An act of the general assembly, relating to the attorney-general and circuit attorneys, approved December 9, 1824, provided that the attorney-general should reside and keep his office at the seat of government; that it should be his duty to commence and prosecute all actions, suits, processes, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in which the state or any county might be concerned; to defend all actions brought against the state; to prosecute forfeited recognizances, and all suits and actions for the recovery of debts, fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the state, or to any county within the circuit in which the seat of government was located; when called upon by the governor, to aid any circuit attorney in the discharge of his duties; when required, to give his opinion and advice, without fee or reward, to any county court, or justice thereof, or to any tribunal established for the transaction of county business, or to any member thereof, or to any justice of the peace within his circuit, upon any

question of law relating to any criminal or other matter in which the state or any county was concerned; and to perform such other and further duties as might be enjoined on him by law.

In 1826 the seat of government was removed to Jefferson City, in Cole county, and as that county was in the first judicial circuit, of which Ray county was also a part, the then attorney-general, Robert W. Wells, became *ex-officio* circuit attorney for the first judicial circuit, and continued to act as such so long as he remained in office, but in the year 1831, as previously stated, Saline, Lafayette, Ray, and Chariton were stricken from the first, and became part of the fifth judicial circuit, of which Amos Rees was then appointed circuit attorney.

During Wells' incumbency, Amos Rees was frequently appointed circuit attorney *pro tempore*.

William T. Wood acted as circuit attorney for the October term of court, 1834; Charles French, for the November term, 1826; John Wilson, for the July term, 1826; and again, for the March term, 1828.

Peter H. Burnett resigned, and Geo. W. Dunn was appointed for the remainder of his term, and elected by the people in 1844.

George W. Dunn having been appointed judge of the fifth judicial circuit, vice Austin A. King, elected governor, Chas. J. Hughes was appointed to discharge the duties of prosecuting attorney *pro tempore*.

DeWitt C. Allen was elected circuit attorney in November, 1860, but we have been unable to find an entry of record showing that his commission was produced in the Ray circuit court.

In the year 1861, during the intense public excitement, incident to the outbreaking of civil war, no regular, uninterrupted sessions of the circuit court, were held; and it is believed that Mr. Allen never attended. At all events, February, 1862, David P. Whitmer was commissioned by acting-governor Willard P. Hall, circuit attorney of the fifth judicial circuit, to serve out the term for which Allen had been elected.

Elijah F. Esteb was appointed, vice W. A. Donaldson, in conformity to the before-mentioned ordinance of the Missouri state convention of 1865.

The office of county attorney was established in 1868, and James W. Black, Esq., was appointed county attorney for Ray county, taking charge of the office in January, 1869, and serving till January, 1873. He attended to county business only—the prosecution of criminal cases being still left to the circuit attorney.

The office of circuit attorney was abolished in 1872. In November, of that year, James L. Farris was elected county attorney of Ray county, and served four years from the following January. He was succeeded by Frank G. Gibson as *prosecuting* attorney.

Gibson served two years, and was succeed by James W. Garner, who has been twice elected, and is now in office.

Of the circuit attorneys given in the foregoing list, the following either lived, or are now living in Ray county:

Amos Rees, Thomas C. Burch, George W. Dunn, Charles J. Hughes, Mordecai Oliver, C. T. Garner, Aaron H. Conrow, David P. Whitmer, W. A. Donaldson, and Elijah F. Esteb.

The circuit has been composed of never less than four counties; yet it will be seen that a majority of the attorneys were citizens of Ray.

RAY COUNTY'S WAR RECORD.

At the time of the passage of the act of congress, approved February 14, 1871, granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and the widows of the deceased soldiers of the war of 1812, that were married before peace was declared between the United States and Great Britain, February 17, 1815, there were living in Ray county, Missouri, twenty soldiers and four widows, nearly all of whom were entitled to pensions under the provisions of said act of congress of February 14, 1871. They were as follows:

THOMAS BLAIN, at the age of twenty, enlisted for service in the war of 1812, as a private in Capt. Samuel Lapsly's company, second regiment of Kentucky volunteers, on or about the 1st of April, 1813, in Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky. This regiment was comprised in the army commanded by General William Henry Harrison. A short time after Thomas Blain enlisted, his regiment was ordered to take up their line of march to Fort Meigs, in the northwest part of Ohio. He remained in service in General Harrison's army for a number of months, and having served over his term of enlistment, he was honorably discharged from the said military service at Habanna, Ohio, the spring of 1814, and returned to his home in Kentucky. Some years afterward he removed to Missouri, and followed the business of farming many years, successfully. He was living near Camden, Missouri, at the time he commenced drawing his pension as a soldier of the war of 1812, in the year 1871. He died the same year, December 12, 1871, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, at his home, greatly respected as an honest, upright man, by his large circle of neighbors and friends.

JOHN BREWER enlisted at the age of twenty, in Capt. Weslar's Chester county company, Valley Light infantry, at Chester county, Pennsylvania, on or about the 20th day of June, 1814. After enlisting in said Capt. Weslar's company, he was ordered to Philadelphia, and remained in camp there for two weeks, and then proceeded to a point on the Delaware river about twenty miles below Philadelphia, near Marcus Hook. He remained at this place doing duty as a soldier of said company, until some

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time in October, 1814, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. He was a worthy, old gentleman, greatly endeared to his family and friends. He was a citizen of Ray county a number of years, and made application for pension in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, in 1871. He died after a very short illness, in Caldwell county, Missouri, December 3, 1871, at the advanced age of eighty years.

THOMAS B. BROWN was drafted as a soldier of the war of 1812, and mustered in as private in Capt. James C. Wade's company, Bedford county, Tennessee, on or about the 15th day of May, 1812, at the age of twenty-four years. After this company was duly organized, it took up its line of march from Fayetteville, Tennessee, to Fort Jackson, then in the territory of Indiana; thence to Fort Decatur, in same territory; and after doing military service until late in the fall of 1812, his company returned home to Bedford county, Tennessee, and were honorably discharged from the service, after having been on duty six months and twenty days. Some years afterward, he removed to Missouri, and in the course of time settled in Ray county, and became one of its most valued, useful and energetic citizens. He was for many years an able and faithful minister of the gospel of the Baptist denomination, and performed the work of his great Master in an earnest and zealous manner. He became a pensioner in 1872, to date from February 14, 1871. He died at his home in Ray county, at the great age of eighty-five. He was greatly beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends. The present representative of Ray county, in the legislature of Missouri, is his grandson.

ALEXANDER BOGART, was drafted as a private in Captain Solomon Hendron's company of infantry, Colonel Bagley's regiment, General Coulter's brigade, constituting a part of the army of General Andrew Jackson, war of 1812. He was drafted and mustered into said company on or about the 20th day of October, 1814, in Chaster county, Tennessee. He then marched with his company to Lookout mountain, thence to Fort Jackson, thence to Fort Claiborne, remaining in the service until after the news was received that peace had been declared between the United States and Great Britain, and was then honorably discharged with his company at Fort Claiborne, Alabama. Some years after his discharge from military service, when his country was making the onward march of prosperity, under the benign influences of peace, and the great developments of an active and energetic people, he shaped his course westward for Missouri, and for many years lived in Ray county, Missouri, near Albany, in Fishing River township. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, at his home near Albany, having been a worthy and exemplary citizen of this county for many years, greatly respected by all who knew him.

JOHN BISSELL, a soldier of the war of 1812, volunteered to serve in

Captain Haslep's artillery company volunteers, at Youngstown, Ohio, on or about the 27th day of August, 1812. This company of artillery constituted a part of General William Henry Harrison's gallant little army, that won distinction under the brave "Old Tippecanoe" on some hard fought battle-fields. After he enlisted in this company, he soon saw some severe active service. He was with his company in the siege of Fort Meigs, and was with it when sent to succor General Winchester's forces at the River Raisin, but failed to reach them before the massacre. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was honorably discharged at Lower Sandusky, Ohio, on the 27th of February, 1813. He married in Trumbull county, Ohio, (now Mahoning) to Miss Margaret Waters, November 16, 1815. He removed from Ohio to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1866, and was a successful farmer near Albany, Ray county, Missouri, for many years, and was highly respected by his neighbors as an honest, upright man. He died at his home, near Albany, in the spring of 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

WILLIAM BALES was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was mustered into Capt. Sharp's company, Tennessee militia, in December, 1814, at Knoxville, Tennessee, and serving for a short time, in said company, was honorably discharged a short time before peace was declared. He became a citizen of Ray county, Missouri, many years ago, having left Tennessee and become a resident of this county shortly after it was organized. He came to it when it was sparsely inhabited, when only a small portion of its fertile territory was under cultivation, and rewarded the hand of the industrious farmer with abundant crops. He has lived to see this county become one of the first of the northwestern counties of Missouri, in everything that pertains to a high degree of improvement and civilization. He has attained the great age of eighty-nine years. He has been one of the most energetic and worthy farmers of the county, and is greatly respected by all his neighbors. He is greatly endeared to his family, who have grown up around him, and are regarded as being prominent and useful citizens of the county.

JOHN CORNELISON enlisted as a private in Capt. Jacob Israel's company rifle volunteer infantry, at the age of twenty-four years, war of 1812, in Harrison county, Virginia, on or about the 20th day of November, 1814. After their company was duly organized, it rendezvoused at Clarksburg, Hardin county, Virginia, and was afterwards ordered to Norfolk, Virginia. Before reaching Norfolk, however, the order was countermanded, and it was ordered back to Harrison county, Virginia, and discharged from the service on or about the 28th day of March, 1815, after peace had been declared between the United States and Great Britain. A number of years after the war of 1812, he removed from Virginia with his family to the west, and after living in various places finally settled in Ray county,

Missouri. He died in the year 1872, about two miles northwest of Richmond, at his home, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

JOHN DAVIS volunteered as a soldier of the war of 1812, in Capt. John Crawford's company, Kentucky infantry volunteers, which formed a part of General Shelby's brigade, at Newport, Kentucky, on or about the 20th day of July, 1813. Soon after the organization of his brigade, they marched rapidly to reinforce General Harrison. After being reinforced by so strong a body of Kentucky troops under Gen. Shelby, Gen. Harrison embarked on lake Erie with his army, and soon after arrived at Malden. On finding his post had been abandoned by the British, and that they had retreated up the river Thames, General Harrison rapidly pursued them, and succeeded in bringing them to action at the Moravian village on the Thames, and gained a decisive victory, October 5, 1813. The celebrated chief Tecumseh was slain in this battle by Colonel R. M. Johnson. Capt. John Crawford's company, in which John Davis was first sergeant, bore a conspicuous part in this battle on account of their gallantry, and contributed no little to the glorious result. On the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged at Chillicothe, Ohio, on or about October 30, 1813. John Davis and Selene McDougal were married in Morgan county, Kentucky, June 1, 1817. John Davis some years after his marriage, removed with his family to Ray county, Missouri, and after living in different portions of the county, finally made a permanent settlement about three miles west of Knoxville, Ray county, and followed the business of farming for many years successfully. He was a valuable citizen in his community, and greatly respected by his neighbors. He died on the 10th day of September, 1875, at his home near Knoxville, at the advanced age of 84 years. He left a very worthy family, who live in the same neighborhood. His widow, Selene Davis, lives with her son, Jasper N. Davis, on the old homestead. She is a pensioner, as the widow of John Davis deceased, a soldier of the war of 1812.

JAMES HUMPHREYS enlisted in Capt. George Matthews' company, infantry, Major Hurt's battalion, Col. George Pogue's regiment, in the army of General William Henry Harrison, at Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Kentucky, on or about the 12th day of August, 1812. After enlisting, he, with his company, marched to Newport, Kentucky, and drew their arms, and took up their line of march toward the northwestern part of Ohio. They failed to reach their point of destination before winter set in, and were ordered back to Shawneetown to build a fort which was called "Fort Amanda." They remained in this fort until spring, when they were ordered to the relief of General Winchester, but were too late in reaching him by one day's travel. Their term of enlistment having expired, they returned home and were honorably discharged on or about April 15,

1813. For a number of years before his death he was a citizen of Ray county, Missouri, living nearMillville.

James Kinzon was a private in Capt. James H. Campbell's company, 24th regiment U. S. infantry volunteers. He enlisted at Cumberland Gap, east Tennessee, on or about the 4th day of September, 1812. After serving two years he was transferred with his company to the second rifle regiment corps, and served in it until the expiration of his term of enlistment, having enlisted for five years. He was honorably discharged at Rock Island, Mississippi, September 4, 1817. After enlisting he marched with his company to Knoxville, Tennessee, thence to Canada West, taking part in the battle of Mackinac, in the defense of Fort Meigs at the time of the siege, and in other engagements. Some years after the war of 1812 he came to Missouri. He married Miss Sarah Harlow, of Clinton county, Missouri, and lived many years near Turner's Grove, Ray county, Missouri. He died in Clinton county Missouri, on the 26th day of February, 1875, at the advanced age of 80 years.

James Mason was a private in Captain Elijah Harding's company, Forty-fifth regiment Virginia militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Peyton, General Hungerford's brigade, war of 1812. He was mustered into the service in Stafford county, Virginia, Potomac court house, on or about the 1st day of July, 1814. He performed service with his company in Westmoreland county, Virginia, along the Potomac, until he was stricken down with a severe attack of typhoid fever, and was sent home from Drummond's Field, Virginia, his company being on the march at that time up the Potomac river. On recovering, he found his company had returned to Stafford county, Virginia, and was discharged for the campaign. The war coming to a close shortly after, the services of his company were no longer required. He married in Virginia, and lived there the greater portion of his life. He came to Richmond, Missouri, when a very old man, and lived up to the time of his death with his daughter, Mrs. O. S. W. Taylor.

William McIntosh was mustered in as a private in Captain Black's company, Third regiment of Tennessee volunteers, war of 1812, on or about the 10th day of July, 1814, and was honorably discharged on or about the 10th day of February, 1815, after peace was declared, at Nashville, Tennessee. After enlisting in said service, his regiment took up their line of departure on flat-boats to New Orleans, Louisiana, and remained in that city until after the battle of New Orleans, having the honor of taking part in this glorious engagement, on the 8th of January, 1815. After news of the peace was received, his company was ordered back to Tennessee, and were mustered out of the service honorably, at Nashville, Tennessee, as above stated. He lived a number of years

before the close of his life in Hardin, Ray county, Missouri, and died there at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

THOMAS MCCUISTION was a lieutenant in Captain John B. Dempsey's company of mounted volunteers, commanded by Colonel Newton Cannon, in General Coffee's brigade, the division commanded by General Andrew Jackson. He volunteered and was mustered in at Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tennessee, on or about the 15th day of September, 1813, and was honorably discharged on or about the 25th day of December, 1813. He was in the battle of Tallahatchie, on the 2d of November, 1813, and in the battle of Talladega, on the 8th of November, 1813; in the Indian war, of the United States against the Creeks, and contributed greatly by his gallantry and intrepidity in these actions in achieving complete victories over the brave warriors of the hostile Creeks. He married Nancy Jordan, in Bedford county, Tennessee, on or about the 15th day of February, 1816, and moved with his wife to Ray county, Missouri, a few years after the organization of the county. He was a man of sterling integrity. All his dealings with his neighbors were characterized by the highest principles of honor and rectitude. He was greatly loved by a large circle of relatives and friends. After a long life of usefulness, he died in Richmond, Missouri, in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His widow, Mrs. Nancy McCuistion, is still living.

EDWARD SANDERSON enlisted as a private in Captain Scurry's company of mounted riflemen, second battalion, Colonel Thomas Williamson's regiment of Tennessee volunteers, at Gallatin, Tennessee, on or about the 9th day of February, 1814. His company, when he enlisted, was commanded by Captain George Elliott, who was afterwards promoted to be colonel of another regiment, and Captain Scurry succeeded him in the position of captain. Some time after enlisting, his company and regiment, with other forces, took up their line of march for New Orleans, Louisiana, and reached the point of their destination about the 1st of January, 1815. He, along with the rest of his company, took part in the memorable engagement of the 8th of January, 1815, in which General Andrew Jackson gained a complete, decisive, and glorious victory over the veteran troops of Great Britain, who were thoroughly equipped and trained under the eye of Wellington, and who had met the conqueror of Europe, and driven back his legions. The war of the United States with the Creek Indians, that was the result of the interference of Great Britain, was the school in which Generals Jackson, Coffee, and Carroll became adepts in the tactics that made a Tennessee rifleman superior to a Wellington invincible, and qualified an army of citizen soldiers to defeat an army of veterans of superior numbers. Mr. Sanderson, shortly after this brilliant victory, returned, with his company, to Gallatin, Tennessee, and was honorably discharged there. Some years afterward he removed

from Tennessee to Ray county, Misssouri, and was engaged in the business of farming for many years. He reared a large family of children, who are valuable citizens of the county. He was an upright man in every respect, and was greatly respected in his community. He died in 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

JABEZ SHOTWELL enlisted as a soldier of the war of 1812, in Captain Stockton's company, first regiment of Kentucky dragoons, in the army commanded by Gen. William Henry Harrison, Dayton, Ohio, on or about the 1st of September, 1812, and was honorably discharged at Ft. Defiance, Ohio, on or about November 10, 1812. That he served with his company under Gen. Harrison, in his campaign in northwest Ohio. He saw considerable active service during the term for which he was enlisted. Some years after the war of 1812, he removed to Ray county, Missouri, and became in a short time a prominent citizen of the county. He held a number of important offices. Among them may be mentioned the offices of county judge, county surveyor, county school commissioner, all of which he filled with ability, discharging the duties incumbent upon him in a faithful manner. He reared an interesting family of children, to whom he was greatly endeared. He died in Lexington, Missouri, in the year 1875, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

GERRARD SPURRIER enlisted in Capt. Bayliss' company, 11th regiment light horse brigade, Kentucky volunteers, war of 1812, on or about the 9th day of September, in Lewis county, Kentucky, and was honorably discharged the 9th day of November, 1813. After enlisting he took up the line of march with his company, to West Union, Adams county, Ohio, where the company was fully organized, thence they marched to Seneca, and a number of other points and finally to Moraviantown, in Canada West, and took part in the battle of the Thames, on the 5th of October, 1813, which resulted in the defeat of Gen. Proctor, and the death of the celebrated Indian chieftain and prophet, Tecumseh. Mr. Spurrier and all his fellow soldiers in his company and regiment, bore themselves gallantly in this hotly contested engagement and reflected bright and lasting honor upon the brave Kentucky troops. On leaving Kentucky, some years after the war of 1812, he came to Missouri and finally settled in Ray county, and has been a worthy citizen of it for many years. He has always borne a spotless character wherever he has lived. He is highly esteemed by all who know him. Some of his family live in Indiana and are prominent citizens of the community in which they live. Gerrard Spurrier is now eighty-nine years old, but he retains, in a great measure, the vigor of his mind, and until very recently, could travel about with all the activity of a young man.

WILLIAM THORNTON enlisted as a private in Capt. James Simpson's company, Major Peter Dudley's brigade, in the division of Gen. Duncan

McArthur, war of 1812, on or about the 1st day of September, 1813, and was honorably discharged at Winchester, Kentucky, on or about the 25th day of September, 1814. He served with his company under Gen. McArthur the greater portion of his term of enlistment in Canada. He saw considerable active service in this campaign in which Gen. McArthur partly carried out his bold plan of conquering Upper Canada. He became a settler of Ray county, Missouri, a few years after it was organized. He was for many years a successful farmer, and stood high among his neighbors as a man of unswerving integrity, great firmness of purpose, and warmth of feeling in his attachment. He never married, but for many years lived in his pleasant home with his sister, Miss Margery Thornton, and always had a warm welcome for his friends. After the death of his sister he lived in the family of Gen. Alexander Doniphan for a number of years, in Richmond, Missouri. He died in 1872, aged eighty-four years.

John Turner was a soldier of the war of 1812. He enlisted in Capt. Burnett's company, Kentucky volunteers. Was taken prisoner at the battle of the River Raisin, and was a prisoner among the Indians and British one year and ten days. He was one of the early settlers of Ray county, and was for many years a settler of Fishing River township, of this county. He reared a large family of children, who are good and useful citizens of the county. He was an industrious and energetic farmer, and showed the hand of the diligent man in making his home an attractive place for the family. He was a man of strong force of character, warm in his attachment to friends, and of unbending rectitude in all his dealings with his fellow man—a man that stood high with his neighbors for probity, and whole-souled honor and integrity. He died at an advanced age in 1872.

Emilius Wood was mustered in as a private in Capt. Charles Duvall's company, Ohio volunteers, in General Harrison's army, on about November 10, 1812, in Washington county, Ohio, and was honorably discharged at Marietta, Ohio, in or about May, 1813. He saw considerable active service during his term of enlistment, in the army of Gen. Harrison. He was not a citizen of Ray county, Missouri, many years. He was a farmer during the time he lived in this county, in Richmond township, not far from the Richmond and Lexington junction.

Only two soldiers of the war of 1812 are now living in Ray county, Gerrard Spurrier and William Bales. All of those living at the time of the passage of the pension act, approved by congress, February 14, 1871, are now dead, except the two above mentioned.

Widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, that were entitled to pensions under the act of congress approved February 14, 1871, having been married prior to the declaration of peace, February 17, 1815. They were as follows:

MALINDA MARTIN, widow of William B. Martin, deceased, who was a private in Capt. Brassfield's company, Kentucky volunteers, war of 1812. He enlisted at Winchester, Kentucky, on or about the 10th, of August, 1812, and was honorably discharged at Fort Defiance, in December, 1812.

ANNA ROUTH, widow of Jeremiah Routh, deceased, who was a private in Capt. Inglish's company, Tennessee militia regiment, war of 1812. He enlisted in Sevier county, Tennessee, on or about the 25th of November, 1813, and was honorably discharged on or about the 25th day of July, 1814.

HEATHY MOTT, widow of Loann Orange Mott, deceased, who enlisted in Capt. John Dowden's company, Slack's tavern, between Washington and Germantown, in Macon county, Kentucky, war of 1812, on or about the 10th day August, 1812, and was honorably discharged at Macon county, Kentucky, about the close of the year 1812.

MARY E. MAYBERRY, widow of Frederick E. Mayberry, deceased, who enlisted in Capt. William Lock's company, Col. Colman's regiment, in the division commanded by Gen. Andrew Jackson, Tennessee volunteers, on the 10th day of December, 1811, at Nashville, Tennessee, and was honorably discharged at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on or about the 25th day of December, 1814.

Only one of the above mentioned widows is now living. Mrs. Anna Routh still survives, having attained the great age of eighty-seven years. She lives about four miles from Richmond, Ray county, Missouri.

MARY COMER, widow of John Comer, deceased, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, in Capt. Morris's company of Ohio volunteers, that did service in the army of Gen. Harrison. He enlisted at Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, on or about the 10th day of July, 1813, and was honorably discharged at Chillicothe, Ohio, on or about December 10, 1813. She was married to John Comer, on or about the 10th day of June, 1809, in Ross county, Ohio. Her name before marriage was Mary Baker. Mrs. Mary Comer moved from Ray county to Daviess county, Missouri, before her claim was completed, and died in Daviess county, eighty-seven years old.

The act of congress approved March 9, 1878, extended the provisions of the act of February 14, 1871, to all widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, without any reference to the time of their marriages. Those living in Ray county, Missouri, are as follows.:

SELENA DAVIS, widow of John Davis, deceased, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, in Capt. John Crawford's company, Kentucky volunteers, forming a part of General Shelby's brigade. She lives about three miles from Knoxville, Ray county, Missouri. She was married to John Davis in Montgomery county, Kentucky, about June 1, 1817; her maiden name being Selena McDougal. She is now over eighty years old.

CATHARINE GUNNELL, widow of Nathaniel Gunnell, deceased, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, having enlisted in a Virginia company of volunteers, in the southeastern part of Virginia, on or about the year 1814. She was married to Nathaniel Gunnell, on the 8th day of January 1848, in Ray county, Missouri, her name before marriage being Mrs. Catharine Albert. She is now seventy-five years old, and until recently lived about three miles from Millville, Ray county, Missouri.

NANCY MCCUISTION, widow of Thomas McCuistion, deceased, late soldier of the war of 1812, in Capt. John B. Dempsey's mounted volunteers. She was married to Lieut. Thomas McCuistion on or about the 15th day of February, 1816, her name before marriage being Nancy Jordan. She now lives with her son, A. A. McCuistion, in Richmond, Missouri, and is now seventy-nine years old.

MARY REED, widow of David Reed, deceased, a soldier of the war of 1812, who enlisted in Berkeley county, Virginia, on or about the 1st of August, 1814, and was honorably discharged on or about the 1st of March, 1815. She was married to David Reed on or about the 1st day of December, 1820, in Warren county, Missouri, at that time forming a part of Montgomery county, Missouri. Her maiden name was Mary Bryan. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. Elijah Happy, about five miles from Richmond. She has attained the age of eighty-three years.

ADALINE RIFFE, widow of John Riffe, deceased, a lieutenant in Capt. Wade's company of volunteers, from Casey county, Kentucky, war of 1812. He enlisted on or about the 1st day of September, 1814, and was honorably discharged on or about February 15, 1815. She was married to John Riffe in Ray county, Missouri, on the 15th day of January, 1846. Her name before this marriage was Mrs. Adaline Ross. She lives in Albany, Ray county, Missouri, about one mile from Orrick, and is now seventy-two years old.

NANCY RUSH, widow of Job Rush, a soldier of the war of 1812 in Capt. George Allen's company of Virginia militia, who enlisted on or about the 15th of April, 1813, and was honorably discharged at Norfolk, Virginia, on or about the 1st of October, 1813. She was married to Job Rush in Madison county, Virginia, on the 10th day of February, 1819. She is now eighty-three years old, and lives with her relatives near Richmond, Missouri.

JANE SMITH, widow of Jedediah Smith, deceased, a soldier of the war of 1812, in Capt. McCuistion's company, in the second regiment of North Carolina militia. He enlisted in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1814, and was honorably discharged, after serving a term of over three months. She was married to Jedediah Smith, January 6th, 1818, in Guilford county, North Carolina. Her name before marriage was Jane Close. She is

now living about three miles from Lawson, with her son, William W. Smith, and has attained the great age of eighty-two years.

BLACK HAWK WAR IN 1832.

SOLDIERS OR WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS NOW LIVING IN RAY COUNTY.

Henry Brown, in Captain Sconce's company; William Crowley; William R. Blythe, first lieutenant in Captain Pollard's company, Colonel Sconce's regiment; Winant Vanderpool, a private in Captain William C. Pollard's company; Priscilla Conklin, late widow of Andrew Pearce, deceased, a private in Captain William Pollard's company; Ruth Riffe, widow of Jacob Riffe, deceased.

FLORIDA WAR.

In the Florida war, in the year 1837, the Missouri "spies," a company made up chiefly of recruits from Ray county, commanded by Captain John Sconce, Israel R. Hendly, first lieutenant, did good service in the swamps and everglades of Florida.

In the battle of Okeechobee, December 25, 1837, the company suffered severely. Among the killed were Perry Jacobs and James Remley, and among the wounded were John W. Martin and William B. Hudgins, from this county.

The following are the names of the soldiers, who were in the Florida war, who are now living in Ray county: William B. Hudgins, of Capt. Sconce's company Missouri Spies; Beniah Hagan, of Captain Pollard's company; Jackson Mann, of Captain Pollard's company; James B. Smith, of Captain John Sconce's company; William L. Feur, of Captain Pollard's company; Pleasant Slover, of Captain John Child's company Tennessee volunteers; Dr. Moody Manson, surgeon.

HEATHERLY WAR.

In 1836 two companies of Ray county militia, under command of Captains Matthew P. Long and William Pollard, were ordered out as a part of Brigadier-General William Thompson's brigade, to serve in the Heatherly war. The counties of Ray, Carroll and Clay, as late as 1836, extended from the Missouri river to the southern boundary line of Iowa territory. In June of that year (1836) the settlements in the northern portion of all these counties were sparsely peopled, and many miles apart. In the northern part of Carroll county, now embraced in the limits of Mercer and Grundy, near the line dividing these two counties, there was a comparatively small settlement, or a few families of pioneers residing. Of this number was an old man named Heatherly, and wife, some four grown sons, and two sons-in-law, and a family named Dunbar and another person, a near neighbor of Dunbar. The Heatherlys were at enmity with Dunbar and his neighbors, and availing themselves of the chance, always created in the unprotected settlements, they murdered

Dunbar and his neighbor, and robbed their houses, and then fled into the more densely settled part of the country south, and reported that some Iowa Indians had made an irruption into that part of the country and had murdered and robbed these two persons. The clamor of the Heatherlys caused troops to be called out for the purpose of apprehending the Indians, and having them punished for these murders.

Brigadier-General William Thompson was commander of the brigade, embracing the counties of Ray, Clay and Carroll, and resided in Ray. He immediately ordered out five companies, one from Carroll, two from Ray, commanded as above mentioned, and two from Clay, commanded respectively by Captain David R. Atchison and Smith Crawford, and the battalion was under the personal command of Shubael Allen. The battalion from Ray and Carroll was commanded by General Thompson in person. The last named battalion marched rapidly to the scene of the crimes, and succeeded in finding the bodies of the murdered men, but no trace of any Indians could be found. The two battalions were in constant communication, and after about eighteen days' service, General Thompson ordered them to disband. Facts ascertained by General Thompson, when he was at the scene of the murder, and facts that came to light, induced the belief that the Heatherly gang were the murderers, and they were arrested and committed to jail in Carroll county, and after a delay of a year or more, some of them were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. The Heatherly family were more like gypsies than Americans. The children were of every hue, from mulattoes to pretty fair Caucasians. The moving spirit and motive power of the family was the old woman, the mother of this motley progeny. She had great shrewdness, and was as fiendish as a Hecate. It was in proof that she instigated, planned, and had the crimes committed, and conceived the idea of attributing them to the friendly Iowa Indians.

MORMON WAR.

In the fall of 1838, the Mormon war caused great excitement in Ray county. A considerable force of Mormons under their leader, Joe Smith, had assembled at Far West, in Caldwell county, Missouri, and serious apprehensions were entertained that they intended to make a descent upon Ray county. A portion of the force of Mormons, under the command of Capt. Patton, did march into Ray county, as far as what is now called "Bogart's Battle Field," on Crooked river, in the northwest part of the county, on, or about the 15th of November, 1838, and met a company of Ray county militia, under the command of Capt. Samuel Bogart. After a sharp engagement, the militia were repulsed and fell back to the southern part of the county, leaving the Mormons the masters of the battlefield. In this engagement the Mormons lost Captain Patton, and the day following fell back to their main force at Far West, Caldwell county.

The wildest excitement prevailed in Ray county after this slight action. A large number of people in the northern part of the county removed their families and their effects to places of safety in the southern part of the county.

Lilburn W. Boggs, who was then governor of Missouri, issued a proclamation and ordered Major-General David R. Atchison to call out the militia of his division, in order to put down the insurgents and enforce the laws. General Atchison called out a part of the first brigade of Missouri state militia, under the command of General Alexander W. Doniphan, who proceeded at once to the seat of war.

There were called out in this expedition from Ray county four companies of militia, commanded respectively by Captains Samuel Bogart, Israel R. Hendley, Nehemiah Odell, and John Sconce. The militia were placed under the command of General John B. Clark.

General Doniphan, on reaching Far West, in Caldwell county, Missouri, after some slight engagements, where the principal Mormon forces had assembled, numbering about 1,000 men, commanded by Colonel G. W. Hinkle, demanded their surrender, on the following conditions, viz: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and that the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the state.

After some parleying, Joe Smith surrendered on General Doniphan's conditions.

The leaders were taken before a court of inquiry at Richmond, Ray county, Judge Austin A. King, presiding. He remanded them to Daviess county to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of treason against the state.

The Daviess county jail being very poor, they were taken to Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, and confined in the jail at that place.

Indictments were presented against Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wright, Colonel G. W. Hinkle, Charles Baldwin, and Amos Lyman. Sidney Rigdon was released on a writ of habeas corpus, at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri.

The others applied for a change of venue, which was granted by Judge Austin A. King, and their cases were sent by him to Boone county for trial. On their way to Columbia, Boone county, under a military guard, Joseph Smith and his fellow-prisoners effected their escape. It is claimed, and believed by many, that the guard, or a portion of it was bribed.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Almost thirty-five years have rolled around since the Mexican war. Since then many and great events have taken place. Many brilliant and illustrious achievements have been chronicled upon the historic page, and astounding inventions and marvelous discoveries have wrought revolu-

tions in all the affairs of life. The contemplation of them almost causes the reason to stagger and the imagination to flag. The grand triumphs of science, the crowning glory of the conquests of art, and the startling discoveries in the wide domain of nature in the last thirty-five years, all go to show that we live in an age that has reached a high mark of enlightenment, and that the conquering car of progress is sweeping onward in its grand march.

Yet, amid all these grand achievements and mighty changes, there is no American who would wish the proud deeds of our gallant armies in the Mexican war blotted from the pages of his country's history. These gallant and glorious deeds still speak trumpet-tongued of the fame of the soldiers that traversed the burning sands and dense chapparals of Mexico, and covered themselves with imperishable glory on hard-fought battle-fields, under the starry folds of the proud ensign of the republic, until it streamed forth in all its original lustre over the proud halls of the Montezumas.

The brave McKee, the impetuous Yell, the intrepid Hardin, the chivalrous Clay, and gallant Watson, and hundreds of their noble comrades, who went down amid the rushing squadron, the roaring cannon and the clashing steel, and baptised their love of country in their crimson life-blood, will never be forgotten.

Every American in whose free-born bosom there throbs one pulsation prouder than another, will feel it throb whenever he hears these names. They will still continue to be the glowing theme of the annalist and the inspiring song of the bard.

The reader of his country's history will always feel a glow of pride when he reads of the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista; of Vera Cruz, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chepultapec, and the City of Mexico; of Chihuahua, and Sacramento. Around the names of Taylor, Scott, Doniphan, Price, and their illustrious comrades, will be entwined laurels of everlasting verdure. Their fame will be like a mighty river that grows broader and deeper as it rolls onward.

And does any one ask, "What have we gained by the Mexican war?"

If such an one there be, let him forget, if he can, the national glory gained for our country by the gallant deeds of our soldiers, in giving increased military renown and glory in a war without a single defeat; and look at the grand and solid results of the Mexican war! It added two states and territories to our country, that are now teeming with a population full of energy, thrift, and prosperity, embracing millions of acres of land, whose valleys are of boundless fertility, and whose mountains contain inexhaustible quantities of minerals, of priceless value, the gold and silver alone yielding $80,000,000 per year.

It gave to our own country an extended seacoast, with capacious bays, inlets, and harbors, affording an almost limitless commerce, foreign and domestic.

"Glens where Ocean comes,
To 'scape the wild winds' rancor,
And harbors, worthiest homes,
Where Freedom's fleets can anchor."

The resources of this broad expanse of territory, acquired by the valor of our soldiers, have been developed by our own American people, showing the vast superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race over the mongrel race that once occupied it.

History gives no account of such consequences resulting from any war, ancient or modern, in Europe or Asia. It stands in its glorious results without a parallel.

In 1846, a company of volunteers was recruited from Ray county for the Mexican war. This company was mustered into the service August 1, 1846, as company G, in the battalion of Missouri mounted riflemen, commanded by Lieut. Col. David Willock, (Col. Sterling Price's regiment) called into the service of the United States by President James K. Polk, under the act of congress, approved May 13, 1846. Israel R. Hendley was elected captain of company G; William M. Jacobs, first lieutenant; John W. Martin, second lieutenant, and William P. George, third lieutenant.

This battalion was a part of Col. Sterling Price's regiment, and under the command of Kearney and Doniphan, won laurels of which the country is justly proud.

Capt. Israel R. Hendley, who had proved himself a gallant officer, fell at Moro, New Mexico, January 25, 1847, and was succeeded in command of company G,* by Capt. William M. Jacobs, who was a brave and efficient officer, and was greatly endeared to his gallant company. Company G was mustered into the United States service August 1, 1846. It was a splendid company, well equipped, thoroughly disciplined, and efficient in every respect. It performed excellent service during the war, and was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 17th day of September, 1847.

A portion of this company accompanied Doniphan's regiment, so famous for its march to Santa Fe, Chihuahua, Monterey and the gulf, and for the battles of Bracito and Sacramento. The march of the regiment is known as Doniphan's expedition.

After those brilliant victories, Doniphan's gallant little army took up its line of march homeward. At Saltillo they were reviewed by Gen. Wool.

*Capt. William M. Jacobs was killed June 1, 1878, in the fearful cyclone that swept over Richmond, causing great loss of life and devastation of property.

They reported to Gen. Taylor, at Monterey, on the 27th of May, 1847, and thence they marched to Matamoras, conveying with them their artillery, which Gen. Taylor permitted them to take home as trophies, in consideration of "their gallantry and noble bearing." They made the march from Chihuahua to Matamoras, nine hundred miles, in forty-five days.

They arrived at New Orleans about the middle of June, 1847, were mustered out of service, and received a brilliant reception. The celebrated orator, Sargent S. Prentiss, on the part of the people of New Orleans, welcomed their return in one of the most eloquent, touching and patriotic speeches ever heard from mortal lips.

On the 2d of July, they arrived at St. Louis, where they received a grand, glorious welcome. Judge Bowlin received them at St. Louis, on the part of the people. A magnificent banquet was spread for them, and Col. Thomas H. Benton made a most eloquent and thrilling speech to the assembled mass of soldiers and people, recounting the events of their long and almost fabulous expedition with a minuteness and accuracy that astonished them. He traced their journey of five thousand miles from St. Louis and back again. In the course of his patriotic and impressive speech, he referred to the famous "Retreat of the Ten Thousand," and congratulated them that the march of the "one thousand" exceeded that of the "ten thousand" by some two thousand miles. Deservedly has Gen. Doniphan won the title of the "American Xenophon."

Thirty-five years have rolled around since the commencement of the Mexican war, and many of the brave soldiers of the gallant armies of Taylor, Scott and Doniphan have gone to their last camping ground.

"On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

A pension bill, for the benefit of the survivors of the Mexican war has been introduced into congress. It is ardently hoped that it will soon become a law, and afford some recognition of the gallant services of the soldiers whose deeds hold a conspicuous place on that pillar of glory, where the deeds of the American soldier are emblazoned for the admiration of mankind.

The following is a list of the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war, now living in Ray county, Missouri: Company G, Captain Israel R. Hendley's company, Lieut.-Colonel David Willock's battalion, Colonel Sterling Price's regiment, has the following survivors in Ray county:

William Albert, Anderson Elliott, Joel Estis, William Flournoy, Henry Jacobs, George W. Jacobs, Andrew J. Lillard, Henry Page, Moses Ritter, John D. Rayburn, Jacob Robinson, Anderson Spencer, James Sanderson,

Wilburn Snowden, Marion Tucker, Lewis Vandever, Robert J. Williams, and Thomas Woolard.

General Alexander Doniphan, Colonel First regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, Mexican war.

William Nelson, company B, Captain Walton's company, Doniphan's regiment.

Porter Mansur, company L, Captain William J. Slack's company Second Missouri regiment.

John Saery, private in the Sixth company, Second regiment, Kentucky volunteers.

Julius H. Searls, company B, Fourth Illinois regiment, infantry volunteers.

Charles B. Kavanaugh, company B, Captain Walton's company, Doniphan's regiment.

Thomas Jobe, Captain Simmons' company, Colonel Rall's regiment of mounted volunteers.

James A. Delaney, Captain Daniel H. Bird's company K, First Georgia regiment of volunteers.

James M. Fuller, Captain Thomas Jones' company Colonel Geles' regiment.

Abner C. Roberts, sergeant, Captain Keen's company, Marix's regiment, Louisiana volunteers.

Thomas D. Woodson, corporal company K, Captain Thomas Mayfield's Fourth Kentucky infantry.

William A. Crane, company B, Third Kentucky infantry volunteers.

Joseph A. Smith, Captain Perry Moss's company C, First regiment, Missouri volunteers, commanded by General A. W. Doniphan.

Benjamin W. Hines, soldier in the Mexican war, company G, Colonel Rall's regiment.

James O. Cooper, private, Captain O. Perry Moss's company, Doniphan's regiment.

Adam K. McClintock, company C, First regiment, commanded by Colonel A. W. Doniphan.

Jasper N. Davis, Captain Henry Skillman's company, battalion of teamsters, organized by Colonel A. W. Doniphan.

WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR, LIVING IN RAY COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Mrs. Sarah J. Davis, widow of Presly C. Davis, deceased, company C, Captain William H. Rogers, Oregon battalion, commanded by Colonel Powell.

Fannie S. Craven, widow of John N. Craven, deceased, company C, Captain William H. Rogers, a soldier in Oregon battalion.

Rachael Odell, widow of Francis Odell, deceased, a teamster in artillery company in Oregon battalion.

Deadunea Wilson, widow of Robert Wilson, deceased, a soldier of company G, Lieutenant-Colonel David Willock's battalion, Colonel Sterling Price's regiment.

Ellen Davis, widow of Benjamin F. Davis, deceased, a soldier of Mexican war, company G, Lieut.-Colonel Willock's battalion.

Sarah Armstrong, widow of Joshua Armstrong, company G, Lieut.-Colonel Willock's battalion, Colonel Sterling Price's regiment.

Mrs. Dorothy Pritchet, widow of William Pritchett, deceased; company G, Lt. Col. David Willock's battalion.

Mrs. Margaret Roberts, formerly widow of Lemuel Williams, deceased; a soldier of W. P. Walton's company B, first regiment of Missouri mounted volunteers.

Mrs. Mary A. Parker, widow of William C. Parker, deceased; Capt. William Dougherty's company, Col. McKee's regiment, Kentucky volunteers.

Eleanor Conyers, widow of John Conyers, deceased; a soldier of the Mexican war.

Mrs. Bettie J. Robb, widow of Joseph Robb, deceased; a soldier of the Mexican war.

TEAMSTERS IN MEXICAN WAR, LIVING IN RAY COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Benjamin C. Branch, teamster for Gen. Wool's staff.

Robert W. Patton, teamster for Col. Price's regiment.

John Lee, teamster.

THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

Many years must elapse before the complete history of the great struggle between the Federal government of the United States, and the Southern Confederacy, can be written. A great civil war beyond all others, involves grave and complex questions that require the historian writing from the chancery of truth, to take a calm view of the whole field, which shall do full justice to both sections of the Union. The cessation of the war after the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, was followed by a flood of biographies, memoirs, reports and historical sketches, that will have to be laboriously collated, winnowed of their chaff, pruned of their partisan exuberance, and reduced to the correct standard of material for a history that makes truth its polar star,

"Of whose firm fixed and resting quality,
There is no fellow in the firmanent."

It is true, some very important histories of the military events of the

war, have been written, but this is not the whole of the subject. The future will yet produce some annalist like Tacitus, in his histories and annals, who, with incorruptible virtue will adorn the literature of his age, in giving a history of the great civil war, in a style and manner characterized by dignity, gravity, honesty and truthfulness.

The European historian who has heretofore allotted only a spare chapter to America, regarding our affairs with a marked indifference, now assigns it a prominent place in the world's affairs.

The magnitude of the conflict, the immense armies marshaled mainly from the plow and work-shop into the field, the great battles, splendid generalship, dashing feats of arms, masterly strategy, brilliant tactics, bravery of soldiers, grand charges on terrible battle fields, vast resources of the two governments, the complete and wonderful sanitary system and regulations and the strong resolution and firm endurance of the people, all challenged the admiration of the people of Europe, and caused them to wonder that so great a people had sprung into existence beyond the Atlantic. Throughout the history of modern times there are no efforts more amazing, no sacrifices more unbounded, no achievements more brilliant on record, than those of the peoples and armies of the north and south.

It was the people mainly of the same great Anglo-Saxon race that waged the mighty conflict. The same blood proudly coursed through the veins of the people of both sections of the country.

At the close of the war the sublime spectacle was presented of the great armies on each side returning quietly and calmly to their homes, and gladly resuming the vocations of peace.

There was not a single instance of a scene of bloodshed and violence to stain the honorable record of so large a body of brave soldiers of the north and south that had been disbanded and freed from all restraint.

As time rolls onward, there will be no effort made by either the north or the south to cherish alone its own memories, its own tears, its own heroes, its own dead. Already throughout the broad expanse of our country, do we find many of our people, animated by the most noble sentiments, impartial in the offerings made to the memory of the dead. They strew flowers alike upon the graves of the Confederate and National soldiers. The garlands of roses and lilies are placed sweetly by affection's hand upon the green graves of the blue and grey as they sleep

"Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Grey."

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Ray county furnished a large number of soldiers for both armies in the late civil war who bore themselves bravely in some of the hard fought bat-

tles of the war, adding new lustre to the military honors already won by the county.

The number of volunteers from Ray county that enlisted in the southern armies is variously estimated at from five to eight hundred. A majority of this number enlisted under Gen. Sterling Price the first year of the war, 1861.

The following is a list of some of the officers and soldiers from Ray county that served with distinction in the Confederate armies. A number of those that enlisted from Ray county, in 1861 and during the war, are not now living in the county, having sought new homes in other states or other portions of this state, after the close of the war.

Col. Benjamin A. Rives, colonel Third Missouri infantry volunteers, was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862.

Col. Benjamin Brown, inspector of the Fourth division of the "Missouri State Guards," was killed at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861.

Capt. Finley L. Hubbell, afterward promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of 3d Missouri infantry volunteers, was wounded in the battle of Champion Hill, May 16, 1863, and died from the effects of the wound, at Coffeeville, Mississippi.

Capt. Kelsey McDowell was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864, having been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of 3d Missouri infantry volunteers, a short time before he was killed.

Major Wm. C. Parker, company D, 1st Missouri cavalry volunteers, (Col. Gates' regiment), was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

Capt. Dick Early, brother of Gen. Jubal Early, was wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, and afterward died from the effects of said wound, at Springfield, Missouri, in the fall of 1861.

Col. Aaron H. Conrow, was killed after the close of the war, in the year 1865, in Mexico, by some of Juarez's guerrillas. He was a member of the Confederate congress, and represented the Fourth district of Missouri, embracing within its limits Ray county, from the commencement of the war of 1861 to the close of it.

Capt. James L. Farris, was captain of 2nd Missouri battery. He was elected county attorney of Ray county, in 1872, and was a member of the constitution convention of Missouri in 1875. At the election in 1876, he was elected a member of the lower branch of the legislature of Missouri, to represent Ray county.

Lieut. Hiram C. Warriner, was second lieutenant in the 2d Missouri battery. He is now a prominent attorney-at-law, at Memphis Tennessee.

Major Robert Williams, 3d and 5th regiments Missouri infantry consolidated, commanded by Col. James McCown, Warrensburg, Missouri.

Capt. Guinn McCustion, company C, 3d Missouri infantry.

Lieut. Wm. A. Holman, company C, 3d Missouri infantry.

Lieut. Wm. H. Mansur, company C, 3d Missouri infantry.

Capt. John P. Quesenberry, company H, 11th Missouri infantry.

Lieut. Frank Davis, company H, 11th Missouri infantry.

Lieut. Berren J. Menefee, company D, 1st regiment Missouri cavalry.

Capt. Wm. L. Nuckols, company B, 1st regiment Missouri cavalry.

Lieut. Lewis Slaughter, company K, 17th regiment Virginia infantry. He is at present recorder for Ray county.

Capt. Obadiah Taylor, company A, 3d Missouri infantry.

Lieut. Richard Lamb, company A, 3d Missouri infantry, was killed at the battle of Allatoona, Georgia, October 5, 1864.

Lieut. Robert Rives, company F, 3d Missouri infantry, was wounded at the battle of Lexington, Missouri, September 20, 1861, and afterward died in the state of Arkansas. He was a brother of Col. Benj. A. Rives.

George Rothrock, company D, 1st Missouri cavalry volunteers, died near Demopolis, Alabama, July 2, 1865, from disease contracted in the service.

William Duval, company C, 3d Missouri infantry, was killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 3, 1862.

Thomas Duval and Henderson Duval, company C, 3d Missouri infantry, were killed at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863.

Henry Allen, company C, third Missouri infantry, was killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Calvin C. Brown, company A, 3d Missouri infantry, was killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Patrick Smith was wounded at the battle of Champion Hill, November 16, 1863, and was afterward killed at Allatoona, Georgia, October 5, 1864. He was a member of company C, 3d Missouri infantry.

Thomas Hale, company D, 1st cavalry Missouri volunteers, was killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

Malnar Hendley, company A, 3d Missouri infantry, was killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Samuel Anderson, company A, 3d and 5th regiments Missouri infantry, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Capt. Alexander A. McCuistion, company C, 3d Missouri infantry.

Dr. James D. Taylor, company D, 1st Missouri cavalry.

Dr. William Quarles, color-bearer of company C, 3d Missouri infantry.

Adrian C. Ellis, company A, 3d regiment Missouri infantry. Now an attorney-at-law in Nevada.

Capt. Wm. C. Riffe, Missouri state guards.

Capt. John Warrenstaff, Missouri state guards.

Lieut. Lee White, Missouri state guards.

Henry Ellis, Missouri state guards.

Louis C. Bohannon was colonel in Gen. Price's army, state service, and Gen. Holmes' command, C. S. A. He enlisted June 1, 1861, and was discharged July, 1865, at Little Rock. He was in the battles of Carthage, Oak Hill, Lexington, Elk Horn, Independence, Lone Jack, Council Grove, Helena, and other engagements. West Point was the last. In the battle of Lone Jack he was wounded in the wrist, and also wounded in the right shoulder; a ball entered the right shoulder and came out at the left. He was never taken prisoner. He has represented Ray county three times in the Missouri legislature. He was elected in 1854, on the whig, or anti-Benton ticket, defeating ex-Gov. Austin A. King, by a few votes. In 1860 he was elected with Aaron H. Conrow, on an independent ticket, over various competitors. In 1878, he was elected to the legislature on the greenback ticket, defeating James L. Farris, the democratic candidate.

Capt. Robert J. Williams was captain of company A, Missouri volunteers, state service, and enlisted in December, 1861; afterward went into the Confederate service. He was sworn into the state service, along with his company, at Richmond, Missouri, Col. Reeves' regiment, 3d Missouri infantry volunteers. Afterward, at Springfield, Missouri, he and his company went into the Confederate service, for twelve months, and on the expiration of this term, he and company were sworn in for a term of three years, or during the war, at Camp Rogers, Mississippi. His company was the first one that made the movement for enlistment for the war. He was promoted to the rank of major, after being in the service a short time. His regiment (the 3d) was consolidated with the 5th Missouri regiment infantry, and was commanded by Col. James McCown, of Warrensburg, Missouri. He was in every battle in which his command was engaged but one. He was in Vicksburg forty-eight days and nights. He went into Vicksburg with over forty men, and came out with only fifteen men fit for duty, after the surrender. He still has the old mule that he had in the siege of Vicksburg. He was wounded, through his hip, in the battle of Allatoona, Georgia, and suffered intensely for weeks. He commanded a regiment after he was wounded, when he could not get on his horse without help. He was discharged from service May 13, 1865.

J. T. Craven was second sergeant in company H, Capt. Jack Patten's company, Elijah Gates' regiment, Gen. Cockrell's brigade. He enlisted September 6, 1861, at Howard's Mill, in Nodaway county, Missouri, and was discharged at the close of the war. He was in the battles of Blue Mills, Lexington, and Pea Ridge. His command was then transferred to East Mississippi, and he was afterward engaged in the battles of Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, second Corinth, Grand Gulf, Bogler's Creek, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Rome, Georgia, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach-tree Creek. He was wounded at the second battle of Corinth, and subse-

quently at Peach-tree Creek. The last wound was through the left wrist, and greatly disabled him. He was taken prisoner at the Vicksburg surrender, held about seven months, and exchanged.

William S. Boon was a fifth sergeant in General Little's command. He enlisted December 7, 1861, and was discharged in May, 1865. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Farmington, Iuka, Corinth, Fort Gibson, Bogler's Creek, Big Black River Bridge, and Vicksburg. He was wounded at Vicksburg, in right arm, May 22, 1863. He was also wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in his left arm, causing the loss of his said left arm, June 20, 1864. He was taken prisoner July 4, 1863, at Vicksburg. He also received several slight wounds besides those above mentioned. Since coming out of the service he has been constable of Richmond township, Ray county, Missouri.

James M. Aken was a private in company A, commanded by Capt. Robert J. Williams, Col. B. A. Rives' regiment, 3d Missouri infantry. He enlisted November, 1863, and was discharged March, 1864. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Boston Mountain, and Cross Hollow.

John H. Moffitt was a private in Colonel Slayback's regiment, Missouri volunteers, under Gen. Sterling Price's command. He enlisted in Nodaway county, in 1861. He was in battles of Blue Mills and Lexington. He was stricken down with measles in 1862, and was discharged the same year.

William Duval was first lieutenant in Capt. McDowell's company, C, Col. A. B. Rives' regiment, 3d Missouri infantry volunteers, the same company in which his two brothers, Henderson and Thomas, served. He enlisted on or about December 10, 1861, and was in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged up to the time of his death. He was killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 3, 1862. William, Thomas and Henderson Duval were sons of Rev. James Duval, of this county. They were brave and gallant soldiers, and were greatly endeared to the soldiers of their command.

Henderson Duval was a private in Capt. Kelsy McDowell's company, C, in 3d regiment, Missouri infantry, commanded by Col. B. A. Rives. He enlisted in his company at the time of its organization in 1861, and was in all the principal battles in which his regiment was engaged up to the time of his death, in the battle at Baker's Creek, Mississippi, May 16, 1863. He was in every respect a faithful soldier.

Thomas Duval was a private in Capt. Kelsy McDowell's company, C, in 3d regiment Missouri infantry, commanded by Col. B. A. Rives. He enlisted in his company at the time of its organization, in 1861, and was in all the principal battles in which his regiment was engaged up to the time he was mortally wounded, at the battle of Baker's Creek, Mississippi, May 16, 1863. He was a true and faithful soldier. He was brother

of Henderson Duval and William Duval, both of whom were killed in the Confederate service.

H. S. Trigg was an orderly sergeant in Col. Sterling Price's command, Gen. Slack's division. He enlisted in 1861; was in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington. In the battle of Wilson's Creek he was taken prisoner, but made his escape in about fifteen minutes after he was captured. Parson's command was so close on the Federals that they had no time to look after prisoners. He was taken sick at the battle of Lexington, and could not go south with his command after battle.

James Hall was a private in company C, Shank's regiment, from Jackson county, Missouri, under General Shelby. Company C was commanded by Captain Franklin. He enlisted October 16, 1864, and was discharged March 28, 1865. He was in the Westport, Fort Scott, and Newtonia fights. He was left on the road sick, once, but was never wounded or taken prisoner.

Robert T. Cowsert, was a private in company C, Third Missouri infantry. He enlisted December 10, 1861, and died in the service February 4, 1862.

J. H. Titus was a sergeant in General Price's command. He enlisted in September, 1864, and was discharged May, 1865. He was in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Corinth Farmington, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, and Grand Gulf. He was wounded in the battle of Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863. He was taken prisoner at Port Gibson, May 2, 1863, while in hospital, and paroled, and afterward rejoined his command at Demopolis, Alabama, and remained there the most of the fall of 1863. In the spring of 1864 he was detailed to do duty in commissary department, and remained there until the close of the war.

C. N. Palmer was a surgeon in General Sterling Price's command. He enlisted in 1861, and resigned in 1863. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Seven Pines, Chickahominie, seven days' battles near Richmond, Virginia. He was taken prisoner several times during the time he was in service, but was released at once.

Fletcher Graham was a private in company C, Second regiment Missoury infantry, commanded by Colonel Benjamin A. Rives. Company C was commanded by Captain Kelsey McDowell. He enlisted at Springfield, Missouri, in 1861, and was discharged at Van Buren, Arkansas, June, 1862. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge or Elk Horn. He was wounded in this battle, losing an eye, and shot through the thigh, from the effects of which wound he is still disabled from the performance of any business which requires active exertion.

R. R. Sumnermann was a private in Gen. Shelby's command. He enlisted in October, 1864, and was discharged June, 1865. He was in various engagements.

W. H. Flournoy was a private in General Parsons' brigade. He enlisted the spring of 1862, and was discharged June, 1865. He was in various engagements during the war.

Q. M. Baber was second lieutenant in company A, Third regiment Missouri volunteers. He enlisted December 9, 1861, and was discharged June 20, 1862. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge and Farmington. He was in Mexico one year during the war. After his return to Ray county, June 4, 1865, he has followed the business of farming near Richmond, and has been quite a successful farmer. He is a prominent man among the grangers of Ray county.

Henry Renfro was a private in company C, 3d Missouri regiment, infantry. He enlisted December 10, 1861, and was discharged June 26. 1865. He was in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Big Black, Champion Hills, and Vicksburg. He was wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 20, 1863. He was taken prisoner at Springfield, Missouri, February 12, 1862, and taken prisoner at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

G. W. Montgomery was a private in Capt. R. J. Williams' company, 1st brigade. He enlisted in 1861, and was discharged March 20, 1862, He was in the battles of Springfield or Oak Hills, Dry Wood Creek, Lexington, Pea Ridge. He was wounded in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 8, 1862, and was taken prisoner on the road from Pea Ridge to Van Buren, Arkansas.

Wm. B. Parker was a private in Gen. Price's command, and also a portion of the time he served in the command of Kirby Smith. He enlisted June, 1862, and was discharged May, 1865. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, Little Rock, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Saline river.

Marion M. Crithfield was a private in company H, Col. Hindman's regiment, 11th Missouri infantry. Company H was commanded by Capt. John P. Dusenberry. He enlisted October, 1862, and was discharged 1865. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, Jenkins' Ferry, and Helena. He was wounded at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, but not severely. Was sick for some time at Clarksville, with a severe attack of measles.

T. J. Davis and B. F. Davis, were lieutenant and captain respectively, in the command of General Sterling Price. They enlisted in June, 1861, and were discharged June 1865. They were in the battles of Carthage, Oak Hill, Lexington, Elk Horn, Helena, Cane Hill and Little Rock.

N. A. Lentz was a private in Gen. Parsons' command. He enlisted June, 1861, and was discharged June, 1865. He was in the battles of Oak Hill, Elk Horn, Mansfield, and was in some other minor engagements. He was never wounded or taken prisoner.

A. Thompson was a private in Gen. Price's command, and was discharged in the fall of 1861. He was in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Dry Wood.

J. F. Duval was a private in company C, first Missouri brigade, first division. He enlisted June, 1861, and was discharged April, 1865. He was in the following battles: Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Pea Ridge, in Missouri; Iuka, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black, Vicksburg siege, in Mississippi; and in all battles in the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. Not seriously wounded in any of these engagements. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg; surrendered with second Missouri battery, Captain James L. Farns commanding at Gainesville, Alabama, April 20, 1865.

W. M. Quarles was a lieutenant and ensign bearer. He enlisted May 10, 1861, and was discharged May 10, 1865. He was in the battles of Carthage, Lexington, Springfield, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Allatoona, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Fort Blakely, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Big Black. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, on the 4th day of July, 1863; also taken prisoner at Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865. Never received any serious wounds, only slight ones, in his long service.

A. J. Greenawalt was a private in General Sterling Price's army. He enlisted in 1861, and was taken prisoner at Pea Ridge, and afterward exchanged at Vicksburg. While in the service he was wounded twice slightly.

F. J. Walker was a private in General Price's army. He enlisted December 10, 1861, and was discharged May 4, 1865. He was in the battles of Elk Horn, Corinth, Springfield, Corinth, Iuka, Baker's Creek, Grand Gulf, Franklin, Tennessee, Farmington, campaign of Georgia, and other minor engagements. He was wounded at Corinth, Mississippi, October, 1862. He was never taken prisoner.

Joel S. Petty was a private in company D, 1st Missouri cavalry, under Captain Parker, James Adams' regiment, commanded by Colonel Elijah Gates. He enlisted in December, 1861, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Mississippi, Iuka, second Corinth, Champion Hills, Big Black river. He was captured at Black river, and was taken as prisoner to Point Lookout, Maryland, where he was kept eight and one-half months, when he took the oath of allegiance and returned home, then went to the plains for five years, then returned to his native place, where he now lives.

J. W. Asbury was a private in 3d regiment Missouri infantry volunteers, commanded by Colonel Rives, and was discharged in August, 1865. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Mansfield, Jenkins' Ferry,

Blackwater, Lexington and Independence. He was taken prisoner at Baldwin, Mississippi, but was not placed in any prison.

Reuben Shelton was a private in company G, 1st Missouri volunteer infantry. He enlisted in September, 1861, and was in the battles of Lexington and Pea Ridge, and in numerous skirmishes in Missouri and Arkansas. He was wounded at Pea Ridge, in the right shoulder, by a spent ball. He was taken prisoner near Springfield, Missouri, and then took the oath of allegiance.

Toliver Wood was a private of company C, 26th regiment, Tennessee cavalry; company was commanded by Captain E. Allen, and the regiment by Colonel J. M. Lillard. He enlisted in June, 1861, and was in the battle of Chickamauga, and numerous skirmishes in Tennessee and Virginia.

Bartlett Sisk was a corporal in company A, 3d Missouri volunteer infantry, commanded by Colonel B. A. Rives. He enlisted December 27, 1861, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, first and second Corinth, Iuka, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, and in numerous skirmishes in Arkansas and Mississippi. He was wounded at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, losing his right arm just below the elbow. He was paroled at Grenada, Mississippi, after the surrender in May, 1865, and returned to Ray county in October, 1865.

J. O. Kilgore was a private in company A, 2d Arkansas volunteer cavalry, commanded by J. Phelps. He enlisted in July, 1863, and was discharged November 17, 1865. He was in Price's last raid in Missouri and Arkansas. He served over two years.

James Burns was a private in company A, 3d regiment, Missouri volunteer infantry, Confederate army. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Lone Jack, August 16, 1862. He lost his right arm at the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861. He was discharged in 1863.

Thomas J. Leake was a private in the 2d Missouri light artillery, General Dick Taylor's division. He enlisted December 9, 1861, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Mississippi; second battle of Corinth, Thompson Station, Dalton, Georgia, Atlanta, Tennessee river, Elliott's marine fleet, Jackson, Mississippi; Fort Pillow and numerous skirmishes. He surrendered at the close of the war.

M. G. Taylor was second lieutenant in company D, 1st regiment Missouri infantry. He enlisted December, 1861, and was in the battle of Pea Ridge, and was discharged in June, 1862, in Mississippi.

Edward T. Dorton was a private and sergeant in Captain James Hobb's company, Colonel David McRea's regiment, Confederate army. He enlisted June 17, 1861, in company A, 15th Arkansas infantry; after the surrender at Vicksburg, mounted infantry. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Iuka, and numerous skirmishes. He was cap

tured at Iuka, and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago. He was also captured at Walnut Grove, Arkansas, but escaped. He was discharged April 12, 1865.

Henry C. Perdue was a private in company A, Colonel Reeves' regiment. He enlisted in April, 1861, and was in the battles of Carthage, July 5, 1861, and Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861. He was captured and imprisoned in the jail at Lexington, Missouri, and was paroled a few days thereafter. He was discharged in January, 1862.

M. S. Leforgee was a private in company C, 2d Kentucky battalion, mounted rifles, under Colonel Tom Johnson, Confederate army. He enlisted September, 1862, and was in the battles of Louisa, Kentucky, Cave Gap, King's Saltworks, Chickamauga, McMinnville, Tennessee; Anderson's Cross Roads, Cumberland, Tennessee; Charleston, Mount Sterling, Kentucky, Smithville, and in numerous skirmishes. He was discharged May 3, 1865.

Thomas Elder was a private in company C, 3d Missouri infantry, General Sterling Price's army. He enlisted November, 1861. He was in the second battle of Corinth, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Big Black, Vicksburg, in the campaign through Georgia, and at Johnson's surrender. He was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864. He was taken prisoner at Springfield, Missouri, and was confined at Alton, Illinois, about seven months, and was exchanged at Vicksburg, August, 1863.

Isaac M. Riffe was orderly sergeant in company A, 4th Missouri infantry. He enlisted in June, 1861, and was in the battles of Carthage, Dry Wood, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Wilson Creek, Corinth, first and second fight, and numerous skirmishes. He was wounded in the left hand at Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862, and was taken prisoner by Captain A. Allen, and released on parole. He forfeited his parole, and returned to the Confederate army.

Samuel H. Long was a private in company C, 3d regiment, 1st brigade, Missouri infantry, General Price's army. He enlisted December 20, 1861. He was in the battles of Elk Horn, Corinth, Magnolia Hills, Baker's Creek, and Vicksburg. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, and soon after paroled.

Joseph Thomas Mulligan was a private in the Confederate army. He enlisted in 1863, and was killed at the battle of Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.

Turner Elder was a private in General Shelby's command. He enlisted in the fall of 1862. He was in the battle of Mansfield, and was wounded in that engagement. He was discharged when General Price surrendered.

Newton J. Parker was a private and sergeant, first under General Price, then General Vandorn, then General Pemberton. He enlisted in Septem-

ber, 1861, and was in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Farmington, Mississippi; Iuka, Mississippi; Corinth, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek and Vicksburg. He was taken prisoner May 16, 1863, at Baker's Creek, and was a prisoner eight months.

Martin Elder was a private in company C, 3d Missouri infantry, General Price's army. He enlisted in November, 1861, and was in the battles of Corinth, Port Gibson and Baker's Creek. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Pea Ridge, in the spring of 1862, and was paroled. He was taken prisoner again at Baker's Creek and taken to Alton, Illinois, military prison. He was exchanged at Vicksburg, August, 1863.

William B. Sanderson was a private in Colonel Reeves' regiment, Missouri cavalry, General Price's army. He enlisted in 1861 and was discharged in 1863. He was in the battles of Lexington, September, 1861, and Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862.

John Rader was a private in General Hindman's command. He enlisted in the fall of 1862, and was discharged in December, 1862, and was in the battle of Prairie Grove. He was taken sick at Prairie Grove and was not able to re-enter the army.

Stephen Frazier was a private in General Price's army, and was in most of the leading engagements. He enlisted in 1861 and was discharged in 1865. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, and was a prisoner for two months.

George W. Keys was a private in General Sterling Price's army. He enlisted at Springfield, Missouri, in 1861, and was in the battle of Lexington, Missouri, September, 1861. He was discharged in December, 1862.

S. O. McGuire was a private in General Sterling Price's army. He enlisted, June, 1861, and was discharged in July, 1865. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, Champion Hills, and Big Black river. He was taken prisoner at Big Black river about May 17, 1863.

L. B. Wright was a private in General Price's army. He enlisted in September, 1861; was in the battle of Lexington, September, 1861, and was taken prisoner there and banished to Indiana until hostilities ceased.

John W. Gaulden was a private in Colonel Henry's Virginia reserves. He enlisted in 1864, and was discharged in the year 1865.

James O. R. Walker, Thomas J. Walker, Davis Walker, Hardin Thompson, Robert Brozendine, Wm. McGaugh, Nicholas Gentry, Joseph Hamner, Henry B. McGill, John Odell, Jackson Odell, E. Porter, James Johnson, T. Reeves Grant, Lee White, Marcellus White, John Porter, (chaplain), Richard Craven, Jackson Craven, James Pointer, Wilson Shreeve and brothers, were in various commands in the Confederate service, enlisting in 1861 and 1862, and making excellent soldiers. They took part in many engagements and skirmishes while in the service.

George S. Ewing was a sergeant in company C, 3d Missouri infantry (General Price's army). He enlisted in the fall of 1861, and was discharged in the spring of 1865. He was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Baker's Creek, Georgia campaign, Franklin, Tennessee, and other engagements. He was wounded in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and slightly wounded at New Hope, Georgia. On returning to Ray county, Missouri, in the spring of 1865, he engaged in the business of farming. He has been treasurer of Ray county two terms, since 1872.

Nathaniel D. Searcy was a private in company A, Colonel B. A. Reeves' regiment. He enlisted in the summer of 1861. He was in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek. He was killed in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861.

James L. Lewis was a private in company H, commanded by Captain Parker, Colonel Reeves' regiment, Slack's division, General Price's brigade. He enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1864. He was in the battles of Lexington, Centralia, and Glasgow. He was captured at Columbia, Missouri, in 1864, and held ten days and paroled.

J. L. Head was a private in company D, commanded by Captain John Castleman, 2d Kentucky regiment cavalry, commanded by Colonel Basil Duke, General Morgan's command. He enlisted, June 1, 1862, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, for the war, and was discharged by surrender, at the close of the war. He was in the battles of Drainsville, Virginia; Dan No. 1 at Yorktown, Peninsula, Williamsburg, Snow Hill, Tennessee; Hartsville, Tennessee; Gallatin, Tennessee; Lebanon, Kentucky; Augusta, and several other engagements of less note. He was taken prisoner at Springfield, Kentucky, on or about July 8, 1863, and held in prison at Camp Douglas, Illinois, and exchanged March 2, 1865. He was once previously captured in Kentucky, and held at Lexington, Kentucky, four weeks, in a slave jail, converted into a prison by the federals, from which he escaped.

William S. Tompkins, was a private in company F, Colonel B. A. Rive's regiment, 4th division Missouri state guards and company B, in the battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert J. Woods, C. S. A. He enlisted August 10, 1861, and surrendered May 26, 1865, at Shreveport, Louisiana. He was in the battles of Oak Hills, Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood, Lexington, Blue River, Westport, Maria des Cygnes and Newtonia. He was wounded September 18, 1861, at Lexington, Missouri. He was taken prisoner November 18, 1861, by Captain Forbes of Missouri militia. Mr. Tompkins, since the close of the war, has been engaged in the business of teaching school. He has acquired a splendid reputation as a successful teacher. He is at present engaged as teacher in the intermediate department in the Richmond graded school in Richmond College, and has won golden opinions from the patrons of the

school as a model educator. He was county school commissioner of Ray county for two years, from 1875 to 1877, and made a fine public officer.

William Baber, was a private in company A, 3d infantry, Missouri volunteers, C. S. A. He enlisted December 7, 1861, and was discharged May 22, 1865. He was in the battles of Lexington, Missouri; Pea Ridge, Missouri; Port Gibson, Mississippi; Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Mississippi; Atlanta, Georgia; Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi. After the war, he returned to Ray county, Missouri for some time. At the present time he is engaged in the business of grocer in Richmond, Missouri.

John A. Ross was ordinance sergeant in company A, commanded by Captain David Boone, 1st battalion Missouri state guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Payne, 8th division, commanded by General James S. Rains. He enlisted June 19, 1861, and re-enlisted June, 1863, and was discharged June, 1863. He was in the battles of Dug Springs, Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, and Farmington. He was the first to find General Lyon on the battle-field of Wilson's Creek. At Farmington, Mississippi, in consequence of having to wade through swamps for a considerable length of time, his life was greatly endangered.

Nathan H. Schooler, was a private in company C, commanded by Captain Kelsey McDowell, in 3rd regiment, Missouri infantry volunteers. He enlisted at Springfield, December, 1861, and was discharged at Jackson, Mississippi, May 31, 1865. He was in the battles of Corinth, Farmington, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, and several other skirmishes. He was wounded at Corinth on the 4th of October, 1862, and disabled for two years. He was taken prisoner at Springfield, and held two months. He was again taken prisoner at the battle of Corinth the time he was wounded. He was sick on two different times with fever on account of exposure in the said service.

Arthur B. Elliott was a private in company A, commanded by Captain Robt. J. Williams in 3d Missouri infantry volunteers. He enlisted in 1861 and was discharged in 1865. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, Kenesaw Mountain, Allatoona, Georgia; Vicksburg, Franklin, Tennessee, Latimore farm or mills, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Baker Creek. First taken prisoner at Vicksburg, next on picket line was captured.

John C. Burgess was a private in company A, commanded by Captain Newton in 1st Missouri volunteers, in army of General Price. He enlisted in 1861 and was discharged same year. He was in the battles of Springfield, Carthage and Lexington.

Isaac H. Hale was a sergeant in General Price's army. He enlisted June 16, 1861, and was discharged July 1, 1865. He was in the battles of

Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Helena and Saline river, Arkansas.

John L. Harrison was a private in company A, 3d Missouri infantry volunteers, and subsequently in the partisan rangers, 1st Missouri cavalry, company A. He enlisted December 7, 1861, and was discharged from prison July, 1864. He was in the battles of Sugar Creek, Arkansas, October 17, 1862, Cotton Plant, Arkansas. While he was with the rangers he was in the Ozark fight and the Gasconade fight. He was taken prisoner on Gasconade river on the 30th day of July, 1862. He was held as a prisoner until June 30, 1864, when he was discharged from prison.

James Calvin Brown was a private in company A, commanded by Robert J. Williams, in the 3d Missouri infantry volunteers. He enlisted December 7, 1861, and was killed in the siege of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. He was an accomplished scholar, and gave bright promise of rising to high distinction. He was a faithful and gallant soldier, and greatly loved by his comrades.

James Madison Suits was a private in company E, commanded by Captain Davidson in 1st Virginia battalion of infantry. He enlisted in May, 1863, and was discharged at Appomattox court house, April 9, 1865. He was in the battle of Petersburg, Virginia; Hatcher's Run, Virginia; Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 27, 1862, and other battles. He was made prisoner at the surrender at Appomattox court house, April 9, 1865, and paroled.

B. F. Baber was a private in company A, commanded by Captain R. J. Williams in 3d regiment of infantry, Missouri volunteers, first Missouri brigade. He enlisted December 9, 1861, and was discharged at the close of the war. He was in the battles of Lexington, Missouri, Pea Ridge, Arkansas; Farmington, Mississippi; Iuka, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Vicksburg, and in all the battles in front of Sherman in Georgia, Allatoona, Resaca, Egypt Station, Blakely, Alabama, last battle of the war, April 1865. He was captured at Vicksburg the 4th of July, 1863, Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865.

William H. Wilson, was in Quantrell's independent command, enlisted in 1862, and was discharged in 1863. He was in the battle of Lone Jack, in Jackson county Missouri, August 16, 1862.

John A. Wasson was a private in company G, sixteenth Mississippi volunteers. He enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1865, by surrender. He was in the battles of Front Royal, Virginia, Cross Keys, Virginia, seven days battle near Richmond, Virginia; Manassas Gap, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was twice captured, and held a prisoner a short time. He was wounded in the battle of Cross Keys, in Virginia.

A. R. Chenault was a private in General Price's army. He enlisted in the summer of 1861, and was discharged in the fall of 1861. He was in the battles of Booneville, Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington. On

leaving the service, he followed the profession of teaching school for some time, and afterward engaged in farming. He has been a very successful farmer for some years, and owns a large farm near the Richmond and Lexington Junction. He also carries on, to some extent, the mercantile business at the R. and L. Junction.

William Cox was a private in company D, Colonel Hughes' regiment, General Price's army, and afterward in the 1st Missouri brigade, company H, 3d regiment, Confederate infantry volunteers. He was in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, and Atlanta, Georgia, and several other engagements. He was taken prisoner twice; first in Saline county, by Pleasonton, and kept in St. Louis one month. He was next captured in Chariton county, Missouri, and held eleven months in St. Louis, and then exchanged. He was paroled after the surrender.

Martin V. Kite was a corporal in company H, commanded by Captain Rippatoe, in the 33d Virginia volunteers, commanded by Colonel Cummings, in General Stonewall Jackson's army. He enlisted at Lauray, Page county, Virginia, in 1861, and continued in the service until the close of the war, and the surrender of the Confederate troops. He was in the first battle of Manassas, and in a number of skirmishes while under Mosby. He was for some time in the hospital as steward, at Lynchburg.

Thomas R. Gant was a corporal in company C, 3d Missouri infantry volunteers. He enlisted February 23, 1862. He was in the battles of Elkhorn Tavern, Arkansas, second battle of Corinth, Iuka, Grand Gulf, Hatchie Bridge, Big Black, siege of Vicksburg, Misssissippi; Atlanta, Allatoona, Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; and Franklin, Tennessee. He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee, and was released at the close of the war, at Camp Chase, Ohio. Mr. Gant has been in business for some years as a merchant in Vibbard, since the war, and has won the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends.

Cyrus D. Grant was a corporal in company C, Third cavalry regiment. He enlisted in said company September, 1861, and re-enlisted December, 1861, in company C, Third Missouri volunteer infantry, commanded by Colonel B. A. Rives, Confederate service. He was in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Corinth, first and second; battles of Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Black river Bridge, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, through the campaign in Georgia in front of Sherman. He served under Johnson, Bragg, and Hood. He was wounded six times, principally flesh wounds. Was captured in the battle of Franklin. He was discharged at the close of the war.

Thomas J. Brooks was a private in James Johnston's company, state guards, Confederate service. Enlisted in June, 1861, and was dis-

charged December 2, 1861, and returned home. He was in the battle of Lexington.

UNION SOLDIERS.

The number of volunteers furnished by Ray county for the Federal army, is estimated at about 1,200. During the first year of the war the recruits for the Union army in this county were not many. The counties of Ray and Carroll, during the summer of 1861, furnished one company of volunteers, who, under the command of Captain Dick Ridgell, did service at Lexington, Missouri, until the surrender of General Mulligan to General Sterling Price, September 20, 1861. Some other volunteers from Ray county served in their companies at Lexington, at the time of the memorable siege. In the first week of December, 1861, a large force of Federal troops, under General B. M. Prentiss, passed through Ray county, halting for a few days at Richmond. The night after their arrival a company of volunteers was organized near the residence of John Elliott, near Camden, in this county. This company was enrolled on the 17th of December, 1861, and mustered into the service January, 12, 1862. Andrew Elliott was elected captain, who was afterward succeeded, September 28, 1862, by Captain George N. McGee. This company was company A, 3d Missouri state militia cavalry.

The next company of volunteers, Missouri state militia cavalry, 3d regiment, was company B, mustered into service January 12, 1862, and commanded by Captain Abraham Allen, who was afterward promoted to be major of the 3d Missouri state militia cavalry, Captain Eli Hughes being the captain of said company B, which was afterward company K, of the 6th Missouri state militia cavalry.

The next company was company D, same regiment, commanded by Captain Austin A. King, jr., afterward colonel of the 13th Missouri veteran cavalry volunteers.

These companies were in the old 3d Missouri state militia cavalry, commanded by Colonel Walter King, until consolidated, in accordance with special order No. 12, from headquarters of Missouri; February 4, 1863, they became part of the 6th regiment Missouri state militia cavalry, commanded by Colonel E. C. Catherwood, and companies A and B became in the said 6th regiment companies I and K respectively; and company D of the 3d regiment was distributed among the different companies of the 6th Missouri state militia cavalry.

Company D of the 6th Missouri state militia cavalry, was from Ray county, and commanded at first by Captain William F. Kelso, who was succeeded by Captain Samuel E. Lanier.

Ray county also furnished a large number of recruits for company D, Captain James M. Morganson, 35th Missouri volunteers; company F,

10th Missouri cavalry volunteers, Captain Fred R. Neet; company D, 12th regiment cavalry Missouri volunteers, Captain Charles Ernst; companies B and D, 13th Missouri cavalry, Captains Joel H. Shelley and John E. Mayo, respectively; company I, 26th Missouri infantry volunteers, Captain John McFall; companies B, F, and H, 44th regiment Missouri volunteers, Captains William Drumhiller, Isaac N. Henry, and Wm. D. Fortune, respectively.

Ray county also furnished a number of recruits for Kansas regiments. In addition to these, Ray county furnished a regiment of enrolled militia, the 51st E. M. M., ten companies, that were frequently called into active service until the close of the war.

In July, 1862, James W. Black was appointed and commissioned enrolling officer of Ray county, and mustering officer by General Benjamin Loan.

The enrollment of all male persons in Ray county, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, was commenced July 21, 1862, and completed in the month following.

In August, 1862, a sufficient number of companies of the enrolled militia, had been mustered in by J. W. Black, mustering officer, to form a regiment. The 51st regiment of enrolled Missouri militia was, therefore, duly organized. Two companies, Co's. I and K, were afterward mustered in, making ten companies in all, in said regiment.

On application of James W. Black, arms and equipments were furnished the 51st regiment E. M. M., in October, 1862, from the ordinance department of the state of Missouri, by order of Governor Hamilton R. Gamble. Also a considerable supply of clothing, blankets, &c., were furnished at the same time, from the quartermaster's department, of the state of Missouri, Colonel E. Anson Moore being quartermaster general of Missouri.

The regimental officers and company officers of the 51st regiment E. M. M., were as follows:

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT E. M. M.

A. J. Barr, colonel, commissioned October 2, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

James W. Black, lieutenant colonel, November 9, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

John Grimes, major, October 2, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

Rufus B. Finley, adjutant, December 12, 1862; vacated by special order 126, 1864.

Joseph E. Black, adjutant, September 17, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

Elisha Riggs, quartermaster, December 12, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

Wm. W. Mosby, surgeon, October 28, 1862; vacated by special order 126, 1864.

Wm. W. Mosby, surgeon, August 10, 1864; vacated by special order 126, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Clayton Tiffin, captain, October 2, 1862; detailed to 4th provisional regiment by S. O. No. 41, 7th district.

S. C. L. Watkins, first lieutenant, August 20, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

Isaac McKown, second lieutenant, October 2, 1862; detailed to 4th provisional regiment by S. O. No. 41, 7th district.

COMPANY B.

Martin T. Reel, captain, October 2, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

G. W. Ray, first lieutenant, October 2, 1862; detailed to 4th provisional regiment by S. O. No. 47, 7th district.

G. W. Haven, second lieutenant, June 16, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY C.

John Sacry, captain, October 2, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

Asa Brockman, first lieutenant, October 2, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

Anderson Elliott, second lieutenant, October 2, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY D.

John Hawkins, captain, October 2, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

James T. Lemar, first lieutenant, October 2, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

Jesse C. Tunnage, second lieutenant, October 2, 1862; killed by guerrillas July 18, 1864.

Wm. T. Gant, second lieutenant, August 3, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Patten Colley, captain, October 2, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

John McKissock, first lieutenant, October 2, 1862; detailed to 4th provisional regiment by S. O. No. 47.

Miles Bristow, second lieutenant, October 2, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY F.

D. P. Whitmer, captain, October 2, 1862; detailed to 4th provisional regiment by S. O. No. 47, 7th military district.

John D. Page, first lieutenant, October 2, 1862; killed in action July 8, 1864.

William F. Rolston, first lieutenant, July 9, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

William F. Rolston, second lieutenant, October 2, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant July 14, 1864.

Robert F. H. Goode, second lieutenant, July 19, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY G.

W. P. Milstead, captain, November 22, 1862; vacated by S. O. No. 126, July 28, 1864.

Lee Henry, captain, September 24, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

William Stone, first lieutenant, November 22, 1862; resigned April 22, 1864.

James Baker, first lieutenant, July 14, 1864; vacated March 12, 1866.

Lee Henry, second lieutenant, October 2, 1862; revoked by S. O. No. 126, 1864.

Jacob Lebo, second lieutenant, August 3, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY H.

W. W. Mosby, captain, August 19, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

Solomon Craven, first lieutenant, October 2, 1862; vacated by special order No. 126, July 28, 1864.

Stephen Lewis, first lieutenant, August 3, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

John W. Shotwell, second lieutenant, October 2, 1862; vacated by S. O. No. 126, July 28, 1864.

G. A. Sanford, second lieutenant, August 3, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY I.

J. E. Henderson, captain, December 13, 1862; vacated by S. O. No. 126, July 28, 1864.

John H. Cramer, captain, August 6, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

David Comer, first lieutenant, December 13, 1862; revoked by S. O. No. 126, July 28, 1864.

Willy Basham, first lieutenant, August 8, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

Thomas Baker, second lieutenant, December 13, 1862; vacated by S. O. No. 126, July 28, 1864.

J. H. McGlothlin, second lieutenant, August 6, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Andrew J. Connor, captain, December 31, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

Burton Snowden, first lieutenant, December 31, 1862; vacated by S. O. No. 126, July 28, 1864.

Marion Phillips, second lieutenant, December 31, 1862; vacated by S. O. July 28, 1864.

In July, 1863, James W. Black was appointed provost marshal of Ray county, Missouri, by Hon. Abram Comingo, provost marshal of the sixth district of Missouri, under the conscription act of congress, with orders to proceed to enrolling all male persons in Ray county, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, in three different classes, as specified in said orders, by suitable enrolling officers. In furtherance of these orders, J. W. Black appointed the following enrolling officers:

Richmond township—Joseph E. Black.

Camden and Fishing River townships—William A. Rothrock.

Knoxville and Polk townships—Oscar White.

Grape Grove and Crooked River townships—John N. Craven.

The enrollment of the county was completed in the fall of 1863, and a full report made to District Provost Marshal Captain Abram Comingo, at Lexington, Missouri. A draft was not ordered until the spring of 1865, and only a few persons were drafted from Ray county. The war coming to a close shortly after, the drafted men were not required for the service.

In the fall and winter of 1863, a large number of colored soldiers were recruited from Ray county, and mustered into the service in St. Louis, Missouri, (Benton barracks.) They were assigned to duty and did service in the 18th, 62d, 65th, 67th, and 68th regiments, United States colored troops. Companies A and B, 62d United States colored troops, and company A, 67th United States colored troops, were composed largely of colored troops, recruited from Ray county, Missouri, and continued in the service until after the close of the war.

The first engagement in Ray county, Missouri, was in October, 1861, and was called McVeigh's fight, from the name of the farmer who owned the farm near the scene of the fight, about six miles northeast of Knoxville, Missouri. The forces engaged were a portion of Major M. L. James' battalion of six months' men, on the side of the government, against Colonel John Bagby's and Captain Lewis M. Beet's force of Confederate recruits. It was a spirited little fight for a short time, but resulted in very little injury on either side.

During the summer and fall of 1864, large bodies of guerrillas, under command of Todd, Thailkeld, Bill Anderson, and other noted leaders, passed through the county at different times, committing some depredations, and once in a while having an engagement with the Ray county enrolled Missouri militia.

On September 18, 1864, a portion of company F, 51st E. M. M., that were stationed at "Shaw's Shop" (Morton), in the eastern part of Ray county, under command of Lieutenant William F. Rallston, of said company F, were surprised by a large force of guerrillas, under command of Todd. Before a retreat could be effected, a number of the soldiers of Lieutenant Rallston's command were killed. The following are the

names of the soldiers killed in this action: William W. Harris, Elias McBee, Napoleon B. Petty, Joseph S. Salmon, John H. Phillips, and Nicholas C. Lozier.

The guerrillas met with but slight loss, only one of their men being severely wounded. Robert P. Endsley, of company F, was taken prisoner by the guerrillas, and after being detained some time, was released by them.

The complete surprise at Shaw's Shop of company F, was owing to the guerrillas being clothed in Federal uniforms, and deceiving the pickets.

On the 17th of July, 1864, an engagement took place near Fredericksburg, Ray county, not far from the Ray and Clay county line. The forces engaged were Captain Moses' company (company M), of the 2d Colorado cavalry volunteers, and a large force of guerrillas and Confederates, amounting to about 300 in all, under command of Colonel Thailkeld. Captain Moses' company was badly routed, with the loss of six men killed and several wounded. The superior force of Colonel Thailkeld compelled a rapid retreat of the company.

After the engagement, Thailkeld, with his command, marched rapidly in the direction of Richmond, Missouri, deflecting from their course at Elkhorn, in order to capture a company of men at Albany, Ray county, that had been recruited for the 44th Missouri volunteers (company B).

They were, however, disappointed in capturing the company, as it had left Albany, and taken up its line of march for the assistance of the garrison at Richmond. They then returned the morning following, to the Richmond road.

The news of the heavy force approaching Richmond was received there on Sunday, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and caused considerable alarm, as there were only thirty men of company F, 51st E. M. M., to guard the post, a number of the soldiers being on duty elsewhere at that time.

Captain David P. Whitmer was in command of the forces at Richmond, and made vigorous efforts to defend the post. He sent for reinforcements to Lexington, Missouri, and an urgent call for the company at Albany, Missouri, to come to his assistance. The company at Albany came at once that evening, but no reinforcements from Lexington, (Colonel McFerran commanding there) until the next day.

The citizens of Richmond and vicinity were called upon by Captain Whitmer for assistance in protecting the city from the great danger threatened, and a large number of them nobly responded to the call. The small force of soldiers and citizens that had volunteered for the defense of the place, lay on their arms all that night, expecting an attack of the enemy at every moment. On the Monday morning following,

Captain Clayton Tiffin, who had been stationed at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, with his company C, of the 4th provisional regiment, arrived with his company, and was shortly followed by a battalion of the 2d Col. cavalry volunteers, under command of Major Prichard, and strongly reinforced the brave little garrison. The attack of the enemy was anxiously awaited, but Colonel Thailkeld, finding the force too strong for him, changed his line of march, leaving the Richmond road, three miles west of Richmond; he took a northeast course, crossing the Knoxville road north of Richmond, at Yokum's farm.

Major Prichard, on learning this, gave hot pursuit of the enemy with his battalion of the 2d Col. cavalry volunteers.

Captain Whitmer and his brave little garrison of thirty men, and the citizens of Richmond, who rallied to his assistance in defending their city from the threatened danger at that time, were highly complimented for their gallantry, as also, were Major Abraham Allen, Captain C. Tiffin, Major Prichard and others, who had so promptly and rapidly marched to the assistance of the garrison and the rescue of Richmond.

On the 8th of July, 1864, a portion of company F, 51st E. M. M., engaged a considerable force of bushwhackers.

Lieutenant John D. Page, of company F, while making a charge with some of his men, was drawn into an ambuscade, and received a heavy fire from the concealed enemy. In this fight Lieutenant Page was killed, Lieutenant Robert F. Goode badly wounded, and William Fields badly wounded, who afterward died of his wounds. Lieutenant John D. Page was an active, energetic officer, performed fine service in his company, and was greatly endeared to his fellow soldiers.

On the 15th of July, 1864, an engagement took place on Waconda creek, in Carroll county, Missouri, with the forces under the command of Captain Clayton Tiffin, and a large body of bushwhackers, under the command of Bill Anderson. After a short but stubborn fight, the bushwhackers were repulsed, and dislodged from their well selected position. In this engagement James A. Hess was killed. He was a recruit for company B, 44th Missouri volunteers, that was then organizing. Howell Searcy, Joel Spitzer, and a number of others were also killed in this engagement, and George W. Elliott and others badly wounded.

October 27, 1864, a heavy force of guerrillas, under the command of Bill Anderson, were repulsed near Albany, Ray county, by a portion of the 51st regiment, E. M. M., commanded by Major John Grimes, and a portion of the Daviess company E. M. M., commanded by Major Samuel P. Cox, of the 1st cavalry, M. S. M. In this engagement Bill Anderson, the noted bushwhacker, was killed, while making a desperate charge. The Ray county troops and the Daviess county troops in the action, behaved with great coolness and gallantry. The arrangement of the

forces, and the planning of the method in which the attack was to be brought on, were well conceived, and admirably carried out. They reflected the highest honor upon the officers in command. On the fall of their leader, the bushwhackers, who had met with some loss from the well directed fire of the Ray county and Daviess county troops, made a hasty retreat, and left Ray county that night.

The last engagement in Ray county, Missouri, was about six miles northeast of Richmond, near Dr. Horace King's farm, on the 23d of May, 1865. The forces engaged were a portion of Captain Clayton Tiffin's command and a force of guerrillas under the command of Arch Clemens. It was a sharp engagement for a short time, and resulted in the rout of the guerrillas.

In this engagement Madison S. Walker was killed. He had been a private in company D, 35th Missouri volunteers and 5th regiment of veteran reserve corps, and volunteered in the spring of 1865, in Captain Tiffin's company.

On the following day after the fight a force of volunteers from Richmond gave Arch Clemens and the bushwhackers a hot pursuit.

This engagement of Captain Tiffin's company with Arch Clemens' command on the 23d day of May, 1865, was emphatically the last one of the war.

Captain Clayton Tiffin's company was the last one in active service in Ray county, Missouri. It was an efficient company in every respect, and performed splendid service during the war. The captain won a deserving reputation for gallantry and bravery in his long term of service, and is greatly endeared to troops of friends.

Captain Patton Colley, of company E, 51st regiment, E. M. M.; Lieutenant John D. Page, of company F, and Lieutenant Jesse C. Tunnage, of company D, same regiment, were killed by guerrillas in July, 1864.

Simon McKissack, company B, 3d M. S. M. cavalry, was killed at Springfield, January 8, 1863.

Lieutenant Riley B. Riggs, company K, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, was killed October 9, 1864.

Thomas H. Elliott, of same company, was killed October 23, 1864, near Jefferson City at the time of the invasion of Missouri by General Sterling Price.

Lieutenant John McKissack, company B, 44th Missouri volunteers, was killed at Spanish Fort, Alabama.

FLAG PRESENTATIONS.

At the time General B. M. Prentiss passed through Camden, Ray county, December 5, 1861, with a large Federal force, the Union ladies of the place presented him with a beautiful flag of the stars and stripes that they had wrought. The general, on receiving it, made a most eloquent

speech, paying a beautiful tribute to the patriotism of the ladies, complimenting them highly for their efforts in behalf of their country; that it was the first mark of encouragement and sympathy his troops had received on their march from St. Joseph down to that place; that they would bear it to battle with them, and amid charging squadrons, the roar of artillery, and the clashing of steel in the fiery conflict of contending armies, they would proudly bear it aloft, and in gazing on its proud folds remember the noble donors, the fair and patriotic ladies of Camden.

In April, 1862, a beautiful union flag was presented company A, 3d M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, commanded by Captain Andrew Elliott, by the ladies of Camden, near the residence of Willis Warriner, Esq., on the lofty eminence overlooking the Missouri river.

J. W. Black, on behalf of the ladies of Camden, presented the flag to the soldiers of company A, with a neat and appropriate speech, as they were drawn up in a long and imposing line. It was received by them with great enthusiasm, and borne by them as the banner of their company through their long and arduous campaigns in southwest Missouri.

On returning home after the close of the war, this flag was brought with them, and is now in the possession of one of the old soldiers of company A, that afterward was company L, of the 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers.

From the foregoing pages it will be seen that Ray county furnished a large number of soldiers for both the armies of the Federal government, and the southern Confederacy, and wherever her sons served they did their duty well.

After peace was restored in 1865, the sublime spectacle was presented of the soldiers of the "blue and gray" living peaceably together and following the same pursuits, glorying in the same common country, its progress and renown, its great present and unbounded future.

The Missouri militia in the counties of Ray, Clay, Platte and Clinton, were organized in 1865 by Robert S. Moore, colonel 14th regiment, Missouri militia, and Joseph E. Black, adjutant 1st regiment M. M.

The war having closed shortly after this organization of the Missouri militia was completed, they were not required to perform any active service.

The following are the names of the officers and privates who composed company B, 3d regiment, Missouri state militia volunteers. This company was organized in December, 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States in January, 1862, commanded by Captain Abraham Allen, who was afterward promoted to be major of the 3d Missouri state militia cavalry. The officers of the company when mustered into the service in January, 1862, were Abraham Allen, captain, to rank from

January 11, 1862; Eli Hughes, 1st lieutenant, to rank from January 11, 1862; Riley B. Riggs, 2d lieutenant, to rank from January 11, 1862.

On promotion of Captain Abraham Allen to be major of 3d regiment, M. S. M. cavalry, to rank from June 12, 1862, Eli Hughes became captain of company B, to rank from July 1, 1862; Riley B. Riggs, became first lieutenant of company B, to rank from July 1, 1862; Wm. N. Perkins became second lieutenant of company B, to rank from July 1, 1862.

This company was in the 3d regiment of Missouri state militia volunteers, commanded by Colonel Walter King, until consolidated in accordance with special order number twelve, from headquarters state of Missouri, adjutant-general's office, St. Louis, Missouri, February 4, 1863, when company B, of the third M. S. M. cavalry volunteers was attached to 6th regiment, Missouri state militia volunteers as company K, in said 6th regiment.

PRIVATES IN COMPANY B.

David O. Wallace, first sergeant, enrolled January 12, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

George P. Cleavenger, second sergeant, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

David McGuire, third sergeant, enrolled March 7, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Ambrose M. Watkins, fourth sergeant, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

James H. Fountain, sergeant, enrolled January 8, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Andrew J. Odell, sergeant, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Abraham Zimmerman, sergeant, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

James B. Bowlen, sergeant, enrolled January 8, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William S. Gross, corporal, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William Scoggins, corporal, enrolled January 9, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Alfred W. Boon, corporal, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

John T. Soggins, corporal, enrolled January 9, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

John W. Nelson, corporal, enrolled January 1, 1861, at Richmond, Missouri.

Joseph Proffitt, corporal, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Misouri.

Aaron Odell, corporal, enrolled February 17, 1862, Richmond, Missouri.

Christian Overman, corporal, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

John H. Hightower, bugler, enrolled April 22, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Jeremiah A. Burchett, bugler, enrolled October 22, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri.

William J. Huchison, company smith, enrolled March 27, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William E. Allbright, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Austin P. Boon, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William A. Bogart, private, enrolled March 22, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Elijah Burgess, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William Burnes, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Joseph Campbell, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

James H. Campbell, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

George W. Coombes, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Hiram M. Clark, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Richard B. Clarke, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

George Cleavenger, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William Dickie, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Thomas H. Elliott, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

John W. Earl, private, enrolled April 22, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Thomas J. Francis, private, enrolled January 9, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William Free, private, enrolled April 2, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Stephen J. Francis, private, enrolled January 24, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri.

William R. Gross, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

James P. Gross, private, enrolled May 21, 1863, at Richmond, Missouri.

Jesse W. Goodman, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Moses Hess, private, enrolled April 22, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Thomas H. Jones, private, enrolled December 31, 1861, at Richmond, Missouri.

Thomas H. Lile, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Daniel P. Miller, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Edwin Munn, private, enolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Monroe B. Monaghan, private, enrolled January 9, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William C. Mullican, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

David Odell, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

John Odell, private, enrolled March 7, 1862, at Richmond Missouri.

William R. Odell, private, enrolled November 27, 1863, at Richmond, Missouri.

George Olive, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Charles Overman, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

James Phoster, (James Foster) private, enrolled January, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

George W. Pearce, private, enrolled November 26, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Jesse Quirk, private, enrolled April 2, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Lyman H. Roland, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Jesse E. Rowland, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

John Riggs, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Harvey C. Ray, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

George Robertson, private, enrolled March 2, 1862, at Richmond Missouri.

George R. Rowland, private, enrolled November 27, 1863, at Springfield, Missouri.

James H. Stonns, private, enrolled January 8, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Arthur Stonns, private, enrolled February 25, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Thomas Sutton, private, enrolled April 22, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Jas. A. Smart, private, enrolled March, 7, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Jonas Taylor, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William E. Tegarden, private, enrolled January I, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Thomas Thacker, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

James L. Tucker, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William D. Tarwater, private, enrolled November 27, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri.

John E. Trendle, private, enrolled November 27, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri.

O. H. P. Vanosdoll, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Joseph Woods, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Sam'l Woods, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

John T. Warmoth, private, enrolled January 11, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

Lawson H. Worthington, private, enrolled March 15, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

James O. Wallace, private, enrolled May 24, 1863, at Richmond, Missouri.

John T. Wallace, private, enrolled May 24, 1863, at Richmond, Missouri.

Isaac A. Watkins, private, enrolled January 1, 1862, at Richmond, Missouri.

William R. Lloyd, private, enrolled January 25, 1864, at Springfield, Missouri.

Jacob B. Kunkle, William Wilburn, John Hightower, Jesse E. Rowland.

This company performed fine service in southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas, and was in many engagements and skirmishes, until the expiration of its term of service in February, 1865. All its officers performed their duty well. Captain Eli Hughes made a fine record as a gallant and brave officer, and was honorably discharged from the service, greatly beloved by his men. He is now one of the most valuable citizens of the county.

Company A, of the 3d M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, was mustered into the service at Chillicothe, Missouri, January 12, 1862, having volunteered for service December 17, 1861. After performing valuable service as company A, 3d M. S. M. Cavalry, it was consolidated with the 6th regiment, M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, by special order No. 12 from headquarters of state of Missouri, dated February 4, 1863, and became com-

pany I, in said 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. Company A was commanded by Captain Andrew Elliott until September 15, 1862, when he resigned. Captain George N. McGee was elected by the company to fill his place September 24, 1862. Joseph H. Jackson was first lieutenant of company A, which position he also held in company I, after consolidation with 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, until he resigned, February 19, 1864. Arthur T. Parker was second lieutenant until April 18, 1863. Robert P. Ballew was second lieutenant from March 15, 1863, until he resigned, May 20, 1864.

The following is a list of the soldiers in company I, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, at the time the company was mustered out of the service, January 16, 1865. A large number of the soldiers of the company enlisted in the veteran service, in 1864, mainly in the 13th regiment veteran cavalry volunteers.

George N. McGee, captain, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Nathaniel H. Rone, first sergeant, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

William C. Reaves, commissary sergeant, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Granville Linnville, sergeant, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Daniel McKay, sergeant, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Matthew Burnett, sergeant, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861

Benjamin S. Proffitt, corporal, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Thomas H. Clements, corporal, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Charles H. Larkey, corporal, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Levi Harris, corporal, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Richard Adams, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Isaac Burnett, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Andrew Bailey, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Harden S. Bailey, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

John H. Cooper, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

James M. Harvey, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Melancthon Haskell, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Edward Larkey, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Colonel Megonogel, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Lenhart Powless, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

John Parks, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Josiah P. Tribble, private, enlisted at Camden, Missouri, December 17, 1861.

Captain George N. McGee, captain of company A, 3d M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, afterward company I, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, enlisted in company A as a private, but from his fine qualities as a soldier became a great favorite with all his fellow soldiers, so that on the resignation of Captain Andrew Elliott, in September, 1862, he was elected to the position of captain, which he filled with honor and ability, until he was mustered out of the service, January 6, 1865. He won a splendid reputation for all the admirable qualities of a noble officer while in the service. On coming home, after he was honorably discharged from the service, he settled down quietly to the pursuits of civil life. His fellow citizens, however, did not suffer him to remain in private life long. In the fall of 1866, he was elected clerk of the county court of Ray county, which position he held for six years, discharging his duties in the most eminently satisfactory manner. He was secretary of the school board of directors of Richmond graded school for many years, and did much by his liberal and energetic course to promote the interests of the Richmond schools. He was, in every sense of the term, a good citizen. He died, August 1, 1880, after a short illness, greatly mourned, not only by his relatives, but by almost every one that knew him.

SOME NAMES OF SOLDIERS IN FEDERAL SERVICE DURING THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

Joseph Campbell was a private in company B, 3d regiment Missouri state militia cavalry volunteers; afterward company K, 6th Missouri state militia cavalry volunteers. He enlisted in January, 1862, and was discharged in January, 1865. He was in the battles of Springfield, Missouri, and Neosho, Missouri. He was taken prisoner by General Shelby at Neosho, Missouri, October, 4, 1863.

William P. Cook was adjutant in the 3d M. S. M. cavalry, commanded by Colonel Walter King. He enlisted in December, 1861, and was discharged in November, 1862.

Thomas J. Youngblood was a private in company D, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted December 18, 1864, and was discharged July 18, 1865.

G. B. Thacker, was a private in company B, 3d M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted January, 1862, at Chillicothe, Missouri, and was discharged December 18, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri. He was injured by a horse falling with him while in the service, and was disabled for service on account thereof.

Wm. J. Smith was a private in company A, Colonel James McFerrin's regiment, 1st regiment M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted in 1862, and was discharged in 1865.

J. W. Goodman was a private in company B, 3d regiment M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted in said company B, commanded by Captain Abraham Allen, afterward by Captain Eli Hughes, January 9, 1862, and was discharged May 27, 1865.

Daniel Cleavenger was first sergeant in company A, in 44th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted August, 1864, and was discharged August, 1865.

Matthew Lile, was a private in company F, 44th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted in August, 1864, and was discharged in August, 1865. He was in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. He died in 1872, from disease contracted in the service.

Robert M. Lile was a private in the enrolled Missouri militia for a short time, and then entered the volunteer United States service. He enlisted as a private in company F, 44th Missouri volunteers, in August, 1864, and was discharged August, 1865. He was in no battles.

Jesse T. Roberts was orderly sergeant in Captain B. Dillon's company, 1st Kentucky cavalry U. S. A. He enlisted at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, August 16, 1861, and was discharged at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, in November 21, 1861, on account of disability caused by putting a blacksmith's forge into a wagon, November 1, 1861. He was in the battle of Wild Cat, Kentucky, October 21, 1861.

William H. Callison, was a private in company D, commanded by Captain Robert L. Butts, 16th regiment Missouri cavalry volunteers. He volunteered at Marshfield, Webster county, Missouri, on or about the 27th of May, 1864, and was discharged at Springfield, Missouri on or about the 30th of June, 1865. He bore an honorable part in every engagement that took place in the pursuit of General Price from Jefferson City, until he was driven from the state; he was along with his company and regiment in the advance on Booneville, on the extreme right of the advance at Independence, and also at the battle of the Big Blue, where his regi-

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John Crowley

ment made a brilliant sabre charge upon an overwhelming number of the Confederates. He is now a farmer in Ray county, Missouri.

Henry T. Whelchel, was a private in company D, 16th regiment Missouri cavalry volunteers. He enlisted at Marshfield, Webster county, Missouri, on or about the 27th day of ———, 1864, and was discharged on or about the 30th day of June, 1865, at Springfield, Missouri. He participated in every engagement that took place in the pursuit of General Sterling Price, from Jefferson City, until his army was driven from the state in the memorable campaign of 1864, called the "Price Raid." He is now a farmer in Ray county, Missouri.

Walter F. Becker, was a private in company L, of the 2d California cavalry volunteers. His company was commanded by Captain A. Brown. He enlisted September 24, 1862, and was discharged at Fort Laramie in 1865. He was in numerous skirmishes with Indians on the plains. He was wounded by an arrow in the left jaw in an Indian skirmish.

A. J. Narramore, was a sergeant in the 51st regiment, E. M. M. in Captain John Haukins' company. He enlisted in 1864, and was discharged in 1865. He was in the fight at Albany, Ray county, Missouri.

Captain John Haukins, was captain of company D, 51st regiment, E. M. M. He enlisted in 1862, and was in considerable active service at different times until 1865. He was a farmer on Rocky Fork of Crooked river some miles northwest of Richmond, Missouri. He died several years after the close of the war.

James S. Craig, was a private in company A, commanded by Captain Van Quirk in the 85th Pennsylvania regiment infantry volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. B. Howell. He enlisted in September, 1861, and was discharged November 22, 1864. He served in the army of the Potomac. He was in the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, Virginia; Savage Station, Virginia; Seven Pines, Virginia; Jones Ford, Virginia; Malvern Hill, Virginia, Blackwater, Virginia; Southwest Creek, North Carolina; White Hall, North Carolina; Goldsborough, North Carolina; siege of Morris Island, South Carolina; siege of Fort Wagner and Gregg, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; battle of the Wilderness, and many skirmishes. He was only once slightly wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, thus going through many terrible battles without receiving a serious wound.

James T. Cummins was a private in the 43d regiment Indiana volunteers, and was transferred to the 85th regiment Indiana volunteers, in the army commanded by General Sherman. He enlisted at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1862, and was discharged June 14, 1865, at Evansville, Indiana. He was in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 13 to 16, 1864, and in all the battles in which General Sherman's army was engaged in, from

Resaca to Atlanta, November 9, 1864. He was wounded by a sabre stroke, at Resaca, Georgia, but not disabled. He was taken prisoner once, on Green river, Kentucky, but was paroled in twenty-four hours. He has been a farmer for a number of years since the war, in Ray county, Missouri, and has held the position of justice of the peace in his township (Richmond township).

Joseph Gossage was a corporal in the 51st regiment, E. M. M., and afterward in Captain Clayton Tiffin's company, 4th provisional regiment, E. M. M., commanded by Colonel John B. Hale. He enlisted in 1862, and was discharged in October, 1864. He was in the battle of Glasgow, Missouri, September, 1864, and in the fight with "bushwhackers," on Waconda creek, Carroll county, Missouri, in 1864. He was taken prisoner at Glasgow, Missouri, and was paroled the same day. He has been engaged as a farmer, in Ray county, since the war, and for a number of years has been employed as farmer of the county poor house farm, and has managed it and improved it so greatly as to make it a model farm. His term expired last spring, and he is now cultivating another farm.

George W. Carter was a bugler in company K, 3d and 7th regiments, M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, and 13th Missouri cavalry volunteers. He enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1865. He was in the battle of Independence, Missouri; Fort Scott, Kansas; Springfield, Missouri; Newtonia, Missouri; Fayetteville, Arkansas, and other battles.

Samuel A. Harrison was a private in company F, commanded by Captain D. P. Whitmer. He enlisted in 1862, and was discharged in 1865, having been in active service a portion of the time. He was in a skirmish at Shaw's Shop, in the fight with Todd's guerrillas, in 1864.

Hiram Branso was a private in Captain John Haukin's company, of the 51st E. M. M. He enlisted in 1864, and was discharged in 1864. He was in the engagement at Albany, Ray county, Missouri, October 27, 1864, in which Bill Anderson, the noted bushwhacker, was killed.

John A. McGaugh was a private in company D, 51st regiment, E. M. M. He enlisted in 1864, and was discharged in 1865.

J. M. Stockwell was a private in Colonel Peabody's 11th regiment, Missouri militia. He enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1861, on account of his health.

Aaron Teagarden was a private in Captain Real's company B, 51st E. M. M. He enlisted in 1864 and was discharged in 1865.

Milton Piercy was a private in Captain Martin T. Real's company B, 51st regiment, E. M. M. He enlisted in 1862.

Lafayette P. Branstetter was a sergeant in Captain Bradley's company A. He enlisted in Modena, Mercer county, Missouri.

Alexander Holder was a private in company G, 51st regiment, E. M. M. He enlisted in 1862, and was discharged at the close of the war.

Ezekiel Stone was a private of company D, 51st regiment E. M. M. H enlisted in 1862, and was discharged in 1864. He was in an engagement near Waconda creek, Carroll county, Missouri, and in one at Albany, Ray county, Missouri, in which Bill Anderson, the noted guerrilla, was killed.

Robert Manley was a private in Major John Grimes's battalion. He enlisted in 1863.

Levi A. Holman was a soldier in Sherman's army. He enlisted in the fall of 1862 and was discharged June, 1865. He was in the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, May 6, 1863, Selma, Alabama, April 2, 1865, and several others.

Joseph Proffitt, was a corporal in company B, 3d M. S. M. cavalry, afterward, by consolidation, company K, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, and then in the 13th Missouri cavalry volunteers. He enlisted September, 1861, and was discharged May 7, 1866. He was in the battle of Springfield, Missouri; Van Buren, Arkansas; Jefferson City, Missouri; Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Osage Crossing, Big Blue, Missouri; Independence, Missouri; Newtonia, Missouri; and Neosho, Missouri. He was wounded, by a bayonet thrust, at Osage. He was taken prisoner at Neosho and paroled.

Richard O. Craven was a private in company B, 145th Indiana volunteers. He enlisted in 1864, and died while in the service, July 4, 1865, at Cartersville, Georgia. He was a gallant young man, and greatly loved by his companions.

J. H. Bowman was a private in General A. J. Smith's 16th army corps. He enlisted August 15, 1864, and was discharged August 15, 1865. He was in the battles of Franklin, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee; and Mobile, Alabama.

William M. Roe was a private in company B, Captain Real's company, 51st regiment, E. M. M. He enlisted in 1862 and was discharged in 1865. He was in the engagement at Albany, Ray county, Missouri, in the fight with Bill Anderson, the noted bushwhacker. His company was engaged in keeping down marauding parties during 1864 and 1865.

James Roe was a corporal in company B, Captain Martin T. Real's company, 51st regiment, E. M. M. He enlisted in 1862, and was discharged at the close of the war.

Andrew J. Legg was a private in company F, 51st regiment, E. M. M., and promoted to regimental forage master. He enlisted in July, 1862, and was mustered out in May, 1865.

Joseph Burnett was a private in company I, 26th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted February, 1863, and was discharged August 13, 1865. He was in the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, siege at Savannah, and in Sherman's march to

the sea. He was wounded in the battle of Champion Hills, and was in the hospital a short time. He has been public administrator of Ray county, since the war, one term.

Isaac Burnett was a private in company A, 3d M. S. M. cavalry, after consolidation with company I, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted December 17, 1861, and was discharged in January, 1865. He was in the battles of Newtonia, Springfield and Neosho.

James Stewart was a private in company F, 10th Missouri cavalry volunteers. He enlisted August, 1862, and was discharged June 28, 1865. He was in a battle at Iuka, Mississippi, and in some skirmishes.

Charles Z. Porter was a private in company B, 44th Missouri volunteers. After he was in the service a short time, he was promoted to corporal, then to first sergeant. He was in the battles of Franklin, Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee, and Spanish Fort, Alabama.

Houston A. Evans was a private in company B, 44th regiment, Missouri volunteers. He enlisted on the 9th day of August, 1864, and was discharged on the 14th day of June, 1865, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. He was in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee, and was a prisoner about five months, the greater portion of the time being confined in Andersonville, Georgia. Since the war he has been engaged in the mercantile business in Camden, Missouri, and has served one term as justice of the peace.

James T. Campbell was a sergeant in company D, 35th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted September, 1862, and was discharged July, 1865. He was in the battle of Helena, Arkansas, and some other small engagements. He has been living in Ray county since the war, and following the business of farming.

Stephen H. Degraffinseed was a private in the 2d Ohio cavalry volunteers. He enlisted in 1863, and was discharged in 1865. He was in the battle of Brier Creek, Georgia.

Alfred A. Brown was a sergeant in company D, 35th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted in said company D, commanded first by Captain Joseph H. Morganson, afterward by Captain Milton H. David, on or about the 12th of August, 1862, and was discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas, on or about the 28th day of June, 1865. After his discharge he returned to his home in Camden, Ray county, Missouri, and has been engaged in business there ever since.

John J. Leake was a private, afterward orderly-sergeant, in company B, 13th Missouri cavalry volunteers. Said company was commanded by Captain Shelly. He enlisted in 1864, and was discharged in 1865. He was in an engagement at Springfield, Missouri, in 1863.

Lilburn Harris was third corporal in company B, 44th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted August 9, 1864, and was discharged August 15, 1865,

at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. He was in the battle of Duck River, November 28, 1864, and Spring Hill, Tennessee; November 29, 1864, and Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16; Cedar Point, Alabama, March 18, 1865; Spanish Fort from March 2 to April 8, 1865.

Joseph Woods was a private in company B, 3d Missouri cavalry, afterward company K, 6th Missouri cavalry volunteers. He enlisted October, 1861, and was discharged February, 1865. He was in the battle of Springfield, January 8, 1863. He served nearly four years in all, in both regiments, Colonel Walter King commanding 3d regiment Missouri state militia cavalry, and Colonel E. C. Catherwood commanding 6th regiment Missouri state militia cavalry volunteers. Since coming out of the service, Mr. Woods has been a farmer in Ray county, living near Elk Horn.

Ephraim Clark was fourth sergeant in company B, 44th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted August 9, 1864, and was discharged in August, 1865, at St. Louis. He was in the battles of Cedar Point, Spanish Fort, Alabama, and numerous other skirmishes. He served one year in said company B, 44th regiment Missouri volunteers, company commanded by Captain Drumhiller, regiment by Colonel R. C. Bradshaw.

J. H. Hightower was bugler in company K, 6th regiment Missouri cavalry volunteers. He enlisted in March, 1862, and was discharged in April, 1865. Was in the battles of Springfield, Brownsville, Westport, and Newtonia, Missouri, and in a great many minor engagements in southwest Missouri.

David McGuire was a commissary sergeant in company D, 3d regiment Missouri state militia cavalry volunteers, afterward in consolidation in company K, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted February 15, 1862, and was discharged in March, 1865. He was in the battle of Springfield, Missouri, January 8, 1863, and in the pursuit of General Price, in his raid in Missouri in 1864 He served in Missouri and Arkansas while in company D. He was in the 3d regiment M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, commanded by Colonel Walter King, after consolidation with the 6th regiment M. S. M. cavalry volunteers; it was commanded by Colonel E. C. Catherwood.

James H. Shults was captain in the 28th regiment of Iowa volunteers. He was honorably discharged June 26, 1863. Was in the battle of Shiloh, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

A. W. Boon was corporal in company K, 6th regiment Missouri volunteer. He enlisted January 11, 1862, and was discharged January 23, 1865, at St. Louis. He was in the battles of Springfield, Neosho, Booneville, Jefferson City, Blue Mills, Independence and south of Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Mount Vernon, all in Missouri. He was taken prisoner at Neosho, Missouri, and paroled.

J. C. Weakly was a private in the army of the Potomac, under General Hancock, 2d corps, 1st division. He enlisted in February, 1864, and was discharged in July, 1865. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, North Anna river, and Petersburg, Virginia. He was wounded June 16, 1864, at Petersburg, Virginia.

C. H. Lebold was a private in General Huger's command, 164th Ohio regiment, in company C. He enlisted in said company C in October, 1863, and was discharged in August, 1864. He was stationed in Washington City, in the fort, while in the service.

Alfred C. Kincaid was a sergeant in company B, 145th Indiana infantry. He enlisted in company B, commanded by Captain Vincent Williams, in said 145th regiment, commanded by Colonel Wm. H. Adams, and was discharged February 1866, at Macon, Georgia. Since leaving the service he has been a farmer in Ray county, Missouri.

Solomon McCall was orderly sergeant in company B, commanded by Captain J. H. Matheson, in the 1st Nevada battalion, commanded by Major Baldwin. He enlisted at Dayton, Nevada, June 21, 1863, and was discharged June 20, 1866, at Camp Douglas, Utah territory.

Andrew J. Thompson, was a private in company B, commanded by Captain J. C. W. Hall, in 2d Colorado first two years, and then cavalry, commanded by Colonel Ford. He enlisted November 13, 1861, at Fair Play, Colorado, and was discharged December 19, 1864, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was in the battles of Valverde, or Fort Craig, New Mexico, February 21, 1862; Cabin Creek, July 1, 2, 5, and 20, 1863; Honey Springs, Independence, Missouri, etc. He was wounded at Valverde, and disabled for two months. He was sick in the service about six months in the fall and winter of 1863–4.

John Holder was a bugler in General Sanborn's command. He enlisted in January, 1862, and was discharged in the spring of 1865. He was in many skirmishes.

L. J. Williams was a captain in company H, 35th Missouri volunteers, in C. B. Fisk's command. He was discharged July, 1865. He was in the battle of Helena, Arkansas.

George Blackerby was a private in Colonel Catherwood's regiment. He enlisted in February, 1862, and was discharged in the spring of 1865. He was in the battles of Blue Mills, Pineville, Fort Smith, and Lone Jack.

William S. Underwood was a corporal in General Prentiss' army. He enlisted November 25, 1861, and was discharged December 20, 1864. He was in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and in Sherman's grand march to sea. His command suffered greatly at Atlanta, Georgia, on account of supplies being cut off.

P. L. Vanbebber, second lieutenant in company D, 6th M. S. M. cav-

alry, commanded by Colonel E. C. Catherwood, and William P. Burgess, William T. Forson, and G. W. Burgess, privates in said company D, enlisted in 1862, and were discharged in February, 1867. They were in the battles of Independence, Missouri; Osage, Kansas; and other battles. Lieutenant Vanbebber, in the Independence engagement, was wounded in the head.

James M. Wilkerson was a bugler in Major King's command. He enlisted in July, 1861, in Captain Clayton Tiffin's company, 51st E. M. M., and was in the battle of Glasgow, Missouri, in which engagement he was taken prisoner.

William P. Burgess was a private in company D, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted February 3, 1862, and was discharged January 11, 1866. He was in a number of skirmishes during the war.

Thomas Clark was a private in Colonel Catherword's regiment, 6th M. S. M. cavalry. He enlisted February, 1862, and was discharged March 1, 1865. He was in Pleasant Gap and Horse Creek skirmishes.

James Ragland was a private in company D, 13th Missouri cavalry volunteers. He enlisted in 1862, and was discharged at close of war. He was in the battles of Independence, Big Blue and Osage river.

B. F. Dillard, sergeant in 51st regiment E. M. M. Served under Colonel Barr, Colonel Hale and Major Grimes. He enlisted in 1862, and was discharged in the fall of 1864. He was in the fight at Shaw's Shop, Ray county, Missouri, with the bushwhackers.

John Dehart, Jerry Conine and Peter Storm were privates in the Federal service, enlisting in the fall of 1862.

Levi Payne was a private in company C, 8th Missouri cavalry, company commanded by Captain Demuth. He enlisted in 1861 and was discharged June, 1864, at St. Louis, Missouri, as a private. He was in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Little Rock, Arkansas, Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, and a great many skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at Trenton, Tennessee, by Forrest; was paroled and afterward returned to regiment.

Franklin Swoveland was a private in Captain Patton Colley's company, 51st E. M. M. He enlisted in 1862, and saw some service in the pursuit of Poindexter and Porter.

G. W. Riggs was 3d sergeant in company B, Captain Drumhiller's company, 44th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted at St. Joseph, Missouri, August 21, 1864, as a private from Ray county. He died May 16, 1865. He was in the battles of Franklin, Tennessee; Spring Hill, and several skirmishes. He died of chronic diarrhoea, May 16, 1865.

William D. Fortune was captain of company H, 44th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted August 4, 1864, and was commissioned captain, September 23, 1864, and was mustered out of the service August 15, 1865. He was in the battles of Spring Hill and Franklin, Tennessee, and capture

of Spanish Fort. Since coming out of the service, Captain Fortune has been living near Tinney's Grove, Ray county, and given his attention to farming and teaching a portion of his time. He made a good officer while in the service, and is esteemed a worthy citizen.

Thomas Barron enlisted August 4, 1864, and was discharged August 15, 1865, and was in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin, and capture of Spanish Fort.

Abraham Barron enlisted in said company H, August 4, 1864, and was discharged on account of disability.

Marcus D. L. Blevins was a private in said company H, and enlisted September 2, 1864, and was discharged August 15, 1865. He was in the battles of Spring Hill and Franklin, Tennessee, and in Spanish Fort, or capture of Mobile.

Henry J. Blevins was a private in said company H. He enlisted September 2, 1864, and was discharged August 15, 1865. He was in the same battles.

Matthias Lynch was a private in company H. He enlisted September 22, 1864, and was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

George Silkwood was a private in company H. He enlisted August 22, 1864, and was discharged August 15, 1865. He was in the battle of Spring Hill, November 29, 1864; Franklin, November 30, 1864; and Spanish Fort.

John A. Hays was a private in company H. He enlisted August 22, 1864, and was discharged February 1, 1865. He was in the battles of Spring Hill and Franklin. He was wounded in the hand at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

David Toomay was a private in said company H, 44th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted August 4, 1864, and was discharged June 19, 1865. He was in the battles of Spring Hill and Franklin, November 30, 1864. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Thomas Barron, Marcus D. L. Blevin, Henry J. Blevin, and George Silkwood, were also in the two days fight before Nashville, Tennessee, and in the pursuit of General Hood's army.

Christopher C. Garton was a private in company E, Colonel Henry Neil's regiment of E. M. M., afterward company F, and I, (Captain Summer). He enlisted in 1862, and was discharged in 1864. He was in some skirmishes with bushwhackers. He was taken prisoner at Lexington before he enlisted in the service, but was released in twenty-four hours. He now lives in Camden, Ray county, Missouri.

Asa Brockman was first lieutenant of company C, 51st regiment E. M. M. He enlisted in said company C, commanded by Captain John Saery, in 1862. He was in the battle of Glasgow, in 1864, and taken prisoner in

the fall of 1864 in said engagement. He was paroled and never afterward entered the service. He has been a farmer near Camden, since the war.

Willis Meredith was a private first in company C, 2d battalion, M. S. M., cavalry volunteers, and afterward in company B, 44th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted in 1862, and re-enlisted in 1864, and was discharged 1865. He was in the battles of Lone Jack, Missouri; Duck river, Tennessee; Franklin, Tennessee; Spring Hill, Tennessee; Cedar Point, Alabama, and Spanish Fort, Alabama. He was wounded in the battle of Lone Jack, Missouri, August 16, 1862; he was shot twice while in the service, and is drawing a pension on account of having been wounded and disabled.

George W. Thomas was a private in 1st battalion, 26th regiment of Missouri volunteers. He enlisted February 6, 1863, in Richmond, Missouri, and was discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas. He was in the battle, of Port Gibson, Mississippi; Jackson, Mississippi; Raymond, Mississippi; siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Mission Ridge, Tennessee; Sherman's march to the sea, siege of Savannah, and the Carolina campaign.

Michael Feeney was a private in the gunboat service, number two, Rapidan gunboat. He enlisted in 1863, and was discharged in 1864. He was in engagements at Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river; Paducah, Tennessee; Mound City, etc.

Samuel S. Burgess was a private in Captain Saunders' company, General James Lane's command in the Kansas war, of 1855 and 1856. He enlisted at Cole Creek, near Lawrence, Kansas, and was honorably discharged at expiration of term of enlistment. He was first sergeant in company D, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted at Knoxville, Missouri, on the 4th of February, and was mustered into service the 22d of March, 1862, and was discharged March 22, 1865. He was in a number of skirmishes and minor engagements in southwest Missouri and Arkansas. Since coming out of the service he has been a farmer in Ray county.

Captain John Saery was captain of company C, 51st regiment, E. M. M. He enlisted at Richmond, Missouri, in July, 1862, and was discharged at the close of the war in 1865. He was in the Albany fight with Bill Anderson, the noted bushwhacker, October 27, 1864. He is now living in Camden, Missouri, and has been a citizen of this place many years. He turns his attention to the business of carpenter and farmer, and derives considerable income from his valuable coal lands.

Thomas Hare was a private in company F, 1st regiment of Kansas, six months infantry and eighteen months cavalry. He enlisted May 29, 1861, and was discharged June 20, 1864. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Missouri; Corinth, Mississippi; Bayou Mason, Louisiana; Bayou

Tensas, Louisiana; Holly Springs, Mississippi; siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Lake Providence, and many other battles of less note.

Joseph Miller was a private first in company A, 3d M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, then in company I, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, and then in the 13th regiment cavalry, Missouri volunteers. He enlisted December 17, 1861, at Camden, Missouri, and was finally discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1866. He was in the battles of Springfield, Missouri; Neosho, Missouri; Newtonia, Missouri; Glasgow, Missouri, and many skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at Neosho, Missouri, and immediately paroled. Afterward he was captured at Glasgow, and was exchanged in about two months afterward. On being exchanged he went west with his regiment, and performed service on the frontier.

Andrew Elliott was captain of company A, 3d M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted in December, 1861, at Camden, Missouri and was shortly after elected captain of company A, by his fellow soldiers. He resigned in the fall of 1862, on account of being severely injured by the fall of his horse while in the service in southwest Missouri. He was a vigilant, active Union man, and did much to arouse enthusiasm in the cause of the government at the commencement of the war. He made a fine officer and was greatly endeared to his men. Since the war he has been engaged in the business of farming, near Camden, Missouri. He is a worthy citizen and highly esteemed by his neighbors.

James M. Campbell was a private in company F, 51st regiment E. M. M. He enlisted in 1864, and was discharged in 1864. He was in the fight of Shaw's Shop, Ray county, with the bushwackers under Todd and Thailkeld.

Benjamin Hagens, was a private in Captain D. P. Whitmer's company F, 51st regiment, E. M. M.

William Pinkey, corporal in company M, commanded by Captain David Kane, 10th Missouri cavalry volunteers, commanded by Colonel Cornyn. He enlisted in August, 1862, and was discharged July 26, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. He was in the battles of Champion Hills, Selma, Alabama; Guntown, Mississippi; Black River, Vicksburg, Mississippi, and other engagements.

William W. Weiss was a sergeant in company D, 35th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted in August 21, 1862, and was discharged the 26th day of May, 1865. His regiment served in Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Mississippi, doing fine service during the war. On his return from the service, he engaged in farming in the Missouri river bottom, as far as his health would permit, having broken down his constitution in the war, on account of severe exposure in Arkansas. He was compelled to leave his home in the bottom on account of the overflow of the Missouri river, in the last of April and first of May, 1881, and seek safety on the

higher ground. The last of May, 1881, he returned to his home, and repaired the damage done to his farm by the overflow.

Thomas A. Lile was a private in company B, 3d regiment, M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, afterward company K, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1864. He was in the battles of Springfield, Missouri; Lone Jack, Newtonia and Pineville, Missouri; and Sylamore, Arkansas. The only injury he received while in the service, was in the fore finger of the left hand.

Thomas A. Sloan was a corporal in company I, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, afterward in company B, 13th Missouri cavalry volunteers. He enlisted May 2, 1862, and was discharged May 11, 1866. He was in the battles of Lone Jack, Springfield, Missouri; Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Camden, Little Rock, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Arkansas; and Pilot Knob, Missouri. He was taken prisoner at Neosho, October 4, 1863, taken to Little Rock and paroled, and again taken prisoner while at Rock Prairie, July 28, 1864, by Captain R. Johnson's guerrillas, but got away the same night.

Moses Hess was a private in company B, 3d M. S. M. cavalry volunteers, afterward company K, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted March, 1862, and was discharged April, 1865. He was in the battles of Springfield, Neosho, Newtonia, Missouri; Pineville, and Little Rock, Arkansas. He was taken prisoner at Neosho, Missouri, October 4, 1863, and was paroled, and afterward joined his command.

Oliver G. Williams was a private in company F, 51st regiment E. M. M. He enlisted in 1863, and remained in service until 1864.

Anderson Elliott was second lieutenant in company C, 51st E. M. M. cavalry volunteers. He enlisted in 1862, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He made a fine energetic officer, and performed considerable service in Ray, and the surrounding counties. He has been a successful farmer for many years, in the vicinity of Camden, Ray county, Missouri.

James L. Tucker was a private in company B, 3d M. S. M. volunteers. He enlisted first in September, 1861, in six months' service. He enlisted in said company B, January 11, 1862; said company B becoming afterward company K, 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He was in the battles of Springfield, Newtonia, Missouri; and Cane Hill, Arkansas. After serving about eighteen months, his company was consolidated with the 6th M. S.M. cavalry volunteers, as above stated, his company, B, becoming company K, in 6th M. S. M. cavalry volunteers. He was discharged in January, 1865, at Springfield, Missouri.

John Ellis was a private in company D, 44th regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, under Colonel Bradshaw. He enlisted August 9, 1864, and

was discharged August 15, 1865, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. He was in the battles of Franklin, Tennessee, and Spanish Fort, Alabama.

Robert B. Ellis was a private in company K, of the 1st Missouri S. M. cavalry. He enlisted in 1862.

John Bogart was a private in Captain Edgar's company, under Major Biggers. He enlisted in November, 1861, and was paroled. He was taken prisoner at Agency Ford, on Platte river; was paroled for the time of his service, and never was discharged.

Charles F. Owen was a private in company B, 13th Missouri volunteers. He enlisted in said company B, commanded by Captain J. H. Shelley, on or about the 1st of August, 1864, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on or about May 15, 1866.

Stephen Savage was a private in Colonel Graham's regiment of Federal troops. He enlisted in 1862, and after serving as a private was promoted to lieutenant of his company. He was in the battles of Redmont, Winchester and Snicker's Gap. He was wounded in the arm and thigh while in the service. He was honorably discharged in the year 1865. He is now living in Vibbard, Ray county, Missouri.

Isaac C. Hill was a private in company D, regiment of Oregon mounted volunteers. He enlisted in said company on or about the 10th day of October, 1855, and was discharged on or about the 20th day of June, 1856. In the late civil war he served in company C, 4th provisional regiment, E. M. M., said company being commanded by Captain Clayton Tiffin.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCHES IN RAY COUNTY.

NEW GARDEN, REGULAR BAPTIST.

This church constitutes the oldest existing religious organization in Ray county. It was organized April 23, 1824, by Elders James Williams and William Turnage.

The following list includes the names of all the original members, most of whom have been dead many years, to-wit:

J. Fletcher, C. Odell, S. Hutchins, N. Odell, John Hutchins, John Turner, John Cleavenger, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, Rachel Odell, Elizabeth Hutchins, Jane Turner, Mary Odell, Patsy Turnage, Nancy Chapman and Lucy Woods.

A very rude log building was erected in 1824, as a place of worship. To accomplish its erection the out-lay in money was, of course, very trifling; probably the only real cost was the time and labor of the members who built it.

The first pastor of this church was the Reverend William Turnage, whose name is frequently mentioned in this work in connection with religious services, and as one of the pioneer preachers of the west. He preached in the Buffalo settlement as early as A. D. 1816, and subsequently—prior to the organization of the church of which we write—at Old Bluffton, where he also kept a "tavern," in 1821.

The other pastors of this church at an early day were, R. Hicks, Isaac Odell, William C. Garrett, and Aaron Odell.

The number of the present membership is: Regular Baptists, thirty-six; others, fifty.

About the year A. D. 1858, a new church house was erected. It is a frame, the dimensions of which are thirty by forty feet, with twelve foot posts.

In 1862 a dissension arose between the members of this church, growing out of the "test oath," prescribed by the St. Louis convention; a division took place, and the organization continues disunited, both factions retaining the original name, but attending different associations.

NEW HOPE CHURCH—REGULAR BAPTIST.

The New Hope Baptist Church building is located in Camden township, about four miles north of Camden. The church was organized in the year A. D. 1827, and is, doubtless, the next oldest religious congregation, still existing, in the county. The names of the original members are as follows: James Holman, Nathan Smith, Joseph Ballew, John Bateman, and Aaron Linville.

The first church house was built soon after the organization of the church. Its description is that of the early pioneer buildings of the west.

In 1872 a new, neat frame building was erected, at a cost of six hundred dollars, and dedicated the same year, by Reverend William T. Brown.

William Turnage was the first pastor. The present pastor is William T. Brown. The church has, now—1881—thirty-three members.

TODD'S CHAPEL, M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

This church was organized in 1828, but no building was erected till in 1851.

Following is a partial list of the original members: D. H. Thorpe, Jacob Anderson, Lewis Linville, Thomas Adkinson, J. W. Smith, Presley Carter, J. D. Elliott, and others.

The church building was erected in 1851, at a cost of six hundred dollars, and named in honor of Reverend Joseph S. Todd, who was at one time its pastor.

In 1852 the building was dedicated to the service of God, by Reverend William G. Caples, then presiding elder.

The following ministers have been pastors of this church: George W. Bewley, Jacob Lannius, John Monroe, Jesse Greene, W. W. Redmon, George Smith, Daniel Penny, Edward Robinson, A. E. Sears, Benjamin S. Ashby, Thomas D. Clanton, Joseph Devlin, J. Y. Blakey, W. M. Newland, Joseph Metcalf, W. C. Campbell, Rice H. Cooper, John G. Gibbons, J. W. Ellis, F. H. Sumpter, Stephen B. Tabor, and A. Spencer.

At present—1881—there are worshiping at Todd's Chapel about sixty members of the M. E. Church South.

Mr. Peyton T. Smith, who kindly furnished the information concerning this church, informed the writer that nearly all of the original members are dead. Todd's Chapel is located on section twenty-eight, township fifty-two, range twenty-eight, Richmond township.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, AT RICHMOND.

This church was organized about 1830, at which time it was one of the churches composing the Fishing River circuit of Missouri annual conference.

For some years after its organization the church was without a building, and held divine worship in the court house at Richmond.

Mrs. J. H. Morehead and Mrs. David H. Quesenberry were the first to make an effort looking to the building of a church house; the former lady economizing her household expenditures that she might contribute the more liberally to that laudable undertaking. The example of these ladies was followed by others, and soon the proper preliminary steps were taken for the erection, in the town of Richmond, of a suitable edifice to be dedicated to the worship of the Almighty.

By the quarterly conference held at Richmond, June 10, 1843, the following trustees were appointed to receive and hold in trust, any property that the church might acquire by donation or otherwise, viz.:

Ephraim January, Henry Lile, David H. Quesenberry, Austin A. King, John H. Morehead, David Bullock and Daniel J. Branstetter.

The first church edifice of the organization herein mentioned, was erected on the site of its present building about the year 1845. It was a frame building, of which we have been unable to obtain an accurate description. It was, however, doubtless in keeping with the prevailing character of buildings in the town at that day,

The first church house was subsequently supplanted by a more substantial brick structure, which, in 1869, was demolished by a storm.*

The present, 1881, edifice, a handsome and capacious brick, comfortably furnished, was erected shortly after the demolition of the other, at a cost of not less than six thousand dollars.

The church owns other property in Richmond, including a parsonage, built during the pastorate of Reverend William M. Rush, in 1855 or 1856.

*The Christian Church, then in process of erection, was blown down by the same storm.

It has, at present, one hundred and forty members, and, under the pastorship (1881) of Reverend C. Grimes, is faithfully prosecuting the work for which it was organized, more than half a century ago.

Following is a list of the ministers who have served as pastors of this church:

G. W. Teas, George W. Bewley, A. H. Spratt, John Monroe, Jacob Lannius, Condley Smith, David Kennier, Hugh L. Dodds, Lester James, Daniel T. Shearman, Thomas B. Ruble, Monarch Richardson, Robert H. Jordan, John A. Tutt (assistant), G. W. Love, Edwin Robinson, Daniel Penny, John M. Garner, James Barker, Joseph Devlin (whose remains are interred in the Richmond cemetery), Joseph S. Todd (assistant), A. E. Sears, T. D. Clanton, W. E. Dockery, William Plum (assistant), William M. Rush, Walter Tool, J. C. C. Davis, M. Pugh, D. M. Proctor, Thomas B. King, Tyson Dines, D. C. O'Howell, W. M. Newland, R. N. T. Holliday, M. R. Jones, W. H. Lewis, and C. Grimes (present pastor).

In the year 1844 the Methodist Episcopal Church was, by the general conference in session in the city of New York, separated into a northern and a southern division, each to hold its own general conference, and the one to have no connection with the other. This division, as is well known, grew out of the question of slavery. Churches in the border states, like Missouri, were left free to unite with either branch they might prefer; and in the fall of 1844 the church at Richmond, in quarterly meeting, appointed Amos Rees, Henry Lile, and David H. Quesenberry a committee to prepare a resolution in relation to the proceedings of the (then) late general conference in New York City.

The committee presented the following report:

The committed to whom was referred the subject of the action of the general conference of the M. E. Church as to separate organization, growing out of the subject of slavery, agitated at the late general conference in the case of Bishop Andrews, beg leave to report that they have had that matter under consideration, and in view of the great importance the question of slavery has recently assumed, and the effects it has upon the morals of men, and desiring the permanent peace and prosperity of the church, having a due deference and respect for the opinions of all the members thereof, and believing that that peace can only be secured by the proposed arrangement of holding a northern and a southern general conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the quarterly meeting conference for the Richmond circuit, Missouri annual conference, do advise the adoption of the resolutions of the general conference.

(Signed) A. Rees, *Chairman.*

The church united with the southern general conference, and has stood in connection therewith ever since, under the name of the "Richmond M. E. Church South."

MARION CHURCH—REGULAR BAPTIST.

This was organized on the fourth Saturday in June, A. D., 1832, with the following first members, to-wit: John Vanderpool, Winant Vanderpool, James Campbell, Levi Vanderpool, John Brown, Henry Miles, Elisha Butcher, Thomas English and Hiram Clark.

The original church building was erected of logs, about 1846. It was burned some time in the pastorate of Reverend James Duval.

In the autumn of 1880 the erection of a new frame church was begun. It was completed early in the succeeding year, having been on Christmas day, 1880, dedicated by Rev. William Brown and Rev. James Duvall.

Rev. John Stone was the first pastor of this church, and was a good man, whose memory is fondly cherished. Rev. James Duvall was pastor upwards of thirty-three years (see biography).

In the fall of 1880 the roll book of Marion Church showed a membership of twenty-eight.

At the beginning of the war a division arose in the church from the same grounds that caused the schism in the New Garden Church, already mentioned. Part of the congregation joined fellowship with the Crooked River Church, and took no part in the erection of the present church building.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, AT KNOXVILLE

was organized in 1837. The Rainwaters, Kincaids, Milsteads and Burgesses were among the original members.

The building formerly owned by this church was erected about thirty years ago, and has grown so unstable that it is no longer used as a place of worship. It was sold March 26, 1881, for one hundred dollars. A new frame building is in process of erection, which, when completed, will have cost about two thousand dollars.

We were able to obtain only meager information as to this church.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, AT SOUTH POINT.

This church was organized at a school house, then situated two miles east of South Point, in Camden township, in April, 1840, with the following original members, viz: Jacob Warinner, Thomas Blair, John Riffe, Willis Warriner, George Blair, William Brockman, Joseph E. Brockman, Polly Warriner, Eliza J. New, and Mary Brockman.

In 1854 the congregation erected a very handsome frame building for divine worship, at South Point. The building cost one thousand dollars, and was dedicated to the service of Almighty God in September of the same year of its erection, by Elder Moses E. Lard, a graduate of Bethany College, Virginia—an institution then under the supervision of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian Reformed Church, and one of the greatest theologians of any age. Elder Lard was one of the most

eminent divines of his day. He was a brilliant, forcible, and impressive speaker, as well as a cogent and elegant writer. He married a lady who lived in Richmond, Ray county; subsequently moved to Kentucky, and died a few years ago, at his home in Lexington, that state, mourned by the church throughout the United States.

On the dedication of the church house at South Point, the church was reorganized. The following is a list of those who were members at that time: John Riffe, E. T. Withro, Nancy Withro, Foster D. Tribble, Mary Tribble, Z. D. Ralph, Martha A. Ralph, A. Brockman, Sarah Brockman, James Winsor, Lucinda Winsor, Thomas Blair, John Tarkey, Lydia Tarkay, Jackson Riffe, A. B. Ralph, Mary Ralph, John W. Chastine, William Artman, Jesse B. Simpson, Elizabeth Simpson, James Riffe, Willis Warriner, Mahala Vaughn, J. B. Elliott, Sarah H. Elliott, Emily Young, and three others, whose names, as written on the manuscript containing the above list, were illegible.

The following persons have been pastors of this church:

Richard Morton, S. P. Johnson, N. B. Peeler, W. B. Fisk and James E. Dunn. William Trader is the present, 1881, pastor.

The roll book shows the names of one hundred and fifty persons as members.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, AT RICHMOND.

The Christian Church at Richmond, was organized April 26, 1840, by Reverend Thomas N. Gaines, with a membership of forty-five, among whom were the following persons, viz: William B. Martin, Malinda Martin, Perneta E. Hendley, Mary A. McGee, Charles R. Morehead, John B. Warder, Joseph S. Shoop, William H. Warder, Elizabeth Warder, Clayton Jacobs, Mary A. G. Jacobs, Celenary Burch, Susan Warder, Roan Richardson, William Love, and others.

Of the forty-five original members, there are now living only five, who hold membership in the congregation, to-wit: Clayton Jacobs and wife, Joseph S. Hoops, Celenary (Burch) Jacobs and Susan (Warder) Jacobs.

For several years after the organization of the church, it was without a house of its own, in which to hold divine service, and the congregation worshiped in the court house at Richmond, and in school houses, until it was able to build a church edifice. In 1846 a frame building was erected, which, in 1869, was removed, and in its room now stands an imposing brick, of stable and beautiful architecture, built in the year last mentioned, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. In an eloquent and appropriate sermon, delivered in April, 1870, by Elder Alexander Proctor, this structure was set apart as a sacred shrine for the worship of the Supreme Being.

The following is a partial list of the ministers who have been pastors of this church: Thomas N. Gaines, Alexander Proctor, Thomas P. Haley,

(at this time pastor of a charge in St. Louis, and one of the brightest luminaries in the Christian church), A. H. F. Payne, Allen Wright, G. R. Hand, George Plattenberg, Josiah Waller, and James E. Dunn.

Belonging to, and worshiping at this church at present (1881), are upwards of one hundred and fifty members in good standing.

Divine services have been regularly held every Lord's day and every Thursday evening (in prayer meetings) almost uninterruptedly since the organization of the church, more than forty years ago. A Sunday-school has also been conducted regularly, for the past thirty years.

Few religious societies have more faithfully labored, or more successfully accomplished the end of their formation, than has the Christian Church, at Richmond, Missouri.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST, AT RICHMOND.

This church was organized in March, 1842, by Rev. A. P. Williams, (afterwards D. D.)

Following is a complete list of the original members, to-wit:

Jabez Shotwell, Elizabeth Shotwell, Sarah Ballew, Anne E. Warder, Luther F. Warder, Sciotha McKinney, Marjory Thornton, Sarah James, Levina McKinney, M. J. Holman, James W. Sacry, Susan Sacry, Sarah A. Sacry, George M. Sacry, Elizabeth Tisdale, America Hunt, Mrs. Witcher, Daniel Parker, Polly Parker, Rebecca Smith, Lucinda Duncan, William P. Lanieear, and Rebecca, a woman of color.

The church house was built and occupied, but not finished, in 1854; finished in 1855. It was a very good frame structure, and cost about fifteen hundred dollars. It was never formally dedicated.

The following list includes all the pastors of this church from its organganization to date (April, 1881,) with the length of service of each, viz:

Rev. A. P. Williams, six years and nine months; Rev. Japtha L. Smith, (M. D.) three years and one month; Rev. William C. Bachelor, one year and five months; Rev. R. C. Hill, two years and nine months; Rev. Josiah Leake, four years and ten months; Rev. Jeremiah Farmer, one year and seven months; Rev. Thomas W. Barrett, eight months; Rev. J. W. Luke, one year and two months; Rev. A. Matchett, only a few months; Rev. S. E. DeRacken, one year; Rev. James Roan, six months; Rev. Thomas H. Graves, one year; Rev. William C. Barrett, two years and ten months; Rev. F. M. Wadley, not quite one year; Rev. Robert Livingston, the present pastor, entered on his work in May, 1880.

The number of present membership is seventy-two, with a prospect of large increase, when a contemplated new building is erected.

For two years prior to its organization as an independent body, in 1842, the church had been what is called an Arm of the Baptist Church at Lexington, Missouri.

Between several of the pastorates mentioned above, there were lengthy *interims.*

A brick house, to cost about four thousand dollars, will be built the ensuing summer. The brick are made, and the whole matter is in the hands of a building committee, composed of the following gentlemen: J. W. Shotwell, J. C. Brown, Reuben E. Brown, L. D. Priest, A. K Reyburn, James Hughes, and Robert Livingston. Services are held, for the time being, in the M. E. Church.

Robert Livingston, now pastor of the Baptist Church in Richmond, Missouri, is an Irishman, born and educated at Enniskillen, in the north of Ireland. He was a Pedo-Baptist minister many years, but embraced the principles of the Baptist Church, and became a minister thereof, in Clinton county, Missouri, in the year 1869. Robert Livingston came to America in 1855; was naturalized in 1876, and is now fifty years of age. He is deeply interested in the work in which he is engaged; is devoted to the members of his charge, and is a genial, obliging companion, as well as a pious, pure-minded man.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (OLD SCHOOL) AT RICHMOND.

Organized, under an order from the Presbytery of Missouri, (O. S.) on the first Saturday in February, A. D., 1843, by J. L. Yantis, D. D., and Lewis Green, ruling elder.

Following is a complete list of the original members, to-wit: Dr. Thomas Allen, James T. McCoun, Joseph M. Lapsley, Isaac White, A. M. Harrison, William Rives, Thomas Slaughter, Baldwin King, Mary McCoun, Margaret L. McCoun, Judith White, Susan M. Dunn, Judith Williams, Ann Sevier, Elizabeth Leeper, Sally J. Harrison, Susan E. Bullock, Nancy Hudgins, Ann Rives, Elizabeth Hooper, Ann Allen, Henrietta Watkins, Margaret Sibley, Harriet Tinney, Maria A. Davis and Margaret Turner, making a total of twenty-six.

During the first eight years of its existence, the church was able to secure only occasional preaching, by Dr. Yantis and by Revs. Coulter, Fulton and others, who were engaged in missionary work.

In 1851, the church was visited by Nathan H. Hall, D. D., and during his stay much interest was taken, and a number of persons were added to the church.

From 1852 to 1858, the friends of Presbyterianism in this section exhausted their means and energies in a vain effort to establish and endow Richmond College.

The failure of this enterprise, after so prolonged an endeavor, so paralyzed the church that it had little more than a nominal existence till 1867, when it was visited by Rev. J. A. Quarles, of Lexington, Missouri. During a series of meetings then held, the session of the church was reorganized by election of officers; and a deep interest was awakened,

which largely pervaded the entire community. For the purpose of holding these meetings, the members of this church availed themselves of the generous courtesy of other denominations in furnishing them places of worship.

In the course of the two succeeding years, under the labors of the Revs. Quarles, Carson and Nall, there were large accessions to the membership of the church, and it had thoroughly recovered its wonted life and prosperity.

In November, 1869, a large, substantial brick church edifice was erected in Richmond, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and dedicated by Nathan L. Rice, D. D.

From 1867 to 1872 Rev. R. Carson was part of the time supply, and part of the time pastor.

From 1872 to 1878 the church was partly supplied by the appointments of Presbytery and partly by Revs. Quarles and Cheney—each, for a time, holding preaching twice a month.

June 1, 1878, the church was entirely destroyed by a terrific cyclone which swept through the town of Richmond, leaving a pathway strewn with *debris*, devastation and death.

In consequence of this disaster there were no regular Presbyterian services in Richmond until the fall of 1880. At that time Revs. Quarles and Leyburn visited the church and for a few months past Rev. Quarles has been supplying the church, holding services twice a month in the hall of the opera house.

STATISTICS.

The church roll shows that in 1846, by removals and death the membership was reduced to eighteen.

The largest enrolled membership, at any one time, was in 1872, when it reached ninety-eight. That number has been reduced by the causes above stated, till the present membership is only forty-four.

The whole number of persons enrolled as members of this church from its organization to the present, is one hundred and seventy-one.

Of the twenty-six original members only five are remaining.

Following is the list of those who have been elected ruling elders: 1843—Dr. Thomas Allen, James T. McCoun, J. M. Lapsley; 1851—I. N. White, James L. McCoun; 1856—R. W. Finley, G. W. Buchanan; 1867—Josiah Turner, George W. Dunn, Robert Sevier; 1871—D. B. Palmer, Isaac Ruffner; 1881—John Laforgee.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, AT HARDIN.

The M. E. Church South, at Hardin, was organized in 1845, by Reverend B. H. Spencer. It worships in a new frame building, erected in 1880, at a cost of $1,600. The building is owned by several denomina-

tions, in common, but we have been unable to obtain a report from any of them, save the Methodist, and what we have received of that is extremely meager.

The following persons have been pastors of this church: Reverends Callaway, Ellington, Dunlap, Penny, Mattox, Bell, Penn, Cooper, McEwen, Johnson, Proctor, Alexander, Bone, Holliday, James, Meffert, Tanquary, and Babcock.

Number of present membership, seventy-four.

NEW SALEM CHURCH, (O. S. PRESBYTERIAN.)

On petition of certain members of the Bethel, Liberty, and Richmond churches, and of other Presbyterians, residing on and near Crooked river, in Ray county, Missouri, the Presbytery of Upper Missouri appointed Reverends Richard H. Allen and Robert Scott, ministers, and Caleb Wilson, ruling elder, a committee to organize said petitioners into a church, to be called New Salem Presbyterian Church.

The committee assembled at the place appointed, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1849, and organized the church with the following original members: Josiah Morrow, Dicy Morrow, Vincent Morrow, Mary Emily Cummins, James Cummins, Jedediah Smith, Jane Smith, Calvin H. Cummins, Benjamin Snoddy, Susannah Snoddy, Sarah Snoddy, Ann K. Burton, William Murray, Eliza O. K. Murray, Thomas Cummins, Ann Cummins, Ann Rives, Ann L. Allen, Eupha Cummins, Madison B. Cummins, Robert Rives, William Henry Rives, and Elizabeth J. Parton.

The congregation met on the same day, and chose William Murray and Jedediah Smith, ruling elders; and as such, they were ordained and installed.

September 16, 1849, session met and was opened with prayer by Rev. R. H. Allen, moderator. After satisfactory examination, Susan A. and Emily J. Smith were received into the church. Session closed with prayer by Rev. R. H. Allen.

September 17, session met and was opened with prayer by Rev. R. H. Allen, moderator, and by William Murray and Jedediah Smith, elders. Columbus P. Rivers, William Monroe Woods and Sarah Jane Parton, after satisfactory examination upon experimental religion, were received as members of the church. Closed with prayer by Rev. R. H. Allen.

September 22, session met and opened with prayer by Rev. Allen, moderator. Mrs. Sarah Morrow, upon certificate, and Charlotte Jane Cummins, upon profession of her faith in Christ, were received into the church as members therof. Closed with prayer by Rev. R. H. Allen.

September 23, session met and was opened with prayer by Rev. Allen, moderator. The following persons, after satisfactory examination, were received as members of the church: Mary Jane and John Joiner,

William R. Burton and John G. D. Burton. Closed with prayer by Rev. Allen.

September 25, session met and opened with prayer, as usual, by Rev. R. H. Allen. Joseph Cook, after professing his faith in Christ, was received into the church. After prayer by Rev. R. H. Allen, the session adjourned.

At a meeting of the members of New Salem Church, October 30, 1869, J. A. Smith was elected ruling elder, and the following day, Sunday, was ordained to that office, Rev. D. Coulter, presiding.

In 1872 the congregation erected a substantial frame church at Lawson. It is well furnished, stands on a commanding eminence, and is an attractive building. The number of present (1881) membership is thirty-nine.

September 22, 1872, the session met, before public service, in their new house of worship, at Lawson, and was opened with prayer. Present, Reverend J. M. Scott, moderator, and Elder J. A. Smith. Mrs. Henrietta Rhaum and Miss Victoria Ann Smith appeared and desired membership in the church; whereupon, after the usual examination, they were received into full fellowship, they having previously been baptized. Closed with prayer by Elder J. A. Smith.

PISGAH CHURCH — MISSIONARY BAPTIST.

Organized August 12, 1849, by Reverend Robert James. Original members: B. W. Howlin and wife, of Clay county, O. C. Brook, Mrs. A. A. McCoskrie, Jno. Cox, James Cox, Wm. Morris, Hiram Morris, Isaac Massingale, Belinda Garner, Mary Estes, Mary Nowlin, Adelia P. Wyman, Samuel Cleavenger, and Mary Cleavenger.

The church house is a frame, and was erected in October, 1854. Not dedicated.

Pastors: Robert James, Jeptha S. Smith, James W. Sacray, William McClellan, T. N. O'Bryant, G. W. Smith, J. W. Luke, John Harmon, S. H. Carter, J. N. Wheeler, and J. W. D. Hunt.

Present membership, sixty-three. Pisgah Church is located in township 52, range 29.

NEW HOPE CHURCH—M. E. SOUTH.

New Hope Church was organized in the year A. D. 1851. The building, a substantial frame, commodious within, and comfortably furnished, was erected in 1869, at a cost of $3,000, and is situated near Millville, in Grape Grove township. The original members of this church are as follows: Thomas H. Noble, Nancy Noble, James Elliott, Elizabeth Elliott, Thomas Kincaid, Louisa Kinkaid, Cecil B. McCuistion, Sarah McCuistion, D. Williams, Catherine McBee, David McBee and Catherine Craig.

The church edifice was dedicated by Rev. W. M. Newlan, March 5, A. D., 1879.

The following is a list of the pastors since 1851, viz: Joseph Devlin, Joseph S. Todd, A. E. Sears, —Blackwell, W. E. Dockery, Wm. Penn (assistant), J. W. Mattox, William Sutton, Daniel Penny, Samuel Alexander, G. Tanquary, William Jordan, James A. Spencer, R. N. T. Holliday, C. Babcock and J. L. Meffert.

New Hope Methodist Church has at present one hundred and four members, and is in a healthy condition, morally and materially.

GROVE CHAPEL, M. E. CHURCH SOUTH,

was organized May 2, 1859. The building is a frame, cost six hundred dollars, and is located in Grape Grove township.

Original members:—John Brown, Matilda Brown, Caleb Brown, Martha Brown, W. D. Fortune, Mary Fortune, Sally Brown, Perry Brown, Turner Elder, Polly Elder, Elizabeth Elder, D. C. Noffsinger, Mary C. Noffsinger, Fanny Noffsinger, John Noffsinger, Warren Hayes, Virginia Hayes, Allen Charlton, Narcissa Charlton, Eppa Holder, Mrs. —— Holder, William Holder, Austin Harlow, Susan Harlow, Martin Elder, Mrs. Water, Allen Rathburn, Mrs. —— Rathburn, Enoch Rathburn, Elizabeth Rathburn, Conrad Oester, Reverend Samuel Grove, Paulina Grove, Margaret Grove, J. A. Divelbiss, Julia Divelbiss, Samuel Davis, Dennis, and Lucinda Davis.

WAKANDA CHURCH, GERMAN BAPTIST.

Organized about 1866.

Names of original members:—John Vantromp and wife, and Joel Spitzer and wife.

The church house—a frame—was erected in 1871, cost one thousand dollars, and is situated near Crooked river, in Crooked River township—extreme northern part.

Reverend John Hayes was the pastor.

S. B. Shirkey, Eli Metts, and Addison Harper are the present ministers.

PLEASANT VIEW CHURCH, CHRISTIAN.

Prior to 1866 there was no organization of the Christian Church in Polk township, although a number of persons in that township held fellowship with Christian congregations at Richmond and elsewhere, in adjoining counties.

About the 1st of August, 1866, Elder John C. Lawson, a carpenter, as well as preacher, and at that time plying the former vocation in the neighborhood of the present site of Pleasant View, commenced a basket meeting in a beautiful grove in William Crowley's pasture, and continued the same nearly a fortnight. The result was several confessions and immersions. Great interest was awakened; and, at the close of the meeting, partial organization was effected, by electing David J. Bisbee and Thomas J. Crowley elders. Elder Lawson was engaged to labor for the

church occasionally, and the place of worship was moved from Benton to Butler school-house. Here the church was reorganized, and Andrew J. Greenawalt elected elder, and William F. Potter and Samuel D. Osborn deacons.

Services were held at Butler school-house till the following August, when at a protracted meeting, conducted by Elders G. R. Hand, Joseph T. Rice, and J. C. Lawson, a resolution was passed to build a house of worship at Pleasant View. Martin T. Real, James A. Potter, and A. Bisbee, Sr., were appointed a building committee, and vested with the power of trustees to receive and hold in trust property that the church might acquire. C. B. Bacon was chosen secretary and treasurer of the committee. A subscription-book was opened, and therein appear the following names of subscribers and the amount contributed by each, viz:

Martin T. Real	$ 96.30	Milton Piercy	$ 25.00
Peter Clark	40.00	David J. Bisbee	161.70
S. D. Osborn	220.00	M. Buchanan	20.00
Wm. Windsor	5.00	Peter Roney	10.00
John Pallett	15.00	A. Douglass	10.00
Wm. B. Chapman	15.00	Milton Becket	10.00
Jas. M. Stockwell	330.00	A. K. Piercy	10.00
E. V. Fowler	201.50	Cornelius Ebersol	5.00
J. K. Luther	60.00	Fowler & Buchanan	6.50
A. J. Greenawalt	105.00	Reuben Hawk	50.00
J. Whitsett	15.00	Robert Finch	10.00
W. F. Potter	30.00	John A. Goodman	5.00
John A. Buchanan	25.00	Jesse T. Roberts	70.00
Wm. Osborn	25.00	J. H. McDonald	2.00
J. A. Potter	363.00	R. W. Babcock	10.00
W. C. Halstead	11.00	Jas. Bronaugh	40.00
H. H. McClelland	25.00	James Melon	10.00
Chas. McClelland	25.00	James Green	2.50
Wm. H. Bales	5.00	G. W. Stockwell, Jr.	5.00
John Hightower	5.00	Gideon Aibright	5.00
J. H. Raum	15.00	C. B. Bacon	389.37
Frank Elston	10.00		
Wm. Crowley	185.00		$2,743.87

In due course of time the building was erected, and the same year, 1867, duly dedicated by Elder G. R. Hand, to divine service. It is a well-built, neat, and attractive frame structure, and cost three thousand six hundred dollars.

Pleasant View has (1881) seventy members. The edifice is situated in section twenty-seven, of congressional township fifty-four, of range twenty-nine.

ELK HORN CHURCH — CHRISTIAN.

The building is owned by the Christian and three other denominations, but we were unable to obtain information regarding any of the organ-

izations, other than the Christian. We regret the omission, which on the part of the writer, is unavoidable.

The names of the original members of the organization of Disciples, worshipping at Elk Horn Church, are as follows: T. M. Stevenson, Joseph Craven and wife, G. A. Sanford and wife, T. S. Vaughan and wife, J. T. Ogg, Mary McCallum, Elizabeth McAfee, Moab Berry and wife, M. McGaugh, and several others.

The church is a frame building, erected 1857, and when completed, cost $1,100. It was dedicated, as to the Disciples, or Christians, by Elder G. R. Hand and A. A. Pickeral. Reverend N. B. Peeler is the present pastor. T. J. Ogg and J. N. Smith are elders. William Ogg and T. S. Vaughan are deacons. Present membership, twenty-five.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH — CHRISTIAN.

Organized in September, 1868. Among the first members were: J. D. Gordon, Arch. Moss, R. Moss, J. Messmer, J. N. Davis and others.

The church building was erected in 1869. It is a frame, located on section seventeen, township fifty-four, range twenty-eight, and cost $1,100. It was dedicated in 1869, by Wm. Morton and Anderson Pickeral. Pastors: A. Pickeral and N. B. Peeler.

In 1875, a division occurred in this church, growing out of a difference in the views of its members on the subject of dancing. The faction favoring that amusement withdrew, and, building a house of worship, called it the

HOUSE OF PRAYER.

It is situated on section thirty, township fifty-four, range twenty-eight; was built in 1876, at a cost of about four hundred dollars. About twenty members—having withdrawn, as stated above, from Bethlehem church—formed the original organization. They retain the name, *Christian*, meet regularly, and are in a prosperous condition—the membership having increased to sixty-two.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, AT LAWSON.

Full reports of this church could not be obtained. It was probably organized about 1870. Among the original members we mention the following:

George James, Selina Morrow, Mary Cox, Mary Tiffin, Margaret Allen, Sarah Crowley, Alexander McDonald, Joseph McDonald, G. F. Crowley, Fanny Huff.

R. H. Jordan, Jesse Bird, W. C. Campbell, J. A. Hyder, J. Devlin, L. F. Linn, A. M. Kiergan and H. A. Davis, have been pastors of this church. It has seventy-five members.

CHURCH OF CHRIST OF CHRISTIAN UNION, KNOXVILLE CHARGE.

This church was organized in 1871. The original members were as

follows: H. Whitsen, J. Greason, J. Cook, J. Turney, S. Leabo, Joel Leabo. The church owns no house, but holds services in a school house.

Names of pastors: D. H. McLuse, H. Holman, Andrew Arnote, J. W. Horder. H. Holman is the present pastor.

The number of present membership is about sixty. The church is prospering, and contemplates erecting a church edifice at an early date.

The doctrines of the Christian Union are probably not so well understood by the general public as are those of most other religious denominations. The church advocates an experimental religion, and endorses baptism, administering it to satisfy the conscience of the subject; and also the Lord's supper. It disfavors debate; its object being to bring all Christian people together. It differs from the Methodist church mainly in church government.

Subjoined is a declaration of views on the unity of the Church of Christ, adopted by the general council of the Christian Union, held at Wesley, Indiana, May 15, 1878. Christian Union principles:

1. The oneness of the Church of Christ.
2. Christ the only Head.
3. The Bible our only rule of faith and practice.
4. "Good Fruits" the only condition of fellowship.
5. Christian Union without controversy.
6. Each local church governs itself.
7. Political preaching discountenanced.

The above is a distinct and formulated statement of the principles of the churches of the Christian Union.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

The district in which this branch is located was organized in 1872, and contains six branches, with a membership of about two hundred in the aggregate. Original members, A. J. Blodget, J. S. Lee, L. W Babbitt, James Wood, W. C. Kinyon, J. W. Johnson, Joseph D. Craven, James Milligan, and E. W. Cato.

The church house is a frame edifice, and was built in 1881, at a cost of seven hundred dollars. It is situated on section 33, township 51, range 26.

Joseph D. Craven has been presiding elder of the district since the year 1872. His charge includes the membership of Ray, Platte, Carroll and Livingston counties. Rev. E. W. Cato is pastor of the church. Ray county has only two branches, numbering about sixty-five members in all.

We have received two conflicting statements concerning the branches, of the district referred to above, in this county, which we are unable to reconcile, but we have gleaned the information here presented from both, with the hope that it will be intelligible, at least, to those most interested.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, AT TAITSVILLE.

The original members were, G. W. Cones and wife, John Tait and wife, S. F. Siler, John Reavis and wife, J. S. Barbee, Henry Myers and wife, Frances Bennett, and Sarah Shumate.

The church house is a very neat frame, and was built in 1880. Its cost, when completed, was one thousand dollars.

The following persons, among others, have been pastors of this church, viz: J. Bovee, N. A. Keyes, T. B. Bratten, — Henley, — Butler, — Mozier.

The present membership is eighteen. Preaching twice a month.

HICKORY GROVE CHURCH (UNION.)

Hickory Grove Church building is in Crooked River township, situated in a beautiful grove, not far from the river. It was erected in 1876, at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars, and is owned by four denominations, all of which are prospering, and worship together in the most beautiful harmony.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, IN KNOXVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Original members: Emanuel Peter and wife, J. Switzer and wife, George Peter and wife, Jacob Jackson and wife, G. Vandever and wife. The church house is a frame, erected in 1876, at a cost of $2,500. J. Switzer, Perry, and Leeper have been pastors.

This church has about one hundred members, and is doing well. A Sunday-school, of thirty-five pupils, convenes regularly every Lord's day.

In connection with the church is a cemetery, established in 1876.

PLEASANT VALLEY CHAPEL, CHRISTIAN UNION OF MISSOURI.

This church was organized December 30, 1877, with the following original membership: Cleason Robertson, Susan Robertson, Jas. Snider, Mary Snider, Nathaniel Pike, George Porkony, Jeremiah Turner, Octavia Basham, Mary Fair, Annie Youngblood, and Emma McCall.

The church building, a neat and attractive frame, conveniently and tastily furnished, was completed August 1, 1880, at a cost of one thousand dollars, and dedicated the 26th of the same month, by Elder J. V. B. Flack, of Missouri City, Clay county, Missouri.

Rev. Andrew Arnote is now (1881), and has been since its organization, pastor of this church. Under charge of Rev. Arnote the church is prosperous, progressive and harmonious.

Its membership has increased until it now numbers eighty-seven.

The edifice is located in Richmond township, about seven miles north of Richmond.

It is appropriate to append the following, as reported to the thirty-sixth annual council of the churches of the Christian Union of Missouri, convened at Salem Chapel, Clay county, Missouri, September 16, 17, 18 and 19, A. D. 1880.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

ON STATE AND WISHES OF THE CHURCHES.

After careful examination, your committee finds the churches in a good and prosperous condition. New churches have been added to many of the charges; new chapels have been erected; pastors employed at stated salaries; new members quite frequently received in the churches; houses in good repair; peace prevails among the membership; the doctrine of Christain Union is well understood and maintained by our many live local churches; prayer meetings are held, and the attendance upon public preaching is often very large and universally good; our churches are liberal and generous toward all religious people.

ON BIBLE CAUSE.

We, your committee, report 1st, That we favor the general circulation of King James' translation of the bible; 2d, That we co-operate with the American bible society in its good work; 3d, That we recognize the bible as the great, grand, universal creed of the true church of Christ, and will have no other creed.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

We, your committee on correspondence beg leave to report,

1st. That we have continued to write numerous letters to different sections of our common field of operation, in which letters we have earnestly presented the claims of this blessed Union cause.

2d. We have written to the leading state meetings, and received words of cheer therefrom.

3d. We have carried on a correspondence with the prominent workers in and out of the state, from whose pens we have personally learned that our cause was well entrenched in the hearts and minds of all our most useful and successful workers.

4th. We have written to churches in various parts of the state, sending all the words of good cheer we possibly could.

5th. In our correspondence at home and abroad, we find no apparent weakening on the part of Christian Union advocates; all are more confident, with but very few exceptions.

6th. We have extended our correspondence beyond our immediate borders and have received words of cheer and good fellowship from D. L. Moody, J. V. Farwell, J. Cook, President Abernethy, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. N. F. Ravlin, H. L. Hasting, H. W. Beecher, and many others, whose worthy names we have not space to mention.

7th. Our correspondence with Tennessee and Kentucky Christian Union assures us that the cause is rapidly gaining influence in those states. Good cheer reaches us from Brothers Deason, Cook, and others, giving accounts of the rapid and effectual advance of the work among their brethren.

8th. Correspondence shows to us that the good brethren in the northeastern portion of Missouri are pressing the work of Union with earnestness and faithful prayer.

9th. We have many communications from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and elsewhere, written by private brethren, in which we have very cheering news concerning the advance of our active preachers and church workers.

10th. From letters in our possession we learn that quite a large number of members have united with us in the various states; that new churches have been established, and new chapels erected, and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

11th. We receive urgent appeals to send ministerial help to destitute localities.

12th. Great anxiety is manifest on the part of all our brethren,—whose hearts are in the work—in relation to our having a firmly established printing house. Letters reach us almost daily, urging that we advance and lead off in this undertaking. Many matters have presented themselves to us, which time and space will not permit recounting.

ON RESOLUTIONS.

We, your committee, report that, as resolutions expressive of our views, we refer our friends to the resolutions of the last state meeting, and those of the last general council. We stand upon the broad and catholic platform received and acknowledged by all Christians as essential to salvation. Our people are resolved to hold to no dogma calculated to produce and promote division in the church of God.

ON BOUNDARIES.

We, your committee, see no occasion for a change in boundaries, and recommend that they remain as heretofore; but suggest that district councils be held by the brethren of northeast Missouri.

ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

We, your committee, beg leave to report as follows: We would solicit the churches in different localities to establish Sunday-schools in their community without any sectarian principles connected with them; to establish them upon the principles and platform of American Union. Raise your children under the sway of the sceptre of Union and the oneness of the church of Christ; create within them large Union hearts. We would further recommend that the council instruct the state evangelist to do all in his power to organize American Union Sabbath-schools in the different localities visited by him, believing that the Sabbath-school is the nursery of the church.

ON FINANCE.

We, your committee, report that some of the charges do not support their pastors as *liberally* as should be done, and therefore we urge that every church should contract with its pastor and pay him *promptly*. That every member be required to pay to the support of the gospel among them. That the elders see to it, that every attendant on our services be invited to contribute to the support of the minister, that no one may fail of an opportunity to do his duty; that our members be advised to pay as the Lord has prospered them, so that our pastors may not be embarrassed in their calling.

ON FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

We, to whose care the matter of fraternal relations was submitted one year ago, report as follows:

1st. That brotherly love and peace pervades our home churches and membership, clerical and lay.

2d. That the best of good feeling exists toward the brethren and the general work throughout the entire confines of the Christian Union field.

3d. That the reports we receive from the fraternal messengers who have been appointed to the previous state councils, indicate the best of results.

4th. As your committee, we hereby officially extend our right hand of fellowship to every Christian Union man and woman in the world.

5th. That we hereby and herein declare that, as a people, we stand ready to fraternize with every Christian person or body of persons whose love and kindliness will prompt them to co-operate with us in our efforts to lead perishing mankind to the blood-stained cross of Jesus.

6th. That in our fraternal overtures we draw no party lines nor prescribe any sectarian or sectional boundaries or edicts, but ask for brotherly love and affiliation on the primal and essential truths of God's dear Son—our Savior.

7th. We rejoice to know that partisanism and sectarian denominationalism are rapidly dying out, and the great and holy principle of a soul-saving gospel getting hold upon and deeply in the hearts of good and true Christians in all the various religious organizations.

8th. The indications, everywhere, justify the conclusion that the religious elements of our country are drawing closer and still closer together.

ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

We, your committee on publishing interests, report as follows:

1st. That the *Witness* has been suspended, and we are, therefore, without a church organ at present.

2d. That our cause is amply strong to maintain and support a printing house, at which all needed printing can be done at reasonable rates, and a good Christian Union paper provided for the promotion of our cause.

3d. We therefore propose that this council appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to proceed and raise means sufficient to buy a printing office, with all needful appurtenances, to print a Christian Union paper, etc., etc.

4th. That this committee be ordered by this body to use their wisdom in the plan of securing a publishing house, to-wit: That they induce one, two or more brethren to provide said office and have the proceeds thereof, and hire the editor; or, else, that said committee raise a general fund in a sum sufficient to buy an office complete—said sum to be raised by contributions throughout the brotherhood, by a canvass among the local churches; and that said office be the common property of the donors, and to be used, for all time to come, as the publishing house of the Christian Union.

5th. That we, after buying this office, authorize this said committee of five to arrange with Bro. J. V. B. Flack, our former editor, to run the said office and edit a Christian Union paper for a period of, at least, five years; unless, in the judgment of the committee and donors, his services should be discontinued and another take his place, or said editor desires to relinquish the office of his own motion.

6th. Furthermore, we direct that said committee take under advise-

ment the idea of the combined contributions of the Christian Union and public generally buying a printing office outfit complete, and then tender the use of said office for five years to Brother J. V. B. Flack, allowing him to have the use of the material, free of all expense, for said period, on condition that he provide a Christian Union weekly paper for our people, he, the said J. V. B. Flack, to receive all the proceeds for subscription and for job work done by the said office, he paying all the expenses for running said office, and keeping up the same to a point of usefulness.

With these suggestions we leave the matter with the council and the contemplated committee of five, should you in your wisdom appoint one.

ON PUBLISHING MINUTES.

We, your committee, advise that the proceedings of this council be printed in pamphlet form, and that means be raised at once to defray the expense thereof.

ON EXAMINATION AND ORDINATION.

We, your committee, report that, after careful examination, we commend as proper candidates to ordination, Bros. J. R. Franklin and A. S. Gechter.

ON EDUCATION.

We, your committee, commend to your notice the wisdom and propriety of sound education. We urge that our members seek to give their children the advantages of learning. We suggest that at an early period we adopt measures to secure in our council bounds a first-class college, and until then we commend Rutherford College, Happy Home, North Carolina, to the patronage of our people. We also desire to hereby express our thanks to the above named college and its learned faculty for the merited honor they conferred upon our fellow worker, Brother J. V. B. Flack, in constituting the said beloved brother a doctor of divinity. His learning and faithfulness have rendered him worthy of all honor.

ON TEMPERANCE.

Resolved, that we are a temperance people; that we co-operate with all movements tending to help lift up the fallen inebriate; that we condemn the manufacture, sale and use of ardent spirits as a beverage; that we do not believe in organizing political parties on the temperance question, but think we should promote the cause by the machinery of the church and the conversion of the souls of the unfortunate.

ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

We, your committee, after careful examination, do not find any unfinished business demanding attention.

ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

We, your committee on public worship, submit the following complete report: Preaching, Thursday night, by Elder A. Arnote; preaching, Friday, at 11 A. M., by Elder J. R. Franklin; preaching, Friday night, by Elder A. S. Gechter; preaching, Saturday, at 11 A. M., by Elder N. Nickeson; preaching Saturday night, by Elder N. H. French; social meeting, Sunday, at 9 A. M., by Elder D. H. McClure; preaching, Sunday, at 11 A. M., by Elder G. W. Mitchell; sacramental meeting, at 3 P. M., by Elder H.

Holman; preaching at night, by Elder A. S. Gechter, followed by Elder J. V. B. Flack.

ON MEMORIAL.

Since, in the mysterious providences of God, our Heavenly Father, some of the beloved members of the Missouri Annual Council have been called from labor to reward, from earth-life to heaven-life, from mortal to immortal shores, from this valley of grief and partings, to the clime of glory and reunion: Therefore, we express our sense of their absence and our Christian condolence for the bereaved families of the deceased, by hereby recording their names, in token of the fact that their meritorious character and many exceeding excellencies are embalmed in the warm hearts of the members of this Annual Council. That the coming future and its generations may not be oblivious to the estimable and enviable memory of Elder Samuel Leabo, and Brothers G. W. Madden and Wilson Samples, we hereby declare that those beloved brethren were true and worthy citizens of our common country, and of the Christian Union and the State Council of Missouri; that they left behind them abiding evidences of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and the joyful assurance of an abundant entrance into the eternal City of God, and the endless fellowship of the saints. May the angels of heavenly wing ever watch over their silent graves.

PLEASANT VALLEY CHAPEL.

Brother Ephland writes the church report of the above-named church: This church is a new organization; was established by Elder Andrew Arnote; has sixty-two members in good standing; have enjoyed the spirit of revival during the last year; the pastor is very much appreciated for his ability, zeal and piety; have erected a commodious new church house, tastefully finished, and paid for; the house was dedicated by Elder J. V. B. Flack, D. D.; it was claimed that 2,000 persons were in attendance at the time of dedication; our future looks bright; we adhere to the doctrine of church union; the word of God is our only creed; we are living in daily evincement of the teaching of the 17th chapter of St. John.

REPORT OF ELDER A. ARNOTE.

Dear Brethren: Tongue cannot express the thankfulness of my heart—to an allwise and loving Father—for the preservation of our lives and the many blessings extended to us during another year. It has pleased the good Lord to spare us so that we can meet once more and behold each other, face to face. I rejoice, brethren, that we can meet and congratulate each other that our work is prospering and Christian Union is moving forward every day, but let us not think that we will gain the victory riding on flowery beds of ease. The devil trembles lest the prayer of our blessed Savior be fulfilled, and the world made to believe; therefore he contends for every inch of ground we pass over, and sectarianism turns its artillery upon us. As men increase in education and a knowledge of the Lord, they naturally desire to *throw off* the yoke of bondage and dwell together in unity and love, consequently sectarian lines are beginning to break, and many are deserting and coming over to our ranks, hence we may naturally expect a strong resistance from their leaders, but, dear brethren, stand firm fear; not to declare the doctrine of Union. Christ prayed for it, God ordained it, and as sure as God sits upon

the throne, Christian Union will prevail, and God's people will be *one*. I have served as pastor of Graham, Union, Rocky Fork, and Pleasant Valley churches during the year past; have held five protracted meetings on my work, all resulting in grand success; God's people were revived, sinners convicted, and mourners converted at each meeting; I have witnessed forty-eight conversions during the year, and received sixty-five members in the churches; I leave my charges in good spiritual condition; to God be all the glory. Pray for me that I may be an humble and successful co-worker with you for Christ and Union.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

In the beginning, when God created man, and then woman, and brought her to the man, he pronounced them one. Of one family,—most intricately united—he started the wheels of generations. The extensive domain of earth was to be thronged by one and the same stock of human beings. The early generations were kept in the favorite relation of unity and peace as long as they remained in favor of and under the guidance of the original All-One-Father. When, by the introduction and conquests of sin, the normal status and condition of man was changed; then war, disquiet, unrest, discord and division tided in upon the world's destinies, and consequently, the world's happiness. Satan and sin have ever been the fruitful, prominent and effectual causes of the absence of peace and union, and the presence of war and disunion. The position has historically demonstrated itself in all and every age of the past developments of human life and society. It would be doing an injustice to God, to intimate that He created intelligent, immortal, and undying souls, for the mere purpose of variance, inharmony, hate, and cruel vengeance. His spirit, and every attribute, puts the Great Maker on the side of quiet, peace, comfort, and joy to all beings into whose nostrils He breathed the breath of life. Jehovah has frowned upon and condemned every divisional and discordant note that ever broke its remorseless sound upon the ears of ever-living and eternally intelligent mankind; the angelkind, before the world's birth, or before the stars had hymned their songs of joyful praise, knew that peace and union must tranquilly ever play its balmy zephyrs around the dazzling throne; that there could not be a heaven with warring winds, and roaring storms; croaking raven, and screaming eagle; roaring lion and howling wolf, God carefully maintained the blessings of unity among his chosen people, until they turned their backs upon him. When any people, of any country, turn away from God, they are left to themselves, and are riven and torn in twain. Had past generations remained loyal to the King of Kings, the floods of blood, carnage, conflagration, and death, that have devastated the earth, would never have occurred. The great hand and arm of God has been visible at all times, and the evident maintenance of peace and pleasantness among his children, has ever written—in letters of adamant—that the Divine One was not pleased with the presence of the elements of discord and sin. Historic Israel teaches that God desires and designs to preserve a united commonwealth. Jesus Christ, the Son of God, came heralded by peace messengers, and messages of "Peace on earth, good will to men." Fittingly the Temple of Janus was closed, and the whole world was desirous of universal rest and peace. The angel host sang "good news," while the audience of har-

monious stars gave them noiseless reverence; and Bethlehem's happy, social, and united shepherds looked upon the scene with rapture and delight. Christ came to unite, and keep united, the hearts of his followers; hence, he bound them with every common tie and sacred chord of love; finally, sealing the consummated union with his own royal and divine blood. One with the Father, he came to make his people likewise one.

The same holy principle led and stimulated the mission and work of the apostles, and was proclaimed and clearly inculcated in all their teaching. Paul forcibly presented the necessity of this doctrine in his epistles, and doubtless urged it in all his wondrful and vivid discourses. The principle of the unity of God's people lies in the very genius of the gospel, and the effects of saving grace on the heart and life of every rescued sinner proves the naturalness of the holy and lovable sentiment: "As ye receive Christ Jesus so walk ye in Him." The good Christian, who can read the illustrious prayer of Christ, recorded in the 17th of John, and not believe in the union of Christians, has not been found. God never meant that his people should be divided. Christ emphatically taught us to be one, declaring that "there shall be one fold and one shepherd." Paul says: "Since there are wars and divisions among you, are ye not carnal, and walk as men?"

For about two hundred years after Christ there was love, union, peace, and quiet, when wicked and ambitious priests created discord, schism, heresies and sects. The long series of sins and mistakes that followed, until over six hundred rival sectarian bodies were formed, cannot be noticed in this connection. Now, what? The object of the Christian Union movement is to go directly back to first principles, take up the same doctrines of Christ and the apostles, ignore all the isms and dogmas that have caused sects, and seek to promulgate pure primitive Christianity, standing on essentials only. These churches, now numerous, and these Christians, now an army for multitude, declare that they adhere to and advocate the following sentiments, common to every real child of God: (1) The oneness of the church. (2) God, our Creator and Father. (3) Christ, our Savior and only head. (4) The Holy Spirit, our regenerator. (5) The Bible, our only creed. (6) Good fruits, our only condition of fellowship. (7) Each local church governs itself. (8) The right of private opinion. (9) Christian and church union, without controversy about questions that neither save nor damn the soul.

LAWSON BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized October 4th, 1879, by Elder W. C. Barrett. Following are the names of the original members: Mary Hollingworth, Josephine Palmer, Tillie Asbury, Lottie Asbury, Mary Jones, Puss Hatfield, Mary L. Smith, Sarah Ahart, Jennie Robinett, Eliza Garrison, J. L. Smith, William Ahart, M. Nicholson and John Garrison.

The house of worship is frame; was built in 1879, and cost $1,082.92. The building was dedicated on the first Lord's day in August, 1880, by Revs. W. C. Barrett, of Plattsburg, and T. W. Barrett, of Jefferson City. The pastor of this church is Rev. W. C. Barrett. The present membership is seventeen.

EDUCATIONAL.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF RAY COUNTY.

It is to the interest of every man to live in a refined, moral and educated community. Ignorance is the handmaid of vice. Education promotes the happiness, harmony and general well-being of society. Where ignorance prevails, religion is neglected, progress impeded, crime increases, and disorder reigns. The only way of improving the social, mental and moral *status* of mankind is, by the dissemination of useful knowledge among all classes, in every community. The great aim of education, in the true meaning of that term, is to make *moral beings* of those upon whom the advantages of learning are bestowed. Therefore, every member of society is equally interested in the diffusion of intelligence. Every man and woman in Ray county is mutually benefitted by the means of education, placed within the reach of all. The good of society demands that every member thereof shall receive at least a common school education. It is the one true way of promoting the peace, good order and prosperity of the state. Where public instruction is fostered and maintained, men are prosperous and progressive in every department of life. Education upholds religion, propels the machinery of government, and sustains the whole fabric of society. To no community of Christian people is this fact better, or more appreciatively known, than to the citizens of Ray county; and to their encouragement and maintenance of common schools, under the laws of the state, is largely due the enviable prosperity the county enjoys.

Section I. of Article VI. of the first constitution of Missouri, declared, that: "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this state; and the general assembly shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage such lands as have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States, for the use of schools within each township in this state, and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands, in strict conformity to the object of the grant; one school, or more, shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

The general assembly subsequently provided for the appointment of commissioners by the county in each county court, to preserve from waste or damage the school lands mentioned above; and at the first term of the county court in Ray county, April 2, 1821, the court "ordered that John Shields, John Stanley, James Snowden, Sr., John Hutchings and Samuel Tilford be appointed to superintend and preserve from waste, all school lands in this county; and that they be empowered to lease or rent the same for any term not exceeding five years."

Thus, at a very early day, was an interest taken in free schools by the officials and residents of the county.

As soon as possible after the completion of hovels in which to live, and of preparations absolutely necessary for their sustenance and comfort, the first settlers commenced the building of school houses. Such as they built were poor and mean, it is true, but they could do no better, and doing their best, they did *well.*

The character of the first schools, and school houses, and where located, have been given elsewhere in this work.

There are, at present, (May, 1881,) one hundred and twelve school buildings in the county. They are commodious, comfortable and substantial, and comport well with the advanced and improved condition of the county, in other than educational affairs.

The municipal townships are divided into school districts; and the employment of teachers and the control and management of the schools (except as to the authority of teachers) are vested in a board of directors, composed of three members, elected by the qualified voters of each district, at the annual school meeting, which is held on the first Tuesday in April, of each year.

The public teachers of Ray county, who receive a certificate of qualification from the county commissioner, are liberally, though perhaps not quite adequately, paid for their services, and it is fair to say that, as a rule, they are exceptionally industrious and competent.

Mr. Lindsey Dickey, a courteous, agreeable gentleman, now principal of the Taitsville public school, has, doubtless, been longer continuously engaged as teacher in the public schools of Ray county, than any of his brother teachers, he having taught in this county for fifteen successive years.

Thomas M. Deacy, Esq., county commissioner, kindly furnishes us the following educational statistics of the county, for the year 1880. It is simply a copy of his report to the state superintendent of public schools; and it is believed that, especially in after years, it will be of peculiar interest.

Following is the report:

To Hon. R. D. Shannon, *Superintendent of Public Schools, Jefferson City, Missouri:*

Sir:—In obedience to section 38, school law of Missouri, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Number of white children in the county between six and twenty years of age: Male, 3,535; female, 2,946.

Number of colored children in the county between six and twenty years of age: Male, 329; female, 227.

Number of white children attending school during the year: Male, 2,448; female, 2,112.

Number of colored children attending school during the year: Male, 192; female, 153.

Total number days attendance all such scholars, 306,720.

Average number days attendance by each, 63.

Number of days school has been taught: Summer, 34; winter, 102; total, 136.

Average number of scholars attending school each day: Summer, 14; winter, 26; total, 40.

Number of teachers employed during the year: Male, 102; female, 28; total, 130.

Average salary of teachers per month: Male, $37.52; female, $25.94—$31.73.

Number of school-houses in the county, 112.

Number of buildings rented for school purposes, none.

Number of scholars that may be seated in the various school-houses in the county, 5,432.

Number of white schools in operation, 97.

Number of colored schools in operation, 15.

Value of school property in the county, $46,560.

Average rate per $100 levied for school purposes in the county, 40 cents.

Assessed value of property in the county, $39,415.95.

Amount on hand at beginning of school year, $8,818.27.

Amount received for tuition fees, $10.

Amount received from public funds, state, county, and township, $11,-285.95.

Amount paid for teachers' wages in the county during the year, $22,-484.60.

Amount paid for fuel, $851.66.

Amount for repairs or rent of school-houses, $632.44.

Amount paid for incidental expenses in the county during the year, $615.95.

Amount paid for erection of school-houses or purchase of sites, $1,548.55.

Amount expended in defraying past indebtedness, $1,918.66.

Amount paid for library, $30.10.

Amount paid as salaries of district clerks, $81.55.

Amount of unexpended school funds in the county at the close of the year, $7,895.48.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS M. DEACY, *County Commissioner.*

This 18th day of September, 1880.

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

In the year 1851, the ynod of the Presbyterian Church of Missouri realizing the importance of establishing a first-class college to be under its control, resolved, "That the time is come to arise and build," and appointed a committee composed of elders from different parts of the state, to examine such places as should offer inducements for its location and report at the next meeting of synod.

In 1852, the committee reported, and four places were put in nomination, Booneville, Richmond, Fulton and St. Charles.

For some months preceding the meeting of synod in Fulton, October, 1852, the most vigorous efforts were put forth in Ray county to raise a large subscription in money and land in order to secure the location of the college at Richmond.

The county was thoroughly canvassed by able speakers, who set forth the great advantages that would result, not only to Richmond, but the county, by securing the location of this institution of learning at our county seat.

The *Richmond Herald*, the only newspaper published in the county at that time, the publication of which commenced in March, 1852, in a number of able and spirited editorials and articles urged the great importance of this movement, and called upon the people of Ray county to present a liberal subscription to the synod that was to meet at Fulton in the ensuing October.

After a thorough canvass the subscription realized from the county was $15,000 in money and ten acres in land within the limits of the city of Richmond. The subscription in money was subsequently increased to $18,000. This was regarded as the best subscription made by any of the contending points.

A delegation of citizens was selected to represent the county, and present its claims for the location of this institution of learning at Richmond, to the Presbyterian synod of Missouri that was to meet at Fulton, Callaway county, Missouri, on Tuesday, October 12, 1852.

The delegation consisted of Dr. George W. Buchanan, Joseph S. Hughes, William Boyce, Dr. Henry C. Garner, James W. Black, and Captain William M. Jacobs.

Reverend David Harbeson, Hon. Austin A. King, who was then governor of Missouri; Hon. E. M. Samuel, of Clay county, Missouri; Reverend T. A. Bracken, and a number of other prominent citizens from western Missouri, were present advocating the claims of Richmond as being the most eligible place for the location of this institution of learning.

The claims of the other contending points were also ably presented, especially those of Fulton and Booneville. Hon. John Jameson, of Callaway county, and other prominent citizens, made the most earnest efforts

in behalf of Fulton. Considerable influence was exerted by the citizens in Fulton and vicinity with whom the Presbyterian clergymen were quartered during the session of Synod. The delegation of citizens from Richmond, it is proper to state here, *were all quartered at Hackady's hotel* and most *hospitably entertained*, but met with no Presbyterian clergymen entertained at this hotel from other portions of the state than western Missouri.

Hon. John G. Miller, then a member of congress from the third district of Missouri, made a most eloquent and impressive speech in favor of Booneville, presenting its claims with great clearness and vigor of thought. The ingenuity of his arguments, in showing that Booneville was the most elegible point for the college, and the most flourishing central city of Missouri, was highly complimented by many in the audience.

On taking the vote, after all the contending points had been duly heard, Fulton received a majority of the votes of the synod, and was consequently declared to be the most eligible place for the location of the Presbyterian College. Richmond received a large number of votes, being the only strong contending point against Fulton. Booneville and St. Charles received but a few votes.

The Reverend Hiram P. Goodrich, after the question of the location of the college had been decided, suggested the name, Westminster, as the most appropriate name for the college, which was adopted by the synod.

Considerable disappointment was manifested by the friends of Richmond, who had advocated its claims for the location of the college. An effort was therefore soon made by the Presbytery of Upper Missouri, to establish a Presbyterian College at Richmond, Missouri, on the endowment plan from scholarship. Vigorous efforts were at once made to place the projected scheme on a proper basis. The citizens of Ray county agreed to guarantee the building fund of $15,000, and the Presbytery of Upper Missouri to guarantee the endowment fund of $40,000.

The act giving Richmond College its charter of incorporation was passed by the seventeenth general assembly of Missouri, February 23, 1853.

The preamble to the act of incorporation is in the following language:

WHEREAS, The presbytery of Upper Missouri, (O. S.) in view of the rapidly increasing population of that portion of the state, denominated Upper Missouri, and the existing and prospective necessity of educational institutions of a high order, desire to locate, erect and endow, a college of said character, in or near the town of Richmond, in Ray county, to meet said necessities; therefore,

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state Missouri as follows: That William Dickson, R. S. Symington, A. V. C. Schenck, T. A. Bracken, Robert Scott, I. W. Canfield, J. B. Harbison, James Young, A. H. McFadden, A. W. Hutchins, John G. Taylor, J. B. Slaughter, E. M.

Samuel, W. M. Paxton, Robert Sevier, James L. McCoun, R. H. Smith, Robert Clark, D. F. Green, N. Davis, J. R. Allen, and George W. Dunn, shall be, and they and their successors in office, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name, "The Trustees of Richmond College."

The first meeting of the board of trustees of Richmond College, was in the city of Richmond, on Thursday, the 29th of December, 1853. The following trustees were present: George W. Dunn, William Dickson, A. V. C. Schenck, Thomas A. Bracken, J. B. Harbison, I. W. Canfield, James L. McCoun, Lewis Green, Nathaniel Davis, George I. Wasson, Robert Sevier (resigned).

Soon after the complete organization of the board of trustees was effected, arrangements were made for building the college. The contract for building it was let to William Hunter, in the year 1856. The site selected for it was in the southern suburbs of the city of Richmond, on a beautiful eminence called College Hill, surrounded by a delightful and inviting "campus."

The work of the building had progressed so far, and was so near completion by September, 1856, that the lower stories could be occupied for the purposes intended by the board of trustees. Richmond College was therefore formally opened in September, 1856, for students. Reverend John L. Yantis, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine, was duly installed as president of it. Prof. Oliver Cunningham, a teacher of great experience and ability, was selected as professor of languages. Professor Rufus B. Finley, a teacher of high standing, and a thorough mathematician, was chosen for the position of professor of mathematics. There were also assistant teachers in the different departments. The college opened with the most flattering prospects; a large number of students was soon in attendance, and everything connected with this young institution of learning seemed to progress most admirably, in every respect, for about two years. About this time it was ascertained that the resoures and liberality of the presbytery of Upper Missouri had been overestimated. The friends of Westminster College, at Fulton, charged a want of good faith, on the part of the presbytery of Upper Missouri, that had been one of the contestants for the synodical college; that having failed in obtaining it, it should have acquiesced in the decision of synod in establishing the college at Fulton, in October, 1852; that it should not have engaged in an enterprise and movement that placed it in an opposing attitude to the interests of the synodical college at Fulton. This was the prominent cause of the enthusiasm waning for establishing a Presbyterian College at Richmond, and in a great measure caused the enterprise to give way. It was also ascertained at this time, that the financial scheme for endowing the college from scholarships, was far from being a

success, and fell far behind the expectation of the friends of the college. At the end of two years it was found that the fund realized from the endowment plan by scholarships was only $13,000 of the $40,000 promised, and agreed upon. Failing, therefore, to realize a sufficient amount from the endowment fund to meet the annual expenses of the college, and that a debt was rapidly accumulating, the presbytery of Upper Missouri submitted to the board of trustees of Richmond College the proposal that the presbytery would assume the entire indebtedness, not only the debt to the teachers, which had become a considerable one, but to relieve it of indebtedness of every kind, and cancel the guaranty bond of the citizens of Ray county for the building fund of $15,000 for Richmond College, on condition that the guaranty bond of the presbytery of Upper Missouri, for the endowment fund for $40,000, should also be canceled, and the college building revert to the people of Ray county. This proposition was accepted. The agreements were not fully complied with until some years afterward. The presbytery of Upper Missouri relinquished all claim to the college building and grounds, which reverted to the people of Ray county, Missouri.

Some time, however, before this arrangement had been consummated, James R. Allen, of Ray county, had completed the Richmond college edifice, at his own expense, and received the grateful acknowledgments of the synod of upper Missouri in a resolution passed in session at Lexington, Missouri, September 29, 1860. The synod of Upper Missouri was organized some time after the presbytery of Upper Missouri had engaged in the work of locating, erecting, and endowing the Richmond college. This explanation is made to show the connection of the synod of Upper Missouri with the Richmond College, and all matters pertaining to it.

Some of the original trustees of the college having resigned, the following board of trustees were elected, and classed as required in the charter by the synod of Upper Missouri, at the session held at Lexington, September 29, 1860: First class, composed of Judge George W. Dunn, Rev. Robert Scott, George I. Wasson, Lewis Green, and Rev. Ralph Harris; second class, Rev. I. Canfield, Dr. B. A. Rives, Preston Dunlap, James Furguson, and A. W. Hutchins; third class, Benjamin J. Brown, Geo. W. Buchanan, D. F. Green, Rev. D. Coulter, D. D., and Dr. I. M. Keith, any seven of which to constitute a quorum.

After it was ascertained that Richmond College could no longer be sustained on account of the reasons already mentioned, private schools were organized, and taught in the college building, one by Rufus W. Finley, and one by George B. Turner. These schools were well patronized, and admirably conducted, until the spring of 1861, when the blast of "grim-visaged war" was heard in the land, they ceased to exist.

Richmond College building from the commencement of the great civil war until its close, instead of being the temple of learning, the home of star-eyed science, became, from necessity, a fortress bristling with bayonets, and arrayed in all the fierce panoply of war.

From 1862 till 1865 large bodies of troops were quartered in it at different times, and as a natural consequence the injuries it sustained were considerable. As soon as practicable after the close of the war, repairs were made to the college building by the board of trustees, and it was put in as good condition, if not better, than it was before the commencement of the war. In September, 1867, a tier of lots on the east and west sides of the college ground, extending entirely across it from north to south, was sold, in accordance with legal process, and the amount realized from said sale was appropriated to the liquidation of a portion of the debt against the trustees of the college building. James R. Allen instituted suit against the trustees of Richmond College, in 1862, in Ray county circuit court, for the amount of money advanced by him to complete the college building in the year 1858, but dying before the suit was determined, the administrators were substituted as plaintiffs in the case. Failing to obtain judgment in the circuit court, the cause was appealed to the 5th district court of Missouri, held at St. Joseph, Missouri, and on being heard, resulted in a reversal of the judgment of the Ray county circuit court.

This claim was afterward fully satisfied by the trustees of the college.

Public schools were taught in the college building in 1867, by B. F. Winfrey, Mrs. Hannah Cunningham and others.

In 1868 one session of school was taught in it by Prof. J. W. Lewis, Prof. B. F. Winfrey and Mrs. Hannah Cunningham and assistant teachers.

In September, 1868, Rev. Samuel J. Huffaker opened a high school in the college building, for the co-ordinate education of male and female pupils. The faculty for the collegiate year of this school, from 1868 to 1869, were as follows: Rev. S. J. Huffaker, principal and teacher in the several schools; Lafayette W. Groves, professor of ancient languages, and assistant teacher in the several schools; Frank G. Gibson, professor of pure and mixed mathematics, French, and assistant in the several schools; Miss Mattie Steele, mistress of primary school; Miss Docia Smith, assistant in library school; Miss Ruth B. Colgan, principal of music school.

College home, Mrs. S. J. Huffaker and S. J. Huffaker.

The board of trustees at this time, 1868 to 1869, were: Judge G. W. Dunn, president; Dr. W. W. Mosby, C. T. Garner, Esq., G. I. Wasson, Esq., treasurer; Judge Walter King, Joseph S. Hughes, Esq., J. C. Cates Esq.

In the year 1869, the presbytery of Upper Missouri, relinquished all claim to the college building and grounds in compliance with an agree-

meant that had been previously made. The college building and grounds therefore reverted to the people of Ray county.

Teachers in Richmond College in scholastic year from 1869 to 1870: Samuel J. Huffaker, principal; Lafayette W. Groves, professor of languages; Frank G. Gibson, professor of mathematics; Mrs. F. M. Pritchard, mistress of primary school; Miss Ruth B. Colgan, principal of music school.

Board of trustees from 1869 to 1870, were as follows: Judge Geo. W. Dunn, president; Dr. W. W. Mosby, C. T. Garner, Esq., Geo. I. Wasson, Judge Walter King, J. C. Cates, Esq., Joseph S. Hughes, and Isaac Hale, Esq.

Teachers in Richmond College, scholastic year from 1870 to 1871: Samuel J. Huffaker, principal; Lafayette W. Groves, professor of languages; Frank G. Gibson, professor of mathematics; Miss M. A. S. Clark, teacher in intermediate department until February, 1871; Miss Mary Woodson, successor to Miss Clark, in intermediate department; Miss Alice Colter, teacher in primary department; Miss Ruth B. Colgan, principal in music school.

Board of trustees from 1870 to 1871: Geo. W. Dunn. president; C. T. Garner, secretary; Geo. I. Wasson, treasurer; Dr. W. W. Mosby, Judge Walter King, Joseph S. Hughes, J. C. Cates, and Isaac Hale.

The graduating class of this year were: Miss Lucy S. Menefee, Miss Ollie Miller, Miss Sallie Harbison, Charles J. Hughes, Jr., James W. Garner, and Geo. W. Sweich. The essays and orations of this class on commencement day, were splendid efforts. They sparkled with brilliant thoughts, and glowed with beautiful imagery.

Teachers in Richmond graded school, from 1871 to 1872, organized under school laws of Missouri as Richmond public school:* N. B. Peeler, principal; F. G. Gibson, professor of mathematics; Rev. Samuel E. Derackin, teacher in intermediate department; Mrs. F. M. Pritchard, teacher in intermediate department; Alvin S. Child, teacher in primary department; Miss Alice Colter, teacher in intermediate department; Miss Flora Child, teacher in primary department; Miss Bettie Lynch, teacher in primary department; Miss Docia Smith, teacher in primary department.

Board of directors from 1871 to 1872, were: Dr. W. W. Mosby, president; C. J. Hughes, Sr., secretary; A. K. Reyburn, treasurer; Geo. W. Dunn, D. H. Harbison, and Geo. I. Wasson.

*The public school in Richmond, Missouri, was first organized in the year 1859. Prior to that time the public moneys were distributed among the children residing in the territory afterwards included in the Richmond school district, who attended the various private schools. Joseph E. Black taught the first session of the public school, assisted by Miss Cynthia J. Cole. The public school was continued until the organization of Richmond College, in 1871, as above stated.

Teachers in Richmond College, for the scholastic year from 1872 to 1873, were as follows: S. J. Huffaker, principal; T. F. Peake, professor of languages; Reverend Thomas B. King, intermediate department, succeeded by Thomas J. Dodd, in February, 1873; Miss Emma Pybas, high school department; Miss Maggie Jackson, intermediate department; Miss Docia Smith, primary department; Miss Bettie Lynch, primary department; Mrs. Ruth B. Colgan, music teacher; Thomas J. Dodd, (successor to Thomas B. King), teacher from February, 1873, to close of term.

Board of directors from 1872 to 1873: W. W. Mosby, president; Chas. J. Hughes, secretary; A. K. Rayburn, treasurer; Geo. W. Dunn, Geo. I. Wasson, and Henry C. Garner.

Teachers for the scholastic year from 1873 to 1874—(board of trustees same as from 1872 to 1873): S. J. Huffaker, president; Thomas F. Peake, professor of languages and elocution; James Jane Allen, professor of Greek, French, logic, and English literature; Charles J. Hughes, professor of mathematics, mathematical science, and political economy; Mrs. Clara K. Fore, intermediate department; Mr. Delos Luther, intermediate department; Mrs. P. M. Luther, primary department; Miss Docia Smith, primary department; Miss Bettie Lynch, primary department; Mrs. C. M. Murray, vocal music; Miss Ruth B. Colgan, music teacher.

Before the close of the session Miss Sallie Smith was chosen teacher in place of D. Luther.

The graduating class of 1874 were: C. T. Garner, Jr., Miss Lizzie S. Garner, Miss Josie H. Shweich, Miss Maggie E. Rimmer, and Miss Julia M. Beyan.

Teachers in Richmond graded school, for scholastic year from 1874 to 1875: Samuel J. Huffaker, principal; Thomas F. Peake, professor of languages; Charles J. Hughes, professor of mathematics; Z. M. Willis, intermediate department; Mrs. Clara Fore, intermediate department; Miss Docia T. Smith, Miss Bettie Lynch, and Mrs. S. E. Percival, primary department; Miss Ruth B. Colgan, music teacher.

The board of trustees for this year were: Dr. W. W. Mosby, president; Charles J. Hughes, secretary; A. K. Rayburn, Geo. W. Dunn; H. C. Garner, and Geo. I. Wasson.

Graduating class of 1875: William Banister, Geo. Warriner, Warner Holt, Miss Maggie Hughes, Miss Mollie Rodman, Miss Susie Demasters, Miss Ida Carter, and John R. Watkins.

Teachers in Richmond graded school, from 1875 to 1876: Samuel J. Huffaker, principal; Thomas F. Peake, professor of languages; Charles J. Hughes, Jr., professor of mathematics; Z. M. Willis, intermediate department; Mrs. C. Fore, intermediate department; Mrs. S. E. Perci-

val and Miss Docia Smith, primary department; Miss Ruth B. Colgan, music teacher.

Board of trustees, same as preceding year.

Graduating class of 1876: Esrey S. Gosney, C. McCoun, Charles J. Parks, Ami Hughes, and Edward Carson.

Teachers in Richmond graded school from 1876 to 1877: S. J. Huffaker, principal; Joseph Godby, professor of languages; C. J. Hughes, Jr., professor of mathematics; G. M. Caldwell, intermediate department; Mrs. S E. Percival, teacher in primary; Miss Josie Sweich, teacher in primary; Miss Bell Jacobs, teacher in primary; Miss Ruth B. Colgan, music teacher; Miss M. D. Morehead, music teacher.

Board of directors from 1876 to 1877, were: James L. Farris, president; Chas. J. Hughes, secretary; Geo. I. Wasson, John T. Quirk and Geo. W Dunn.

Teachers in Richmond graded school from 1877 to 1878: Samuel J. Huflaker, principal; N. B. Peeler, professor of languages (resigned); Elder James E. Dunn, succeeded N. B. Peeler; T. F. Peake, professor of languages; Mrs. S. E. Holt (formerly Mrs. Percival), primary department; Charles B. Armstrong, elected to succeed Mrs. Holt; Josie Sweich, primary department; Mrs. Mary H. Menefee, primary department; Mrs. Mary H. Shaw, primary department; Miss Ruth B. Colgan, music teacher.

Board of directors from 1877 to 1878, were: Jas. L. Farris, president; C. J. Hughes, secretary; Geo. I. Wasson, John T. Quirk, James D. Taylor, George W. Dunn.

Teachers in Richmond graded school from 1878 to 1879: Rev. Jas. Greer, principal; Jno. P. Anshu, intermediate department; Miss Ann Greer, intermediate department; Miss Docia Smith, primary department; Miss Bettie Lynch, primary department; Mrs. Mary H. Menefee, primary department.

Board of directors from 1878 to 1879: Geo. W. Dunn, president; Jno. C. Brown, J. T. Taylor, Geo. I. Wasson, Geo. N. McGee, secretary; and Thos. J. Dodd.

Teachers in Richmond graded school from 1879 to 1880: B. F. Duncan, A. M., professor of history, rhetoric, English literature, civil government, mental and moral philosphy, international law; J. M. Long, A. M., professor of natural sciences and latin; C. B. Shotwell, A. B., professor of mathematics and physiology; W. S. Tompkins, principal of intermediate department, teacher of fourth grade; Mrs. J. M. Long, third grade; Miss Nettie Keith, second grade; Mrs. M. H. Menefee, first grade; Miss Ada Butler, teacher of instrumental music.

Board of directors from 1878 to 1879: James L. Farris, president;

Geo. N. McGee, secretary; Geo. I. Wasson, treasurer; Geo. W. Dunn, Geo. W. Buchanan and James W. Black.

Teachers in Richmond graded school from 1880 to 1881: Benjamin F. Duncan, A. M., professor of history, rhetoric, English literature, civil government, mental and moral philosophy, and international law; James M. Long, A. M., professor of natural sciences and Latin; Charles B. Shotwell, A. B., professor of mathematics and physiology; William S. Tompkins, principal of intermediate department, and teacher of fourth grade; Mrs. J. M. Long, teacher of third grade; Miss Nettie Keith, teacher of second grade; Mrs. M. H. Menefee, teacher of first grade; Miss Ada Butler, teacher of instrumental music.

Board of directors from 1880 to 1881: James W. Black, president of board of directors; George N. McGee, secretary until August 1, 1880, the time of his death. He was succeeded by George A. Hughes, by appointment of board to fill vacancy. George I. Wasson, treasurer; George W. Dunn, George W. Buchanan, James L. Farris.

Teachers for Richmond graded school, elected by board of directors for scholastic year, from 1881 to 1882, to commence September 12, 1881: Benjamin F. Duncan, A. M., principal; Charles Howard Greathouse, A. M., first assistant; James Black, A. B., professor of mathematics and languages; William S. Tompkins, principal of intermediate department; Miss Lucy Shotwell, teacher of fourth grade; Miss Lutie Palmer, teacher of third grade; Miss Bettie Lynch, teacher of second grade; Mrs. Mary H. Menefee, teacher of first grade; Miss Florie Duncan, principal in music department.

Board of directors for Richmond graded school in 1881: James W. Black, president; George A. Hughes, secretary; George I. Wasson, treasurer; John C. Brown, George W. Buchanan, James L. Farris.

Teachers elected for colored school in Richmond for 1881 to 1882, to commence September: John D. Waltan, principal; and Milan McGee, assistant teacher.

The Richmond school is now one of the best in Missouri. The number of puplis in attendance is very large. The course of studies is admirably arranged, so as to make it complete and thorough in meeting, in every respect, the requirements of a people distinguished not only for strong practical intelligence, but also for refined culture and classical elegance. Professor B. F. Duncan and his corps of able and accomplished teachers have given this school a splendid reputation. The mode and system of their teaching is fully up with all the successful modern improvements in the art and science of educating, and keeps well to the front in the advanced progress of the age. The broad foundation of a solid education in deeply laid in the primary and intermediate departments, so that on its Doric strength, the elegant and classical superstructure can be

reared in the higher departments, with all the graceful symmetry of Corinthian pillars and Ionic wreaths.

The prospect for the future continued success of the school is flattering in the highest degree. The good work so nobly done in the past, on the part of the teachers in this school is a splendid guaranty of what the future will be, in training the minds of our youth as they ascend the "hill of science," in obtaining a virtuous and noble education.

Richmond College is situated on a beautiful eminence in the southern addition to the city of Richmond, that affords a glorious view of the surrounding country for many miles. No place in the west can boast of greater advantages as a seat of a literary institution than Richmond. In point of health it is unsurpassed. Its elevated situation frees it from all local causes of malarious diseases. The water is pure, the air salubrious. Some mineral springs have been recently discovered near it, St. Cloud mineral springs, whose health restoring qualities are attracting visitors from all parts of our state. The college building is a spacious and elegant edifice, of modern style of architecture, and makes a very attractive appearance standing upon the crown of a graceful swell of a sloping hill.

The citizens of Richmond and vicinity knowing full well that education is the "pearl of great price," have earned the well deserved reputation of being great workers in the cause of education, doing all in their power to foster, cherish, and sustain their noble institution of learning, so that it may be the pride of their city and county.

The following is the report of Prof. B. F. Duncan, superintendent of the Richmond graded school, for the scholastic year from 1880 to 1881, to the board of education:

RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
RICHMOND, April 29, 1881.

To the Board of Education: SIRS:—I have the honor to present the following as my report for the year closing with this date, being the second annual report since my connection with the schools.

The year just closed, has been, to our people, one of great material prosperity, and this has had a marked influence in the success of our schools.

The number in attendance, as may be seen from our tables of statistics, is largely in excess of last year's attendance, and we think that there is no egotism in saying the work done is far better than during the preceding year.

In getting up the crude materials from which this report is compiled, it has been my custom to note from day to day such facts as seemed to grow out of the experiences of the school room, and impressions felt at the time. There are experiences in our daily work in the school room that are of great value to the teacher, and if a proper regard is had to these, they become the basis of many sound and healthful improvements. It has been my aim to note carefully the effect of any experiment looking to the improvement of the schools whether tentatively applied or proved by long usages.

Our school population, since my last report, has increased about ten per cent.

Below is inserted the annual report of the treasurer, showing the financial conditon of the schools.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

STUDIES.

It is believed that the curriculum of studies pursued in the Richmond public schools is not only equal to that of any school, public or private, in northwest Missouri, but superior to most and fully abreast with the progressive spurt of the age. The course of study comprising the ancient languages, natural sciences and mathematics, is, we think, ahead of any similar school in this part of the state.

By reference to the carefully and judiciously graded course of study, it may be seen that the time required to complete it properly, embraces a period of eleven years, from the time the child enters school at first, to the time when it may, with due diligence, finish. It is true that many of our students enter upon the active duties and employments of life before completing the entire course, feeling that they have acquired enough to meet all the exigencies that may arise in life. This, in a certain sense is true; but without additional expense to the community we are able to supply a much larger and more thorough course of training, a course intended to equip for the higher and professional walks in life. This higher training cannot, I think, be well dispensed with, without great injury to your schools and the course of education generally. In reference to the study of Latin, the decision of school officers in other free schools has been uniformly favorable to its retention. We are gratified that this has been the result reached, if for no other reason than because there was a popular demand for its continuance, which, if disregarded, would seriously injure the standing of our schools. I am confident that any effort looking to a further contraction of the excellent course of education at present in vogue in our schools, would cause the withdrawal from it of some of the best material now in attendance. The discussion of the advantage of the study of Latin is an old one, but the history of education shows that no great headway has been made by those who hold that it is a useless study. The thorough study of a language that underlies the modern southern languages, and is so largely interwoven with the English, cannot be an unprofitable or unpractical study. The chief objection has appeared to be that the results of Latin are not like those of what are called practical studies. The student of surveying has the results of his knowledge in tangible shape, while the results of Latin scholarship, like the moral training at home, are a part of and color everything done in life, and yet rarely appear in such tangible form as to be readily separated and pointed out. The study of Latin is the study of the crystalized embodied thought of ages, that thought which underlies and has been made the foundation of modern civilization.

One cannot study the language thoroughly, without better understanding from a knowledge of that which underlies it, the drift of modern thought. Every Latin word in our language, like the river at its mouth, contains the spring that was the source, and all the contributions from all sides on its way down to us; to follow it back to its source, is not only mental exercise of great value, but it is obtaining a knowledge of not the



Elias Hightower

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language we speak alone, but also of the thought of this age in the material which has contributed to and determined its direction. Certainly the highest aim in education is the training of the mind, without which practical knowledge is as useless and impracticable as a garret and its useless contents. It is true that a mere smattering in any branch is not training, and confers no practical benefits, but it is also true that it is the very few that acquire more than a mere smattering, whether the aim be practical knowledge or mental training. In thorough study of the ancient languages, it is the experience and settled opinion of great educators, and one demonstrated in the practical efficiency of thorough scholars in all fields of human endeavor, that it confers the highest mental training, and the highest practical efficiency and aptitude for all pursuits, as well as a useful knowledge. It does not stand alone, and is not only not incompatible with other studies, but the best preparation for thorough knowledge of those things miscalled practical—miscalled when it is intended to convey the meaning that the languages are unpractical study. This much has been said in regard to the ancient languages, because of the belief in their transcendant importance in that course of study, that would lay claim to anything like completeness.

Let no one conclude that we undervalue the necessity of preserving intact the full course of study in those departments that have contributed so largely to the success and reputation of the schools in the past. Arrangements have been made to place in charge of the mathematics a gentleman of very high scholastic attainments, a graduate of the university of Michigan, while another, a graduate of the university of Missouri occupies a position in the school. We feel, therefore, thoroughly competent to the work assigned us by the board of education.

TEACHERS.

In my report for last year, the teachers were commended for their diligence and punctuality. I stated that the corps of teachers seemed to recognize the pre-eminent force of example and to desire to conduct themselves in such manner as to render other means of securing good habits on the part of the pupils unnecessary. This method, to a great extent, was successful, as the character and conduct of the pupils amply proved. The ability to set a proper example before his pupils is a necessary qualification on the part of the teacher, and one that should be insisted upon by school officers in the selection of teachers, and if, after a teacher has been fairly tried, he is found wanting in this important respect, it is plainly the duty of the board to displace him. No teacher, however, should be displaced at the instance of prejudiced complainants or in compliance with an ignorant and unjust popular clamor. There are times when communities seem to forget that onerous and most delicate responsibilities rest upon the teacher, the discharge of which renders it necessary that he should combine in his own character some of the rarest elements that enter into the make-up of a human being. It is believed that, with the exception of a few notable instances, our corps of teachers have exercised great patience and forbearance in dealing with refractory pupils, and, as said last year, we are still able to say that in no instance have we been forced to acknowledge even a partial failure by resorting to expulsion. In this connection I would state that the right to inflict corporal punishment with the

very proper and necessary restrictions thrown around it by the board meets all the demands of sound sense, merciful discretion, and public justice.

I am glad to state that our board of education possess the firmness to protect their employes in the legitimate discharge of their duties, and that no teacher need fear displacement as a consequence of a rigid performance of duty. It would certainly be a great detriment to the successful operation of the schools were any outside pressure permitted to operate to such an extent upon the mind of the teacher as to cause him to hesitate in the performance of any known duty, and no conduct would more surely or speedily secure his dismissal than the manifestation of this time-serving spirit.

We desire to pursue such a course with the corps of teachers in our schools as will stimulate them to high and noble effort, and inspire them with that degree of enthusiasm that will lead to prosperity and renown.

As the compensation received by teachers is a matter of great concernment, you will excuse me for suggesting that liberality in this direction is in perfect accord with the strictest economy in the management of school finances. Demand controls supply, and low salaries command only a low order of talent. Schools should be managed with the strictest economy, but in my opinion there is no economy in employing cheap teachers. Better dispense with the services of all incompetents and put double work and larger salaries on those who are thoroughly informed and able to impress their ideas. It is a suicidal policy that applies economy to the extreme of driving off efficient service in *any* business. Especially is this true of a profession in which personal qualification and character are almost exclusively the forces employed to produce the results sought.

Finally, returning most sincere thanks to the members of the board and of the corps of teachers who have co-operated with and assisted me in the discharge of the complicated and arduous duties devolving upon me, allow me to express the hope that under your control the schools will continue to do well the important work for which they were established, and that they will always command the respect, the confidence and the cordial support of the entire community.

SOCIETIES.

A brief account of the various societies in Ray county, founded for objects of usefulness, charity, profit, or pleasure, will be found interesting and important. These organizations are beneficial alike to the individuals who compose them, and to the community at large. That Masonry, for instance, the chief and grandest of all secret orders, and which has existed for centuries, has wrought much good in the world, no one will deny who impartially consider its results. It is an honor to be a Mason; and the same is true of all other societies established for similar purposes. We have taken special pains to gather the following information concerning the different lodges of the county; and while the result of our effort is not so gratifying as we could wish, it is believed to be, to some extent

valuable; especially as preserving in permanent form a record that might otherwise be lost or destroyed.

RICHMOND LODGE, NO. 57, A. F. AND A. M.

The first meeting, looking to the organization of this lodge, was held July 16, 1842. The date of dispensation, or by whom instituted, was not reported, and we have been unable to ascertain. Its charter is dated October 12, 1842; and the names of the charter members are as follows: Charles R. Morehead, Sinclair Miller, David Bullock, Caleb Tompkins, John Jackson, William Hudgins, James H. Smith, Charles V. Hern, Austin A. King, J. C. Richardson, and Wm. Berry. Of the above named charter members, only the last named is now (April, 1881), living.

Among the first officers were the following, viz: Charles R. Morehead, W. M.; David Bullock, S. W.; and Sinclair Miller, J. W.

The present officers are: W. A. Holman, W. M.; George W. Trigg, S. W.; William Fitch, J. W.; W. W. Ewing, secretary; S. R. Crispin, treasurer; J. W. Smith, S. D.; W. A. Williams, J. D., and John G. Ballard, tiler.

R. B. Kice, of this lodge, is district deputy grand master, and also district lecturer.

The members of this lodge owned a well furnished and commodious hall, which, together with all their books, jewels, regalia, furniture, etc., was destroyed by a cyclone, June 1, 1878.

Since the organization of Richmond lodge, over 600 persons have become members thereof.

CYRUS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 36, RICHMOND, MISSOURI.

This chapter was instituted by James Clowdsley; organized September 14, 1867, and a charter granted October 14, 1868.

The following are the names of the charter members: John F. Houston, David Snowden, J. H. Anderson, R. B. Kice, B. F. Gray, John T. Quirk, M. H. Allison, D. P. Proctor, William D. Albright, and D. D. Gant.

Names of first officers: John F. Houston, H. P.; David Snowden, E. K.; J. H. Anderson, E. S.; R. B. Kice, C. H.; B. F. Gray, P. S.

Names of present officers: Lewis Slaughter, H. P.; S. R. Crispin, E. K.; A. A. McCuistion, E. S.; R. B. Kice, C. H.; J. W. Smith, P. S.; J. C. Brown, secretary.

The number of present membership is fifty, and the chapter is in a flourishing condition.

The Hon. John F. Houston, who was a member of this chapter, was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Missouri, for the years 1864, '65 and '66. He died of paralysis in St. Louis, December 7, 1870. His remains are interred in the new cemetery at Richmond. Over his grave the Masons of Missouri have erected a costly and beautiful monument.

Mr. Houston was a man of broad charity, great heart, and untarnished character, and dying, left a name to go down to posterity, pure and spotless and bright, and revered by all who knew him living, or read his history, now that he is dead.

HARDIN LODGE, NO. 322, A. F. AND A. M.,

was instituted by James E. Drake, W. M., of Wakanda Lodge, No. 52, D. G. L. Dispensation to establish this lodge was granted July 21, 1869, and its charter bears date October 12, of the same year. William R. Hunt, W. C. Riffe, S. R. Crispin, D. W. Trigg, L. C. Rhinehart, A. L. Bailey, James E. Johnston and Robert Livingston are the charter members.

The following persons were the first officers: Robert Livingston, W. M.; William R. Hunt, S. W.; W. C. Riffe, J. W.; S. R. Crispin, treasurer; D. W. Trigg, secretary; L. C. Rhinehart, S. D.; A. L. Bailey, J. D.; James E. Johnston, tiler.

Names of present officers: G. P. Long, W. M.; R. V. Seward, S. W.; A. A. Thompson, J. W.; A. N. Barrett, treasurer; W. J. Roach, secretary; John Tobin, S. D.; P. C. Smallwood, J. D.; W. R. Meador and G. B. Hinman, stewards; J. B. Proctor, tiler.

This lodge is in a prosperous and healthy condition, morally and financially, and has a membership of thirty-seven.

MYRTLE LODGE NO. 338, A. F. AND A. M.

This lodge is located at Millville, and was instituted by Elias Parrott, D. D. G. M. Date of dispensation, October 12, 1869; date of charter, October 13, 1870.

Following is a complete list of the charter members: Joseph F. Duvall, R. S. Thomson, William M. McCuistion, Caleb Witcher, Silas Keith, A. A. McCuistion, George W. McCuistion, George W. Lozier, J. M. Carter, John Harrison, S. L. McCuistion, Ambrose Young, John Schooler, S. S. Young, Kedar Wall, J. G. Williams, William Burnett, and A. R. Campbell.

The names of the first officers are as follows: Joseph F. Duvall, W. M.; R. S. Thomson, S. W.; William McCuistion, J. W.; Kedar Wall, treasurer; A. A. McCuistion, secretary; J. M. Carter, S. D.; S. S. Young, J. D.; S. L. McCuistion, tiler.

The lodge is officered at present (1881), as follows: J. M. Carter, W. M.; G. W. McCuistion, S. W.; J. F. Duvall, J. W.; Kedar Wall, treasurer; S. S. Young, secretary; R. C. Craven, S. D.; J. P. Grimes, J. D.; R. W. Fletcher, tiler; W. R. Pettus, chaplain; J. N. Graves and George W. Lozier, stewards.

The number of present membership is forty-eight.

The members of this lodge erected in 1869 a very handsome frame

hall, at a cost of $1,800. This building, together with the furniture, jewels, regalia, etc., belonging to the lodge, was destroyed by fire March 12, 1878. The insurance of $1,000 was realized, and the hall was rebuilt the same year, and dedicated May 3, 1879.

BEE HIVE LODGE, NO. 393, A. F. AND A. M.

This lodge, located in the town of Lawson, Polk township, was instituted by Dr. R. B. Kice, of Richmond. Dispensation was granted December 8, 1870, and its charter is dated October 13, 1871.

The charter members were: Robert H. Finch, W. C. Halstead, A. C. Peterman, B. F. Elston, Francis Brock, W. H. Stockard, James Whitsett, R. J. Clark, R. S. Morrow, Alexander Taggart, W. W. Smith, G. W. James, John Crowley, Jere Whitsett, W. C. James, Joel Eastin, D. B. Palmer, Milton Piercy, and others.

The first officers were: Robert H. Finch, W. M.; W. C. Halstead, S. W.; Allen C. Peterman, J. W.; John Crowley, treasurer; R. J. Clark, secretary; G. W. Montgomery, S. D.; James Morrow, J. D.; Francis Brock, tiler.

The present (1881) officers are: W. M. Allison, W. M.; James Morrow, S. W.; J. T. Hurt, J. W.; J. C. Weakly, secretary; Joseph Rippey, treasurer; J. H. Whitsett, tiler.

Bee Hive Lodge has, at present, forty-seven members, and owns a commodious frame hall, built in 1870, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

ADA LODGE, NO. 444, A. F. AND A. M.

For the facts concerning this lodge, we are indebted to Captain R. H. McWhorter, its secretary—an obliging gentleman, who called at our office, in Richmond, to impart the information desired.

Ada Lodge building, a handsome frame, erected in 1872, at a cost of $1,000, is in the town of Orrick, Camden township.

The lodge was instituted by Honorable Samuel J. Owens, grand master of grand lodge of Missouri. Dispensation was granted February 24, 1872, and its charter is dated the 16th of the following October.

The following persons were the charter members: J. W. Bain, J. J. Seth, E. M. Endsley, J. F. Pigg, M. G. Taylor, Joel T. Petty, Z. D. Ralph, and W. H. Campbell.

The first officers were: J. W. Bain, W. M.; M. G. Taylor, S. W.; J. J. Seth, J. W.; E. M. Endsley, treasurer; W. H. Campbell, secretary; J. F. Pigg, S. D.; Z. D. Ralph, J. D.; J. H. Petty, tiler.

The present officers are: M. G. Taylor, W. M.; H. C. Purdue, S. W.; T. K. Kirkpatrick, J. W.; A. D. Brasher, treasurer; R. H. McWhorter, secretary; T. J. Leak, S. D.; Rial Creason, J. D.; N. B. Pigg and Absalom Cruse, stewards, and J. G. Herring, tiler.

Ada Lodge has forty members, and is in a flourishing condition, free from debt, with $300 in the treasury.

RICHMOND LODGE, NO. 208, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted by G. W. McKeon, of Lexington, Missouri. A dispensation was granted in January, 1869, and its charter is dated May of the same year. The following are the names of the charter members: W. W. Orrick, J. T. Child, J. W. Harrison, C. S. W. Taylor, Joseph Robb, F. M. Ball, William Carlyle, John Q. Word and William Crouch.

The following persons constituted the first officers, viz: W. W. Orrick, N. G.; John Q. Word, V. G.; William Carlyle, treasurer; J. T. Child, secretary.

Names of present officers: J. W. Harrison, N. G.; H. P. Grow, V. G.; John C. Bales, treasurer; B. Wigginton, secretary.

The lodge at present, April, 1881, has thirty-six members. It is in good working order, and all the members take a lively interest in its prosperity.

LODGE NO. 205, I. O. G. T., MILLVILLE.

Instituted by John Y. Nesbit. Chartered March 20, 1879.

Names of charter members: J. M. Carter, Mrs. J. L. Head, J. L. Meffert, J. P. Grimes, Ida B. Carter, Jere Wilson, Lizzie Carter, Allen Thomson, Patty Bullock, C. C. Schooler, Dora Fowler, Susan Grimes, Edward Bullock, Edward Boliver, E. M. Carter, and others.

First officers: J. M. Carter, W. C. T.; Mrs. J. L. Head, W. V. T.; J. L. Meffert, chaplain; J. P. Grimes, secretary.

NEWSPAPERS OF RAY COUNTY, AND EXTRACTS.

Colonel James W. Black was the founder of the first newspaper published in Ray county. It was called the *Richmond Herald*, and the first issue thereof was presented to the public, Wednesday, March 17, 1852. It was an attractive twenty-eight column sheet, form seventeen by twenty-two inches, published weekly.

The following little poem, written by "Ada" (Miss Pauline J. De Masters), is inserted, because appropriate—and for its own sake:

RICHMOND "HERALD."

HERALD! bright messenger, welcome art thou,
Truth, purity, shine on thy beautiful brow;
We bid thee God-speed in this fair land of ours;
We list to thy voice in our loneliest hours.
Bright hopes are awakened and sweet dreams inspired,
The muse is invoked and our dull hearts are fired,
As we hearken the sound of thy silvery tone—
Where thou art a visitor, none are alone.

HERALD! thou star of first magnitude bright,
Thy beams will illumine the dark brow of night;
We see thee arising in beauty and power,
Amid thy competitors proudly to tower.
On the wild western border is a banner unfurled,
And bravely it floats o'er a wondering world:
Truth, beauty and wisdom are strongly combined
On that banner where virtue and love are entwined.

Then, HERALD, arise, let thy proud voice be heard,
As the heart-thrilling tones of our "Liberty bird,"
Careering all brightly toward the blue skies,
And bathing his pinions in sunlight's deep dyes.
I see thee! I see thee! in beauty and power,
Breathing peace o'er each wild-wood and beautiful bower;
"Onward and upward," and holy and free,
Ever bright and untarnished thy future shall be.

Col. Black continued at the head of the *Herald*, as editor and proprietor, till September, 1852, when he sold it to John B. Stoops and Frank Stutzman.

In the spring of 1853, Stoops & Stutzman sold the paper to Rober Miller, Esq., of Clay county, Missouri. Thomas Smith became the publisher and the name of the paper was changed to the *Richmond Mirror*. In 1857 it was sold by Robert Miller to Messrs. John Gwinne and John W. Griffin. The latter gentleman became the sole proprietor in 1858, and continued the publication of the *Mirror* until 1859, when it was sold, and consolidated with the *Richmond Bulletin*, a newspaper published only a short time in the year 1859, in Richmond, by Edward L. King, Esq.

Taking the name of the *Northwest Conservator*, it was published by Richard M. Hubbell & Co., till 1861. In that year it was sold to Christopher T. Garner, who conducted the paper till 1864, when it was sold to Hawkins & O'Gorman. In 1865, O'Gorman sold his interest in the paper to Richard M. Hubbell, and the firm name of the proprietors became Hawkins & Hubbell.

In 1866, Hawkins & Hubbell sold the *Northwest Conservator* to Col. Jacob T. Child, who substituted "Richmond" for "Northwest," and the name of the paper became the *Richmond Conservator*, and under that name it is still—April, 1881—edited, owned and operated by Col. Child, who has greatly improved the paper by the addition to his office of a new power press, modern machinery for job work, and a large amount of type, fixtures, etc. His printing establishment is one of the best equipped and appointed of any of its class in the state. The paper is democratic in politics; is ably and impartially edited, and to the prosperity, amusement, and instruction of the people of Ray county, the *Richmond Conservator* is a *sine qua non*.

The first number of the *Missouri Freeman* was published in Richmond,

in the fall of 1865, by James A. Berry. Mr. Berry continued to publish the *Freeman* till the last of November, 1866, when he discontinued its publication in consequence of the injury his press and material received from a detail of Union soldiers, sent from Lexington, Missouri, at that time, by Colonel Bacon Montgomery, to arrest the editor of the *Freeman*, James A. Berry.

Colonel J. T. Child, editor of the *Conservator*, was also arrested at the same time and taken to Lexington, but his printing press was not damaged by the soldiers. Colonel Child was released the same day of his arrest, and permitted to return to Richmond.

Mr. Berry, on his release, published a few more numbers of the *Freeman* and then discontinued it, and removed with his printing press to Kansas.

The *Richmond Republican* was started by Thomas J. Sutton, Esq., at Richmond, in November, 1866. Mr. Sutton continued to publish the *Republican* till 1870, when he sold it to his brother, William A. Sutton, who, after publishing it a short time, sold it to Ed. Turner & Co., George McFadden being the publisher. Ed. Turner & Company sold the *Republican* in 1872, to Manias Buchanan, who in December of the same year, sold it to George W. Hendley. The name of the paper was then changed to *Ray County Chronicle*, the first number of which was published December 28, 1872.

George W. Hendley continued the publication of the *Chronicle* till February, 1875, when Julius C. Hughes became its owner by purchase. February 26, 1875, the paper appeared under the editorship of Mr. Hughes, and so continued until April 5, 1879, at which time he sold it to Colonel Thomas D. Bogie. May 22, 1879, Colonel Bogie changed the name of the paper to *Richmond Democrat*, and under that name continues its editor and proprietor. The paper is much improved since he became its owner. It is a reliable family newspaper, devoted to the interests of the town and county in which it is published. It is, like the *Conservator*, democratic in politics, and, as a county paper, ranks high among other similar publications in Missouri.

Friday April 8, 1881, the first number of the *Lawson Gazette* was issued. It is owned and conducted by the Lawson Publishing Company, and is a twenty-eight column weekly paper, neat in appearance and worthy of public patronage.

A few extracts from some of the first numbers of the *Herald*, the first Ray county paper, will, it is believed, be of general and permanent interest. We therefore subjoin the following:

FIRST NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL.

From the Richmond Herald, Wednesday, March 17, 1852.]

TO OUR PATRONS.

As an address is always expected upon the establishing of a paper, we, in conformity with this custom, appear before the public.

As stated in our prospectus, we shall endeavor to maintain a strict neutrality in politics, reserving to ourselves the right of commenting upon all affairs of state, in such a manner as may be considered consistent with the character of a neutral paper; we shall, nevertheless, keep our readers duly informed of all the political events that are transpiring, without entering the arena of political strife, and becoming a partisan.

It shall be our constant aim and endeavor to make the paper a valuable home journal, by devoting its columns principally to the promotion of the interests of our rapidly growing section of country, which is unsurpassed in fertility of soil, and possesses every facility for carrying on trade.

We shall give a place in our columns, with pleasure, to all articles written for the advancement of trade, agriculture, the mechanics, and other arts, education and morals.

We shall regularly publish such original and selected agricultural articles in our farmer's column, as we shall consider calculated to excite a lively interest in that greatest source of our wealth and prosperity.

It shall be our great aim to give variety to the columns—to have all its departments sustained—to relieve the dryness of commercial and political intelligence, with interesting tales, anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

We shall spare no pains in securing local items, as well as the latest news, both foreign and domestic. In a word, we trust that our labors shall render the paper a source of pleasure to every family circle to which it may be a visitor.

With these few words of preface, we commit our enterprise to the future, trusting to the liberal patronage of an intelligent community to secure permanency and prosperity to the *Richmond Herald.*

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO MR. CLAY.

The citizens of New York, desirious of presenting some testimonial of respect to the Hon. Henry Clay, lately caused a medal to be prepared at an expense worthy of the man, and highly honorable to the party paying him this mark of respect, which was conveyed to this city by a delegation of business men of that spirited, commercial metropolis, and presented to him, yesterday, at his lodgings at the National hotel.

The medal is of a circular form, three and a half inches in diameter; the case of chased silver. The front of the case presents a view of Ashland, the residence of Mr. Clay—above which is engraved the monument erected to Mr. Clay, on the great National (Cumberland) road. On the other side is a picture of the capitol, the prominent theatre of his public life. The front of the medal presents the head and bust of Mr. Clay, in strong bas-relief, encircled by a prominent wreath, representing a union of the states, in which the leading agricultural staples of the north and south form the principal ornaments. On the reverse side are the following inscriptions, indicative of the illustrious periods in the life of Mr. Clay: "Senate, 1806; speaker, 1811; war, 1812; Ghent, 1814; Spanish

America, 1812; Missouri Compromise, 1821; American system, 1824; Secretary of State, 1825; Panama instructions, 1826; Tariff compromise, 1833; Public domain, 1832 and 1834; Peace with France preserved, 1835; Compromise, 1850.

The delegation appointed to deliver this token of respect and veneration to the illustrious statesman, waited upon Mr. Clay at his private chamber.

On presenting the medal, he was also addressed by the chairman of the committee. To this address Mr. Clay responded:

GENTLEMEN: This is among the most interesting and gratifying days of my life, although I have been confined to these rooms for a long time by a tedious and doubtful illness. You have come here the representatives of a large and enlightened body of ardent and devoted friends of mine in the city of New York, to present me a beautiful and costly gold medal, intended to commemorate my public life. On one face are engraved the great public measures, adopted in the national councils in which I was supposed to have had any conspicuous agency; and on the other a remarkable and accurate likeness of me. The time and place of presentation, and the friends who have contributed this splendid testimonial, give to it an inestimable value.

The time is when I am about to retire forever from public life, and when I cannot expect much longer to linger here below; the place is the city of Washington, the principal theatre of these public services, which have commended themselves to your approbation. Throughout my public life I have been blessed everywhere in the United States with more or fewer true friends to whom I am bound by the strongest sentiments of gratitude, but nowhere have they surpassed those in the city of New York in zeal, constancy, and fidelity, and in distinguished and various demonstrations of their affection and attachment.

Whilst one is in the pursuit of public life, and is held up for his highest honors, it is not practicable always to discriminate, among his supporters, between those who bestow their suffrages from pure, patriotic and disinterested motives, and those who are actuated by selfish ends; but on this occasion no such difficulty exists. You have come, at much personal inconvenience, to the bed of a sick and afflicted friend, to present to him, in your names, and in the name of a numerous body of his personal and political friends whom you represent, a most precious token of your esteem and effectionate regard. That friend has not now, and never will have any public patronage to dispense. The high and honorable and disinterested character of your motives can not, therefore, be questioned.

Gentlemen, I request you to accept yourselves, and to communicate to my absent friends whom you represent, my cordial and heartfelt thanks, and my grateful and profound acknowledgements for this honor you entertain towards me; I should have been most happy to have expressed my great obligations to all of them personally, if it had been in my power.

I shall soon pass from the jurisdiction of any contemporaries, and of the present generation, to that of history and posterity, if the one shall deem me worthy of any record on its pages, or tradition shall transmit any recollection of me to the other.

It is not within my legitimate province to express any opinion on my

own public career or public deeds. That office belongs to them, and I shall consider my future fame fortunate, if it shall be regarded by them with a small portion of the favor with which the partiality of yourselves and your associates now contemplate it.

I shall soon appear before a higher and more holy tribunal than any earthly one, which can unerringly judge of the motives as well as of the acts of man. To that tribunal I look forward with composure and confidence, that I shall be acquitted of ever having been prompted, in the discharge of my public duties, by any mean or selfish ends, or been animated by any other purpose than to promote the honor, the prosperity and glory of our common country.

Medals are generally struck by the authority, and paid for out of the public treasury of the government, and most frequently are intended to reward and signalize the triumphs achieved in war. But that which you now so kindly tender to my acceptance, is the spontaneous offering of private citizens, from their private purses, for public services exclusively in the civil department. I shall fondly and gratefully cherish and preserve it whilst life endures, and transmit it to my descendants under the hope that they receive and carefully guard it, with emotions of lively gratitude to my New York friends, as the proudest and richest legacy that I could leave them.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN RAY.

In accordance with the notice previously given by printed hand-bills, set up in different parts of the county, a meeting of the democrats of Ray was held in the court house, at Richmond, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1852.

On motion of Dr. Thomas A. King, Captain James H. Gant was elected chairman, and James B. Turner secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Captain William M. Jacobs, Dr. Thomas A. King was called upon to explain the objects of the meeting, which he did, stating that they had met for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing political canvass, by making a declaration of the principles by which the democracy of Ray will be governed, and by appointing delegates to the democratic state convention, and to the congressional district convention. His remarks were brief and appropriate, and conceived in a spirit of harmony.

On the motion of Capt. William M. Jacobs, a committee of nine was appointed to draw resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. That committee consisted of the following gentlemen, to-wit: Captain William M. Jacobs, Colonel Benjamin J. Brown, Dr. John B. McGaugh, Colonel B. F. Smith, E. Sanderson, John E. Wells, Henry Boggess, Major Henry Lile, and James B. Turner.

The committee, after a short retirement, reported through their chairman, Captain William M. Jacobs, the following resolutions, which were read, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we still adhere to the principles contained in the resolutions adopted by the democratic national convention at Baltimore, and we pledge ourselves to support and defend the great political doctrines embraced in that platform of the national democracy.

Resolved, That, inscribing the Baltimore resolutions on our banner, and observing an unfaltering devotion to the union of the states, we will hold

no political fellowship with the abolitionists of the north or the nullifiers of the south, and we discard, as unworthy of our confidence, all enemies of the union of the states, and all enemies of the union of the democracy.

Resolved, That we approve the compromise measures of the last session of congress, and we will rely upon them as a final settlement of the vexed questions which grew out of the slavery controversy, and we are opposed to the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law, and demand its faithful execution.

Resolved, That we still cling to the republican doctrines contained in the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions drawn by Madison and Jefferson, which contained the platform upon which the republicans of that period rallied and swept the alien and sedition laws from the statute books, and checked the encroachments of federalism.

Resolved, That we subscribe to the well known Atherton resolutions, passed by the votes of the democratic members of congress, and by which the democracy manifested an open and determined opposition to the fell spirit of abolitionism.

Resolved, That we regard the right of instruction as a vital principle of republicanism. And representatives and senators are bound to obey in their legislative action the instructions of their constituents respectively, or resign; and the people have a right to instruct their senators in congress through the legislature, and to hold their members in the legislature accountable for any misrepresentation of their will, in giving instructions to senators, as well as in electing senators.

Resolved, That we hereby express our unqualified disapprobation of all acts of omission and commission, on the part of our public servants, calculated to involve our noble state in schemes of disunion, regarding it to be the first and highest duty of every patriot, and especially of those who have been placed as sentinels upon the watchtower of liberty, to denounce in its inception, without regard to personal consequences, every attempt to alienate one portion of the Confederacy from another, or to weaken the bonds which hold us together as one people.

Resolved, That we abhor calculations or combinations of men of opposite political sentiments for the purpose of securing the spoils of office; and we repudiate as unworthy of intelligent freemen, cherishing an attachment for the same great political principles, that spirit of intolerance which leads to the establishment of factious tests of political fellowship, founded in differences of opinion in regard to men and not measures.

Resolved, That we will join no faction which prescribes as a test of political fellowship either the support of or opposition to any man, however distinguished; but, sternly adhering to the old landmarks, we will continue to act upon the motto: "Union, harmony, self-denial, concession, everything for the cause; nothing for men."

Resolved, That the democracy of Ray, having remained united in principle, and acquiesced in the decisions of majorities in regard to men throughout the fiercest political storm that ever swept over the state, will not separate now, since all the questions that created division have been settled; and we, accordingly, pledge the united support of the democracy of Ray to the nominees of the national, state, district, and county democratic conventions, held according to established usage.

Resolved, That, while we are ready to give our cordial support to the

democratic nominees for president and vice president, we deem it proper to declare that we desire no better ticket than Cass and Butler.

Resolved, That the chairman, with the concurrence of the meeting, appoint six delegates to the democratic state convention, to be called together by the state central committee; and six delegates to the congressional district convention, and that each delegate who cannot attend, shall have the power to appoint his own substitute.

Under this resolution, the chairman, upon the recommendation of the committee, and with the unanimous concurrence and confirmation of the meeting, appointed Samuel A. Richardson, Judge Daniel Branstetter, Colonel B. F. Smith, Aaron H. Conrow, Colonel John Hannah, and John Bales, delegates to the democratic state convention; and Colonel Benjamin J. Brown, Major Henry Lile, John E. Wells, James H. Gant, James W. C. Wilson, and Doctor Thomas A. King, delegates to the congressional district convention; and Captain William M. Jacobs, with the concurrence of the democracy of Clay and Caldwell, as a delegate from the senatorial district, composed of the counties of Ray, Clay, and Caldwell, to both conventions, and that he be governed in his action, in both conventions, by the will of the democracy of this senatorial district.

Resolved, That we are willing to trust the defense of our principles to our distinguished fellow-citizen, Austin A. King, who, whenever he has been the chosen standard-bearer of the democracy, has signalized himself by his ability, zeal, and fidelity in the democratic cause, and we hereby instruct our delegates to the congressional district convention to use their efforts to procure his nomination as the democratic candidate to represent this district in congress.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet on the first Monday in June next, to nominate democratic candidates to represent this county in the legislature, and that notice of the adjourned meeting in June be duly given.

The vote of the meeting was taken on each resolution separately, and every resolution was passed without a dissenting voice.

On motion of Colonel B. F. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, duly authenticated by the chairman and secretary, be forwarded to the *Platte Argus* for publication, with a request for their publication in the other democratic papers of the state.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in the court house in Richmond, on the first Monday of June next.

JAMES H. GANT, *Chairman.*

JAMES B. TURNER, *Secretary.*

WHIG MEETING IN RAY COUNTY.

The whigs of Ray county, according to the notice previously given, assembled at the court house in Richmond, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1852, and organized by calling Major George Woodward to the chair, and appointing James Hughes, secretary.

On motion of C. T. Garner, Esq.,

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of seven persons to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. Whereupon the chair appointed C. T. Garner, Esq., Colonel Joseph B. Terry, Eli Carter, Charles B. Allen, John U. Miles, Thomas Barber and A. D. Brashear,

who, after a short retirement, returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We regard the elections of this year with deep interest, involving not only the past and present principles and policy of the state and general government, but as calculated to exert an influence upon subjects of vital importance, that may hereafter arise. In view, therefore, and for the purpose of securing unity of action, harmony and strength, and a thorough organization of the whig party throughout the state:

Resolved 1st, That the whigs of Ray county, heartily concur with their whig brethren throughout the state, in the propriety of holding a state convention at St. Louis, on the third Monday in April next, to nominate candidates for state officers; electors for president, and for appointing delegates to the national whig convention, to be held in May next.

2d, That this meeting appoint ——— delegates to represent us in said state convention at St. Louis.

3d, That we are in favor of holding a district convention at Plattsburg, to nominate a candidate for congress; and we suggest the second Monday in May next, as the most suitable time.

4th, That this meeting appoint ——— persons delegates to represent us in said district covention.

5th, That we most cordially approve the course of our present chief magistrate, Millard Fillmore, and his administration of the affairs of the general government.

6th, That we fully approve the measures of adjustment passed by the congress of 1850, commonly called the "compromise," and regard them as a full and final settlement of the questions to which they relate, and will not support any man for either state or federal offices who does not so regard them, or who advocates the repeal or modification of them, or any one of them.

7th, That in the administration of the general government by Millard Fillmore, the whigs of this nation behold with gratitude and delight the glorious triumphs of an enlarged partriotism over sectional prejudice and wicked machinations of fanatics, and enemies to the Union, and in the moral courage displayed by him, in the prompt and efficient execution of the laws in times of great excitement. In the wisdom and ability with which he has conducted our foreign relations, we see the sterling qualities of head and heart, that peculiarlly fit him for the high and responsible station he now fills. He is, therefore, our first choice for the next presidency; and our distinguished fellow-citizen, Colonel A. W. Doniphan, of Clay county, our first choice for the vice presidency—subject, however, to the decision of the whig national convention.

8th, That the blank in the second resolution be filled with the names of the following persons as delegates to the state convention, viz: Milo C. Nuckles, Jesse Esry, John U. Miles, Major W. Boyce, Eli Carter, A. D. Brashear, George I. Wasson, William Berry, Randolph McDonald, Colonel Joseph B. Terry, James S. Hughes, Elias Graham, Joseph Hughes, A. W. Morrow, Louis C. Bohannon, Charles B. Allen, O. P. Creason, Charles R. Shrewsberry, Thomas Hamilton, and A. B. Ralph.

10th, That the blank in the fourth resolution be filled with the names of the following persons, as delegates to said district convention, viz: Dr. Joseph Chew, C. T. Garner, Esq., A. J. Gibson, Dr. Wm. T. Bra-

shear, Dr. Henry B. Hamilton, George I. Wasson, Mordecai Oliver, Esq., Dandridge Morrow, John Q. Quesenberry, Presley T. Petty, Walter L. Bransford, and Thomas W. McCuistion.

11th, That our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mordecai Oliver, is our first choice for congress, and the delegates to the district convention are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this county for him.

12th, That the chair appoint a central committee of five persons to fill any vacancy that may occur among the delegates to either the state or district convention. Whereupon the chair apointed Dr. Jos. Chew, Major W. Boyce, C. T. Garner, Esq., George I. Wasson, and Mordecai Oliver, Esq.

13th, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Richmond Herald* and *Liberty Tribune*, and that the whig papers throughout the state are requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. WOODWARD, *Chairman.*

JAMES HUGHES, *Secretary.*

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

March 17, 1852.]

The exercises of the seventh session of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 22d instant.

This institution is pleasantly situated in a retired and healthful part of the town. The school rooms are well ventilated, and in every respect well adapted to promote the health, comfort and convenience of the pupils.

The course of study includes all the important branches of a substantial English education.

Virtue, as well as knowledge, is the object of a sound education. Special attention, therefore, is given to the moral conduct of all the pupils of the school, as well as to their intellectual improvement, since it is evident that the one is almost useless, unless adorned and directed by the other.

OUR COUNTY.

March 26th, 1852.]

While California is engrossing so large a share of the public attention, we must not overlook the great inducements that Ray county presents to those that are in quest of a western home. The interests of our immediate section of country have hitherto been neglected, from a want of the means to disabuse the public mind with regard to our resources, wealth and prosperity. Unfavorable reports have frequently been put in circulation in adjoining counties as to the true condition of old Ray, for the purpose of deterring emigrants from settling in it, and, at the same time, not losing sight of home interests, make their own counties the subject of laudation. As the *Richmond Herald* is the advocate of home interests, we deem it our imperative duty to set before the public mind some statements as to the soil, productions and climate.

It is conceded by all that have any knowledge of the soil, that in point of fertility it can not be surpassed by any in this western country. The rich loam extends to an astonishing depth, and may be tilled for years in succession without exhausting its productiveness. While the farmer in sections of the country less favored by nature is making use of strenuous efforts to restore the exhausted soil to a fruitful condition, he here has but to commit his grain to the soil, and with a moderate share of attention,

may expect an abundant yield. The surface of the country is generally undulating, presenting to the eye of the beholder beautiful rolling prairies, skirted with an abundance of fine timber, and traversed by numerous streams of water, thus adapting it to grazing, as well as to the culture of all kinds of grain.

The timber is generally of large growth, and as to quantity, well proportioned to the prairie.

The staple productions are wheat, corn, hemp and tobacco; great quantities of which are shipped annually from different shipping points of the county, the principal of which are Camden and Hughes' Landing. A ready market can always be had at the different trading establishments at home for all kinds of produce.

The favorableness of a climate to the preservation of health, is always an important consideration in settling a country; we can with safety say that our county from its salubrious air and excellent water very strongly recommends itself in that point of view.

The efforts of our enterprising citizens are rapidly improving the appearance of the country. Villages are springing up throughout the country as if by the touch of a magical wand, and thousands of acres of land lying waste a few years ago, are now assuming the appearance of well cultivated farms.

Our community is an intelligent one—a thinking people, with whom law and order are safe. Vice and immorality no sooner raise their Protean heads to the public gaze than they meet with that censure and condemnation which they deserve.

It would be better, by far, for the man of moderate means to seek a home in a land like this, and by gradual accessions of fortune to become independent, than to be lured to the land of Ophir by idle dreams of glittering wealth.

The expectations of many that have gone to California have been blighted, who, after enduring innumerable hardships in pursuit of the yellow phantom, and expending all they possessed, return home depressed in spirits. The anticipations of but few in amassing splendid fortunes are realized, and some sometimes at the expense of health and happiness. It should, therefore, be a matter of serious reflection to those who go, to know whether they will ameliorate their condition in any wise by emigrating to the Eldorada of the ninteenth century.

Friday, April 9th, 1852]

On the 3d instant, between thirty and forty emigrants were landed at Hughes' Landing, from the steamboat, Monongahela. They were destitute of everything that pertains to comfort. Several of them were dangerously ill, and one of the number, named Brown, died on the bank a few minutes after landing. While one of the party went in quest of a physician, Mr. J. N. Hughes, with his characteristic promptness and philanthropy, had the whole of them conveyed to his dwelling, where he administered to their wants in a humane manner.

Doctor Crutchy arrived in due time, and did all that medical skill could do to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, and the next morning all were better, except a child, when our informant left. They were from East Tennessee, and intended locating near Millville.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.

Friday, April 16th, 1852.]

It falls to our painful duty to record the destruction of the steamer *Saluda*, commanded by Captain Belt, by the explosion of her boilers, attended with an awful destruction of human life.

The boat was just leaving the wharf at Lexington, bound for Council Bluffs, on the morning of the 9th instant, between seven and eight o'clock, when the explosion took place, with a report that was heard for miles around, while in the immediate vicinity the shock was so great as to cause houses to tremble to their foundations. The air was darkened with fragments of the vessel, and scores of human beings without a moment's warning, were swept into eternity. When the citizens reached the spot, the most heart-rending scenes were presented to view, of which the imagination can possibly conceive. The shore was covered with the limbs and mangled bodies of the sufferers, their warm blood trickling down the banks, while the screams and the groans of the wounded and the dying filled the air, causing the hearts of the beholders to sicken, and the tears of sympathy to gush from their eyes.

Everything that was in human power was done. The boat was soon reached and the wounded and dying conveyed to the nearest warehouses, where every possible assistance was rendered that was calculated to relieve their sufferings or soothe their dying moments.

Many were thrown into the river, of which number but few were saved, some, however, breasted the waves and succeeded in reaching the shore.

Through the exertions of Mr. Ball and others, several were saved from a watery grave, among whem was an interesting little child, both of whose parents were killed, and whom Mr. Ball, in the goodness of his heart, intends to adopt as his own.

The number on board is variously estimated, but it may be put down at two hundred, of which number, one hundred and thirty-five were killed, and thirty-five wounded so seriously that but few will recover. All of the officers of the boat were killed, with the exception of the mate and first clerk. The second clerk was literally torn to pieces, and the captain was thrown out one hundred yards from the boat against the bluff.

The passengers were principally Mormons from England on their way to Salt Lake.

The city council and citizens of Lexington contributed $900 towards defraying the expenses that might be incurred, thus showing in a manner worthy of the highest praise, their sympathy for the sufferers.

The boat is a complete wreck, and but little of the freight will be saved uninjured.

The *Saluda* was a condemned boat, and the captain of the *Isabel* had the caution to land some three hundred yards below her, saying that he knew she was an old boat, and that it would be unsafe to be near her, when she should attempt to stem the strong current above Lexington.

We were not able to obtain the names of the killed and wounded or missing, as under the circumstances, it was utterly impossible.*

*Written by Joseph E. Black, Esq., of Richmond, who was on the ground immediately after the explosion, rendering assistance to the unfortunate sufferers.

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

Friday, May 7, 1852.]

Feeling a deep interest in the welfare of old Ray, and knowing that the location of a college here must be a matter of the utmost importance and earnestly desired by every one who has the interest of his county at heart, we shall present a few more considerations to the minds of our readers.

On Monday, the 3d inst., a college meeting was held according to notice, and, considering the unfavorableness of the weather, there was a very good turn out.

The meeting was addressed by the Honorable G. W. Dunn, whose arguments cannot fail to make a deep impression, and to excite a lively interest in this matter of such vital importance to the county. We shall give a synopsis of the speech, together with a few suggestions of our own, desiring that the subject may be fairly laid before our people, who, seeing their interests, may act accordingly.

It is a matter of complaint among the people that they cannot obtain competent teachers to fill their schools. Why is it so? The reason is plain and obvious. Persons of moderate circumstances are deterred from sending their children to a distance on account of the enormous expense that must necessarily be incurred, while such as are wealthy enough to incur these expenses wish their sons to become professional characters. We are, therefore, compelled to get such teachers as we can, who are, as often as otherwise, of more injury than benefit to the cause of education. Let us then rear up an institution among us, so that the man of moderate means, as well as the man of wealth, may be enabled to educate his children. We will then be able to send forth a corps of teachers into our county, of whose intelligence we may justly be proud; who will give a new tone to society, inculcate new love of literature, and in a short time place us on a par with the most intelligent communities of the country.

The importance of having competent teachers to train the minds of youth, is a matter that is too frequently unappreciated and too lowly rated. The warrior, with a thousand victories inscribed upon his banner, or the statesman, encircled with all the glories he may possibly achieve, does not exercise greater influence than the teacher, who, unsurrounded by the paraphernalia of war or the pageantry of state, trains the youth either to become a terror to the society in which he moves, or makes him an honor to himself and a benefit to society and the country at large.

The very nature of our government requires that every man should think and decide for himself upon the most momentous questions—and not that a few minds should do all the thinking and deciding. But how can the people think rationally and clearly upon subjects they know nothing about? Suffer the masses to remain in ignorance, and they will be led by fanatics and demagogues, and our government must fall a victim to the very principles upon which it is founded, to-wit: the right of suffrage; the right of every one to decide upon all questions of government through the ballot-box.

Let us, then, rear up this institution among us, where our teachers can be instructed, who will teach our children wisdom and virtue.

The love you hold for your children and your country appeals to you; and shall you turn a deaf ear to the call, and permit the golden opportu-

nity to pass unheeded and unnoticed? Should a college be located here, men of wealth and enterprise will flock into and around it. Thousands of dollars will be added to the wealth of the place, and every species of business will receive new impetus and vigor. This place would spring into new existence, and from other examples it may be safely asserted that our population would be doubled in five years. Look at Liberty. What was she a few years ago? It would have been hard to decide if it or this place was ahead. But how is it now? No sooner was a college located there, than hundreds flocked to the place, adding vastly to its wealth and enterprise; land increased fifty per cent; new spirit was infused into every branch of business, and in a few years Liberty has becom flourishing city. But the same opportunity is presented to us, and all we have to do is to embrace it, and our county seat will likewise become a wealthy, populous and thriving place.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

"O, let the bird of freedom soar,
Above the clouds and storms of earth,
With faultless pinions as of yore
Till all shall own his heavenly birth;
And tear not from his bleeding breast,
Though tempted by its golden hue,
The plumage in which Nature drest
The bird that freemen love to view.

And though his severed wings might seem
Still beautiful if torn away,
Our foes would spurn such toys, and deem
The bird himself their chosen prey.
Then pluck not from this glorious bird—
The plumes with which he mounts on high;
Rather let freedom's son be heard
Rejoicing as he cleaves the sky.

Proud bird! though marred by ruthless hands,
Thy name each freemen gladly hails,
For well he knows in other lands
Before thy glance the despot quails;
Still make thy cherished home among
The shrines reared by our patriotic sires,
Till the last scepter shall be wrung
From tyrant hands—till time expires."

Richmond, Mo., A. D. 1851. G. W. DUNN.

OUR COUNTY.

Richmond Mirror, of Friday, March 11, 1853.]

In the early settlement of the county, the only road leading to Clay county, (which was then regarded as the "Eldorado" of Missouri by most Kentuckians) passed up through the Missouri bottom the entire breadth of the county; and as fever and ague was then quite prevalent, an impression prevailed that Ray was a "sickly county," when nothing could be farther from the truth. Even our bottom lands have become healthy from cultivation, and the upland part of the county is as favorable to health and longevity as any portion of the state. The position, geograph-

ically, of Ray county, is such as to give it every advantage possessed by any county in upper Missouri, and its soil is fully equal to the best. Indeed, it is the opinion of many persons, who know the county and the state well, that there is more rich land in Ray than in any other county in Missouri. It is finely watered, well diversified with prairie and timbered lands; and for the growing of hemp, tobacco, wheat and corn, as well as for purposes of stock raising, it cannot be surpassed, and time will show it to be the "Bourbon" of Missouri.

The town of Richmond, situated on a high dividing ridge, nearly in the center of the county, seven miles from the Missouri river at Camden, and ten miles from Lexington, is proverbial for health. It is on the main state road from St. Louis to Liberty, Weston and St. Joseph, and all the Platte country; has a tri-weekly mail coach passing through it, and is on the main road from the Grand River country to Lexington, southwest Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

If the people of Ray county are true to their own interests, and will build up and endow the proposed college; if they will foster their own mechanics and merchants, and their *own printer*; if they will have good schools at home, and not send their children away to be educated; and if the people of Richmond will go to work and beautify the natural advantages which the town possesses, and its merchants and mechanics deal liberally with the farmers; the day is not far off when a residence in Richmond, and a farm in Ray county will be sought after with eagerness.

We shall say more in future numbers of the *Mirror* in regard to the duties of our citizens and the future of our county.

JOHNSON MEETING.

The Conservator March 24, 1866.]

Pursuant to a call of the friends of President Johnson, a very large meeting of the citizens was held during the sitting of the circuit court at Richmond, Missouri, March 10, 1866, for the purpose of endorsing the president in his reconstruction policy, and the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

At one o'clock, the meeting was called to order and on motion of Hon. W. A. Donaldson, George Warren was called to the chair, and on motion of Hon. G. W. Eunn, Col. A. A. King was appointed secretary.

The chairman, taking the stand, announced the object of the meeting, when, on motion of Honorable G. W. Dunn, the chair appointed the following committeemen to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings and political opinions of those in the meeting, viz: Honorable George W. Dunn, Governor A. A. King, Honorable W. A. Donaldson, Doctor A. B. Ralph, and Honorable H. P. Settle.

While the committee was retiring, Governor King was called back by the audience, and responded in an able speech, which was the fruitful source of much good, by showing to those that opposed the administration, the danger into which they would take our liberties, if successful.

At the conclusion of his speech, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of President Johnson, and we will continue to give a cordial support to his administration.

Resolved, That President Johnson's inflexible devotion to the constitu-

tion and the Union, now, as in all times past, entitles him to the earnest support of the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the Union.

Resolved, That we cordially approve President Johnson's veto of the freedmen's bureau bill, his policy of reconstruction, and his defiant opposition to the policy of Sumner, Stevens, and others, who persist in declaring that the Union has been dissolved.

Resolved, That the Union has not been dissolved, nor can it be dissolved; it was not dissolved by secession, because secession was unconstitutional and void. It was not dissolved by the armed attempt to take some of the states out of the Union, because the rebellion has been completely overthrown by our gallant armies; and it cannot be dissolved by those who assert that the Union has been dissolved, while President Johnson and his friends, constituting a large majority of the people of the United States, continue true to the Union and the constitution.

Resolved, That we are in favor of repealing the provisions of the new constitution of the state, that conflict with the wise policy of President Johnson's administration, and with the principles of civil and religious liberty transmitted to us by our ancestors, the establishment and preservation of which cost so much blood and treasure.

Resolved, That the friends of President Johnson's administration will organize in accordance with the suggestions of the state central committee, contained in a circular signed by General E. B. Brown, chairman of the committee, by formation of liberty clubs, composed of all who agree with the policy of the national administration.

Resolved, That we regard it as our imperative duty to support the civil authorities of the state in the enforcement of the laws; and we propose to get rid of obnoxious laws whether contained in the new constitution or in the statutes, by having them repealed, and not by violating them, and that we will to the extent of our power, promote peace and order, and a love of the federal constitution and the union of the states among our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That while we claim the right to assemble and express our views of public policy, we accord to our political opponents the same unquestionable right.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all persons, regardless of former political differences, who agree with us in sentiment, in the good work of upholding the constitution and Union, and the principles of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Missouri Republican*, *Lexington Express*, and in the Richmond papers, and that all papers friendly to our cause be requested to copy them.

After the reading of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, Judge Ryland, of Lexington, was called upon, and ably defended the president in his usual terse, eloquent and logical reasonings, at the conclusion of which, court hour having arrived, the meeting was adjourned.

GEO. WARREN, *Chairman.*

AUSTIN A. KING, JR., *Secretary.*

CRIMINAL CAUSES.

The Conservator, June 16, 1866.]

On the 12th instant, Isaac Odell and James Duvall were brought before David H. Quesenberry, Esq., a justice of the peace of Richmond township, in this county, under a warrant issued by Elisha Riggs, a justice of the peace of Fishing River township. The warrant simply charged the defendants with *preaching*, and commanded the constable to bring the defendants before the justice of the peace who issued the warrants, or some other justice of the peace of the county of Ray. Judge Dunn and C. T. Garner, Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendants, and the state was represented by Elijah F. Esteb, Esq., the circuit attorney.

The defendants moved the court to dismiss the cases, for the reason that the warrants charged no criminal offense against the defendants. The cases were ably argued before the justice, the counsel for the defendants taking the position that even if the section in the constitution, upon which the prosecutions were founded, possessed any validity after the decision of the supreme court of the United States (not yet published), holding it null and void, three things were necessary to constitute the offense charged, to-wit: That the party charged was a bishop, priest, elder, minister or clergyman, as required by the constitution; 2d, that as such bishop, priest, elder, minister or clergyman, he preached; and, 3d, that the party so charged preached without taking the oath of loyalty required by the constitution.

The warrants in the cases under consideration only charged the parties with preaching, without charging that they preached as bishop, priest, elder, minister or clergyman, and without charging that they had failed to take the oath of loyalty. They maintained that preaching was not of itself an offense against the constitution and laws of the state; that to constitute the offense punishable under the constitution, the party charged must preach as bishop, priest, elder, minister or clergyman, and must so preach without having taken the oath of loyalty.

Mr. Esteb, the circuit attorney, replied, in his usual able, fair, and gentlemanly style. The circuit attorney represents the state, and not any political party or religious sect.

Justice Quesenberry sustained the motions, dismissed the cases, and discharged the defendants, holding that preaching, instead of being a criminal offense, is in the highest degree commendable. This decision does honor to the head and heart of the justice, who is a worthy member of a different religious denomination from that of the parties accused. Messrs. Odell and Duvall are elders of the regular Baptist denomination, commonly called "Old Iron-side Baptist."

This result may be mortifying to Drake, Strong, Fletcher, and Babcocke, but the best way to avoid similar mortification in the future, is for them to join the friends of civil and religious liberty in repealing this relic of bigotry and barbarism, which ought never to have been placed in the constitution of a free people.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

CITY OF RICHMOND.

The land on which the original town of Richmond is located was donated to the county of Ray, May 5, 1827, by John Woolard, Isaac Thornton, William B. Martin and William Thornton, the proprietors thereof.

The donation was made in consideration of the selection, by a commission legally appointed by the county court, of the site as a place on which to locate the permanent seat of justice of Ray county.

On the 20th day of July, A. D. 1827, the county court in session at Bluffton, ordered an election, that the proposition to remove the county seat to the place selected by the commissioners, and by its owners donated to the county of Ray, might be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, as the law required.

On the 20th and 21st of August following, the election was duly held, and resulted in one hundred and eight votes being cast for the proposition and fifty-five against it; and in due course of time, as already fully stated, the county seat was removed, and public buildings erected, etc. Hence, Richmond owes its existence to the fact of the land on which the original town is located having been selected first by commisioners, and then by a majority of the qualified voters of the county as a site for the permanent seat of justice of the county of Ray.

Richmond was, when laid out, the county seat of territory since divided into eight counties, having the following seats of justice, to-wit: Carrollton, Chillicothe, Trenton, Princeton, Bethany, Gallatin, Kingston and Richmond.

Richmond was surveyed and laid out into blocks, lots, streets and alleys by Thomas N. Aubry, Esq., under the direction of William S. Miller, commissioner of the seat of justice, between the 24th of September and the 15th of October, A. D. 1827.

The town site was divided into one hundred lots, and these, with the exception of those reserved for the use of the county, were sold at public vendue, the sale commencing Thursday, October 25th, 1827, and continuing from day to day. The sale was made by beginning with lot No. 100, and selling each alternate lot till lot No. 1 was reached.

When the county court convened in special session, Monday, October 22, 1827, it changed the boundaries of lots 8, 9, 40, 41, 72, 73 and 100, by taking off of each the space of twenty-five feet. The space thus taken off was reserved from sale.

The first jail in Richmond was located on lot No. 62, and the "prison bounds" thereof was as follows: Sixty rods square, with the jail in the

centre; said space accurately laid off, and the distances marked by planting in the earth, to the depth of at least eighteen inches, at each of the four cardinal points of the compass, well charred, white-oak posts, nine inches square, rising four feet above the earth's surface. The jail itself, and also the first court house have been described.

Richmond was first incorporated November 19, 1835; and the following gentlemen constituted the first board of trustees: Berry Hughes, C. R. Morehead, H. G. Parks, William Hudgins and Thomas McKinney.

The first county road leading to and from the town of Richmond was established by the county court in November, 1827. It extended to Jack's Ferry, on the Missouri river.

One Anderson Martin was the first town constable of the town of Richmond. The town was again incorporated by act of the general assembly, approved November 9, 1857.

Richmond was laid out in the midst of a broad field of the "bright ever beautiful maize;" that is to say, where Richmond now stands, John Woolard, in 1827, cultivated a field of corn. John Woolard was an unlettered man, somewhat eccentric, but a kind neighbor, a warm-hearted friend, and an enterprising, public spirited gentleman. He has been dead many years, but has sons yet living in the county, who are upright and useful citizens.

Richmond, so named by the county court, Monday, September 24, 1827, is situated in sections thirty and thirty-one, township fifty-two, range twenty-seven, and on the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township fifty-two, range twenty-eight, on the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway, forty-four miles east of Kansas City, two hundred and thirty seven miles northwest of St. Louis, and sixty-seven miles southeast of St. Joseph.

Richmond is simply a fine old town, whose people are remarkable for urbanity, kindness, and genuine, old-fashioned hospitality; and in which a stranger, no matter whence he comes, so he conducts himself as a gentleman, is soon made to feel himself at home, and in the midst of friends.

It is surrounded by a country exhaustless in natural resources; picturesque and beautiful in surface configuration; rich, productive, and pleasant to see. It is the attractive business and social centre of an intelligent, enterprising, Christian community, and—to borrow the language of Paul, the apostle—it is "a city of no mean importance."

The main or central portion of Richmond stands upon the crown of a graceful swell, and the suburban portions are located upon the slopes of a succession of beautiful wooded hills that nearly surround the central town. The slopes abound in the most attractive building sites that command fine city and open valley views in almost every direction. It has scores of fine cottages, villas, and dignified old mansion homes, represent-

ing the hospitable southern style of architecture so common in the south. The spacious veranda, or porch, is an almost universal accompaniment to these pretty, inviting home places, and the ample, shaded lawns and broad walks are in more pleasant contrast with the closer and more severely artistic surroundings of the average northern home. There is everywhere in this little, half-rural city an air of amplitude, ease, freedom and home comfort that is thoroughly enjoyable to the visitor. The business town expresses solidity and permanency, rather than any effort at architectural display, being built in the plain fashion of the old time. Among the public buildings are a handsome court-house, two very pretty churches, and a plain, but massive and stately, high-school building. Two more churches are projected. Of late, a good many very pretty homes in the modern styles have been added, and, altogether, Richmond may be named among the most attractive towns of its class in the west. The business town is in keeping with the wealth and thrift of the country that fosters it. If it ever had a speculative period, is has long since passed. The business men are characterized with steady, sensible, practical and well defined methods of commercial life, and evidently prefer solvency and high credit to the exciting, spasmodic, and speculative ways of too many western towns. They have the confidence of the community, and preserve it as if it were their best "stock in trade." They never seem hurried or fretful, but move straight on from year to year with the greatest deliberation and confidence. A list of the business houses, manufactories and industries of Richmond in April, 1881, will, it is believed, be found of interest in after years, if not at present; such a list is therefore subjoined, as follows:

C. D. Sayre, dealer in groceries, queensware, and produce.

A. J. Bopps, hardware, stoves, tinware, etc.

Ford Bros., fancy groceries.

W. M. Marshall, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes.

A. J. Dresler, merchant tailor.

Smith & Patton, druggists and pharmaceutists.

Keel & Bro., dealers in groceries, queensware, and country produce.

Grow & Abbott, carpenters and builders.

Powell & Sons, blacksmithing, and wagon and carriage manufacturers.

W. R. Jackson, furniture and hardware.

Exchange and banking house of J. S. Hughes & Co., J. S. Hughes, president; Burnett Hughes, cashier.

Fowler & Ewing, dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, etc.

S. R. Crispin & Co., dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc.

M. F. McDonald, staple and fancy dry goods, piece goods and hosiery.

Mrs. M. E. Burhop, milliner.

Mrs. S. Strader, confectionery and groceries.

Hudgins House, William B. Hudgins, proprietor.
Warriner & Monroe, stoves, tinware, and furniture.
Daniel T. Duval, saddles and harness.
W. H. Darneal, dry goods, notions, and clothing.
W. H. Garner, groceries and queensware.
G. E. Niedermeyer, barber.
J. C. Brown & Co., dry goods, notions, and clothing.
Miss L. Ford, millinery and notions.
Richmond Conservator, Jacob T. Child, editor and proprietor.
Baber & Shoop, groceries and queensware.
Shoop & Son, undertakers.
Kemper Marble Works, Ed. W. Kemper, proprietor.
Sam. McDonald, confectioner.
Alex. A. McCuistion, livery and sale stable.
Garner & Jacobs, druggists and pharmacists.
Hubbell & Son, general merchandise.
B. J. Menefee, hardware and agricultural implements.
Holt & Son, general merchandise.
Richmond Democrat, Thomas D. Bogie, editor and proprietor.
Ray County Savings Bank, Thomas D. Woodson, president; H. C. Garner, cashier.
Delmonico Restaurant, D. W. Farris, proprietor.
L. Megede, watch-maker and jeweler.
W. W. Mosby & Son, druggists, booksellers, stationers, etc.
Farris & Co., groceries and queensware.
R. L. Jacobs, saddles and harness.
F. W. Joy, meat market.
W. D. Rice & Sons, hardware and groceries.
E. Spear, groceries, queensware and tinware.
Kiger & Wertz, dry goods and notions.
M. C. Jacobs, druggist and apothecary.
A. H. Jacobs, watches and jewelry.
J. P. Quesenberry & Co., hardware and groceries.
Whitmer & Co., livery and feed stable.
R. D. Asbury, blacksmithing and horse-shoeing.
W. P. Strader, carriage and wagon manufacturer.
McDonald Lumber Company.
Brown & Wiggington, carpenters and builders.
Hamacher Steam Flouring Mills, J. H. Hamacher & Bro., proprietors.
O. T. Dickinson, livery and feed stable.
Jackson & Patton, lumber yard, and wagons and agricultural implements.
Richmond Wagon Factory, Powell & Son, proprietors.

Wasson & Baum, dealers in live stock.
Richmond Coffin Company.
Title Abstract Office of Lavelock & Trigg.
William Fisher, photographer.
Wasson House, George I. Wasson, proprietor.
Burgess Brothers, blacksmiths and wagon-makers.
Ax-Handle Factory, J. M. Parker, proprietor.

The Olympic Hall, completed in December, 1880, is substantially built, convenient, and commodious. It is well ventilated, tastily and comfortably furnished, and has a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The seats are well arranged and command a full view of the stage from any part of the hall. Olympic Hall does credit alike to its proprietors, Doctor W. W. Mosby & Son, and to the city of Richmond.

The Richmond Opera House, owned by a joint stock company, under the corporate name of Richmond Hall and Library Association, was built in 1880, and cost seven thousand dollars. It is fifty feet in width by one hundred feet in length, and will seat about eight hundred persons. The hall is thoroughly ventilated, well furnished, and provided with attractive scenery. Perhaps no town in the west has a more capacious or better hall for public entertainment, than is the Richmond Opera House.

The old cemetery, due north of town and just within its corporate limits, was laid out in 1845. It is the burial place of many distinguished persons.

The remains of Bill Anderson, the notorious desperado, were deposited in the old cemetery. The people, of course, without exception, deprecated the man and his dastardly and revolting acts, perpetrated in the spirit of diabolical revenge, indiscriminately directed, and dishonoring alike himself, his followers, and the cause he claimed to defend; they knew, however, that in death, he was harmless, and that, as a fellow mortal, he was entitled to decent burial.

This fact is not mentioned on Anderson's account, but simply to show that in the hearts of the Christian people of Richmond, the spirit of resentment perishes, when the ability of the culprit to do further harm has ceased, and, sharing the common lot of mankind, he lies powerless in the embrace of death.

The new Richmond cemetery, near the west end of South Main street, on the north side thereof, was laid out in 1871. It contains three acres and is situated on a high hill commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect of the surrounding country.

The dead are everywhere, and the last kind offices in their behalf are to accord them burial in conformity to established custom, and to place above them some testimonial of the esteem in which they were held while among the living, or that may at least "implore the passing trib-

ute of a sigh." In this respect the Richmond cemeteries are enduring monument, not alone to the dead, but likewise to the humane and tender promptings that govern the hearts of the living.

Several beautiful and costly shafts are reared in the new grave-yard, and, for a "silent city of the dead," it is perhaps as neat and *inviting* a place as one could desire to see.

It becomes necessary in writing the history of Richmond to record some events of melancholy interest.

At half past three o'clock, Thursday, May 23, 1867, a band of brigands, eleven in number, heavily armed with navy pistols, entered the city from the east, by three different streets. One detachment came in by the first street south of South Main street, running parallel thereto, and passing up that street to its intersection with College street, turned north to South Main; another party passed up the latter street, while the third came into the city by North Main street. The bandits concentrated in the vicinity of the M. E. Church South, and all but one dismounted, and repaired immediately to the banking house of Hughes & Wasson. Four of the party entered the bank, and with pistols presented, demanded the money therein. The other six remained outside, in front of the bank building, and kept up a continual fire upon citizens who dared to show themselves on the streets. Immediately upon entering the bank, one of the bandits fired at the book-keeper, Willis Warriner, Esquire, as he retreated in the direction of the vault. At the report of the pistol, Mr. Warriner fell to the floor and continued prostrate so long as the robbers remained in the bank, though he was uninjured.

There happened to be only thirty-five hundred dollars in the bank, and when that amount was seized, the robbers turned upon Mr. George I. Wasson, the cashier, and covering him with their pistols, commanded him to get more. But upon Mr. Wasson's assuring them that they had taken all the money on hand, they dismissed him without further molestation.

The robber who remained on his horse, took a stand in the middle of the street, near the bank. He was mounted on a very fine and well-trained horse. Having wound the bridle-reins around the bow of his saddle in such a manner as to give greater tension to one rein than to the other, the horse continued to move round in a circle, thus enabling his rider to see about him in every direction. With a navy pistol in each hand the horseman fired up and down the street, while the robbery was going on in the bank.

The citizens began to rally to drive the bandits out of town. Frank Griffin, from his position behind a tree in the court-house yard, was discharging his gun at the man on the horse without effect; when the latter discovered Griffin's head from behind the tree he fired at it, with unerring aim. The ball penetrated the brain, and Griffin instantly expired.

Young Griffin's father, William Griffin, after the killing of his son, ran up to the bank, supposing the robbers had vacated it. Upon stepping within he was confronted by the robbers, and started to run out of the house, when he was fired upon; the ball, taking effect in the back, passed through his heart.

John B. Shaw, a highly respected gentleman, and at that time mayor of the city, was in the middle of the street, near the Shaw House (now Wasson House), of which he was proprietor, endeavoring to rally the citizens, when he was shot in the abdomen. He lived but a few hours. He also was killed by the man on horseback.

After the robbery, the bandits rode rapidly out of town. They were followed by a *posse* of citizens a distance of about nine miles, but none of them were captured.

The pursuing party fired upon the robbers near Holt Station, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, wounding one of their horses, which was left behind and died next day.

One of the robbers, whose name was supposed to be William McGuire, was captured in St. Louis the following winter, brought to Richmond, and lodged in jail; and a few months after his capture, the man who sat on his horse in front of the bank and killed John B. Shaw and young Griffin, was apprehended in Kentucky, by John W. Francis, then sheriff of Ray county. This bandit's name was supposed to be Devers. He was also confined in the Richmond jail.

McGuire had a preliminary trial before a justice of the peace, and was held to await the ensuing session of the circuit court. They were both taken from the jail, however, by a vigilance committee and hanged.

What became of the other participants in this atrocious robbery and murder, is unknown.

The following persons were in the bank when the robbers entered: Geo. I. Wasson, cashier; Judge Willis Warriner, book-keeper, and Major Robert Sevier, Ephraim January, and Ben Chipeze. The three last named were in no way connected with the bank. None of the above named gentlemen were injured.

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

On June 1, A. D. 1878, the city of Richmond was visited by one of the most violent and destructive cyclones that ever passed over this section of the country. Nearly every thing in its pathway was utterly demolished. Huge trees were torn up by the roots, buildings swept away, and human and animal life destroyed.

For several days previous the weather had been unusually warm and sultry; the air was heavy and oppressive, the mercury in the thermometer indicating a temperature ranging from eighty-five to ninety degrees, Fahrenheit.

The morning of June 1st was bright and tranquil, but later in the day clouds gathered, and early in the afternoon the wind, accompanied by a slight fall of hail, began gently blowing from the southwest. Immediately after the hail ceased falling, a wind from the northwest arose, and, continuing probably ten minutes, was succeeded by a suffocating calm of about three to five minutes' duration. Within twenty or thirty minutes after the falling of the hail, the clouds in the southwest seemed to be falling apart for a moment or two, presenting ragged edges; then, suddenly, streams began to shoot out from the margins of the clouds, and to mingle together by a twirling, intertwining motion.

The calm above alluded to was caused by the current from the northwest meeting a similar current moving in the opposite direction. After this momentary cessation of wind, a strong breeze from the southwest set in, followed by a violent rush of wind, the immediate precursor of the terribly devastating cyclone that was to follow almost instantaneously.

The wind began its destructive work about three miles southwest of town. Moving in a northeasterly direction, it struck the railroad at J. S. Hughes & Co.'s coal shaft; then turning northward, it struck six tenement houses, occupied by miners, and owned by J. S. Hughes. These houses were moved out of position and otherwise damaged, though not seriously. Leaving the tenement houses, the cyclone slightly injured six dwellings situated next to the railroad. The upper story, back wall, and porch of W. R. Jackson's house, in the extreme southeastern part of the city, were torn off. The next house in its northward course, was that of Dr. Noah Gaines, a one story frame, which was considerably wrecked but not torn down. Bounding across the street at this point, the storm unroofed the old homestead residence, a one story brick, of Jacob Whitmer. Mrs. Haynes was struck and damaged seriously.

In its onward passage north of Dr. Noah Gaines, it levelled to the ground a small frame building, occupied by a colored family; next a large one story frame building, property of the late Major Sevier, but occupied at the time, by one Mr. Deer and family. The house was utterly demolished. Striking, next, the fine brick residence of J. S. Hughes, Esq., it blew down the ell and unroofed the main building.

Next in the storm's pathway stood the Bidwell property, occupied by a man named Berry, and his family. The building, a two story frame, was totally destroyed; and so, also, was the large two story frame residence of W. R. Holman. Veering to the west from the residence of J. A. Hughes, it struck and completely destroyed the residence of G. A. Hughes, as well as his very fine young apple orchard. The residence last named is on College street; west of it and on the same street, are the residences of Judge Charles J. Hughes and Messrs. B. J. Menefee and P. V. Bernard, all of which were injured. Of the three houses mentioned, Mr.

Bernard's is farthest; it is a one story brick, was unroofed, and a portion of its walls blown in. This building marked the western limit of the storm's fury, in the city.

The cyclone was somewhat narrowed in its destructive course through the city, after leaving South College street, which extends east and west; yet from this street in its northward passage, it extended over two entire blocks of buildings, as well as wrecking some, and wholly demolishing other of the buildings on the east side of the college grounds; and first of the latter was the one and a half story cottage residence of Mrs. Bassett, occupied by C. J. Hughes, Jr., which was totally destroyed. Dr. H. P. Jacobs owned and occupied a new and beautiful residence, which in its fury, the storm-god spared not; every vestige of the building was swept from its foundation. Neither did it respect the Presbyterian Church, a large, costly and substantial brick structure, but razed it to the ground. The next building to the northward, was the story and a half residence of Mr. E. Spear, which, though not blown down, was greatly damaged; then the one story brick of Philip J. Woodson, Esq., was unroofed. Next, to the northward stood the Baptist Church and residence of R. E. Brown, Esq., side by side, which were likewise swept away by the irresistible rotary current.

We have followed the storm in its desolating progress to Lexington street, and, going back again to south College street, and beginning with the block next east of the one last described, and separated therefrom by Thornton Avenue, we mention first the two story frame dwelling of Judge Joseph E. Black, which was entirely destroyed; then the residence of Captain G. N. McGee, a total loss; next the one story residence belonging to Mrs. Mary Brown, but occupied by a tenant, also completely demolished, and the residence of Ephraim Holman, which shared a similar fate.

Passing east, in our description, to the residence of Doctor Frank Gaines, on Lexington street, we have to mention that building as also a total loss. The residence of Mrs. Amelia Jacobs, in this neighborhood, was also totally wrecked.

Again returning to South College street, we begin with the block east of the one last mentioned; and first, the dwelling house of Paul Wertz was literally blown away; and so, also, were the residences of N. P. Warriner, and of Mrs. Morrison, and Mrs. Carson.

Proceeding with his melancholy task, the writer has again arrived at Lexington street, at a point where the cyclone again narrowed its destructive work, and thence northward, embraced only two blocks. First, on the west, starting northward, is the lumber yard of Brown & Limerick, which was completely wrecked; the calaboose, a stone building, was partially blown down, but the blacksmith-shop of Ball & Asbury was totally

destroyed. In the same block, but east of the buildings mentioned, stood the residences of the late Judge Burgess, Colonel Dodd, and Houston Jacobs, all of which were swept away.

East of this block, the residences of George Jacobs and Wyatt Baker were destroyed. The Shaw House (now, 1881, Wasson House), the next building north of Ball & Asbury's (now Asbury's) shop, suffered great injury. Its east wing was blown down entirely, and every portion of the building received considerable damage. Prior to the storm it was a three-story building, but has since been repaired, without replacing the third story. East of the Shaw House was the residence of James Harmony, and east of that the elegant two-story residence of John P. Leeper, occupied by Doctor G. W. Buchanan, both of which were entirely destroyed. Immediately east of the buildings last mentioned stood the wagon factory of Burgess Bros., the buggy factory of O. T. Dickenson, and the residences of Isaac Burgess, Captain Ben. Wigginton, and R. F. Asbury, all of which were swept away.

Our description has brought us to South Main street. In the two blocks of buildings on this street, extending to the northern limits of the city, were about twenty-five houses, all of which were utterly demolished. among the number we may mention the residences of David Whitmer, Benjamin Jacobs, Fritz Lierman, William Marshall, Thomas Word, J. W. Garner, Samuel Nading, John G. Ballard, T. J. Casey, F. W. Joy, Thomas McGinnis, and George Warren.

The above were all one and two-story buildings, and were a total loss. In this were located the African M. E. Church, and the school-house of the colored people, both of which were torn to fragments.

On the street leading northward from the public square, and which is west of the buildings last mentioned, the residences of Mrs. Mary Brown, Thomas D. Woodson and W. A. Donaldson were greatly damaged; Mrs. Brown's residence being blown to the ground.

The following business houses on the east side of the public square sufferred material damage, viz: The three story brick dry goods store of S. R. Crispin & Co., at the southeast corner of the square. The Masonic hall was in the third story of this building, and was completely destroyed, as the third story was blown off, as well as part of the second story; the house occupied by C. Sayre; W. R. Jackson & Co.'s furniture store; Jackson & Asbury's saloon; boot and shoe house of William Marshall; drug store of Taylor & Smith (now Smith & Patton); and the store house of Monroe Bros. All of these, except the first mentioned, were two story brick buildings.

Just north, and across the street from the last mentioned, the lumber yard of Jackson & Patton, and the wagon manufactory of Powell & Son, were destroyed.

South of the public square the business houses of J. P. Quesenberry, Dr. M. C. Jacobs, and Kiger & Wertz were partly unroofed; and the same is true of Mosby & Son's drug store and the Ray county savings bank.

The post office was literally blown away. The court house was unroofed and otherwise damaged. The livery stable of C. W. Schweich & Co. was considerably injured.

Thus have we given a minute description of the entire devastated portion of the city, which included fully one-third of its area. The total loss of property was estimated at over $200,000.

This devastating wind current was a genuine cyclone, its motion being rotary and irresistible. It was funnel-shaped in appearance, resembling a water spout.

It is said that during its passage through the town, not a drop of water fell. There were ascending and descending currents, and flying fragments darkened the earth. After the cyclone had passed, its desolated pathway presented the appearance of having been deluged with muddy water. This was owing to the fact that a heavy rain preceded the cyclone a moment or two.

On leaving the town, the cyclone veered slightly to the east; thence north, striking Crooked river; thence west, demolishing the residence of Thomas J. Bohannon, and carrying down the iron bridge at that point; thence its course was northeast, to Hiram Settle's, seven miles from Richmond; there it rose from the earth, and moved directly east, passing over Morton, a small village in the eastern portion of the county. It again descended to the earth at Highsinger's, a point twelve miles from where it arose, at Settle's; thence taking a northeasterly direction, it lay waste everything in its course.

The storm is estimated to have been three minutes in passing through the city. It swept over that portion of the city in which were located most of the mechanical shops and factories.

The destruction of property was great, indeed, but that was not irreparable. The energetic and enterprising citizens have so repaired and rebuilt the desolated district, that now (1881) scarcely a vestige of the great cyclone of 1878 remains. The buildings which were destroyed have been replaced with new, more costly and more substantial ones. The loss of human life makes the saddest recollection of this terribly destructive cyclone. The following persons were either killed outright, or died from injuries received:

Captain William M. Jacobs was caught in front of C. D. Sayre's, by the falling *debris* from the store and the Masonic hall, and completely buried, and was not found till eleven o'clock the following day (Sunday).

Squire Bellis was buried by the fallen *debris* of Jackson & Patton's lum-

ber yard. Mr. Bellis resided in the country, and was killed while seeking safety in the lumber yard.

John Campbell had started from M. C. Jacobs' drug store for his home in the eastern part of the town, and when having reached a point on Lexington street, just beyond Brown and Limerick's lumber yard, was killed by the passing missiles.

Mattie Holman, aged five years, a child of W. R. Holman, was killed.

Miss Martha A. Ross, who was living at Ephraim Holman's, was crushed by the falling building, and died in a few moments.

Mrs. Mary Joy was struck and killed by the falling house of F. W. Joy.

Mrs. Martha A. Casey was instantly killed.

James Duncan, at Powell & Son's shop, was caught up by the wind, carried one hundred yards, and mortally wounded. A missile was driven into his head, entering near the nose. He lived but a few moments.

Miss Josie Couch, at the residence of William Marshall, was disemboweled, and died in a short time.

William A. Donaldson, Esq., was on his way from his law office to his residence, when he was struck by flying *debris*, and died in an hour or two.

Mrs. Alvin Child was mortally wounded, and died in a short time.

Andrew Nading, son of Samuel Nading, was killed in the wreck of his father's house.

Miss Florence Word, whose thigh was broken, died on Tuesday evening, and was buried the next day.

Francis M. Ball, severely bruised about the head, legs and body, died on Monday.

An infant child of Charles Ottman's lived till Tuesday, when it died of injuries received in the storm. Mrs. Salina Bohannon died on Thursday morning.

Miss Sarah Burgess, Berry Fox, Thomas J. Bohannon, Laura Washington (colored).

Following is a list of those who were seriously wounded: F. W. Joy, leg broken; C. J. Hughes, Jr., leg broken; Willie Buchanan, Miss Emma Shackelford, Miss Pauline Shackelford, Mrs. Perry Jacobs, Robert Asbury, Charles and Lee Asbury, Dr. G. W. Buchanan, George Warren, George Crispin, James Donaldson, Blanche Harmony, Mrs. Thomas McGinnis and four children, Thomas Bohannon and wife, V. P. Bernard, Miss Mollie Streets, Colonel T. J. Dodd, Mrs. Paul Wertz, Robert Offutt, Mrs. Belle Warriner, H. C. Burgess, Thomas Burgess, Isaac Burgess, Mrs. William Marshall, William Burgess, Miss Mary Hughes, Mrs. Carson and two daughters, G. W. Schweich and infant child, Miss Laura Belle Hughes, Albert Flumen, Mary E. Sheets, Thomas Word, Mary E. Casey, David Whitmer, G. T. Limerick, Mrs. Julia Shweich.

A number of colored persons were also seriously injured. Many persons lost everything they had, and were left wounded and helpless. Those who escaped threw open their doors, taking in the wounded and homeless. Every one did all in his power to relieve the unfortunate sufferers. People from all parts of the country gathered in Richmond, eager to lend a helping hand.

On Sunday, the day after the terrible storm, a mass meeting was held and the following resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, An unprecedented storm has visited our city, leaving much loss of life, destruction of property and personal suffering in its pathway; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of arrangements and relief be appointed to co-operate with the mayor and city authorities, consisting of ten persons, whose duty it shall be to receive any contributions that may be made for the relief of the poor and destitute, and to provide for and take care of the many who have been injured; and generally to make such arrangements as the circumstances may require, in aid of the suffering of our fellow citizens, occasioned by the recent storm, and for the burial of those who were killed.

Resolved, That all citizens who may feel disposed to render any assistance for the object contemplated by the foregoing resolution, will please to make application to some member of this committee, or to the mayor or members of the city council, who will see that all contributions are honestly and strictly applied for the relief of those needing it. That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to our neighbors from the country, and citizens of other counties, for the interest and sympathy they have manifested and the aid so freely and cheerfully given, and to the medical fraternity for their prompt and skillful attention rendered to the suffering.

At a meeting of the relief committee the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Berrien J. Menefee, be, and he is hereby appointed treasurer of this committee to receive all contributions and donations made to the relief board in money or other things, and that he apply the same under the direction of Judge Chas. J. Hughes, chairman of this committee, or of George I. Wasson, mayor of the city, and that full reports be made from time to time to this committee of the amount and character of the contributions made and how distributed.

The following general committee was then appointed, viz: A. W. Doniphan, James Hughes, B. J. Menefee, C. T. Garner, Sr., Dr. W. W. Mosby, Captain J. L. Farris, Colonel J. W. Black, George N. McGee, Thomas D. Woodson and John C. Morris.

On motion, Judge Hughes was made chairman of the committee. On motion of J. T. Child, a committee composed of gentlemen from each township, to solicit aid, was appointed.

At a called meeting of the relief committee on Monday evening, the following action was had:

On motion of James W. Black, Major R. S. Williams was instructed to employ a sufficient number of hands to remove the *debris* from the streets. The daily wages for laborers was fixed at $1.25. The proposition of Major McKissack, to furnish ice and transportation free was accepted, and the magnaminous offer properly acknowledged.

The committee of relief met Tuesday morning. A number of telegrams were received, which the mayor was instructed to answer. Judge C. J. Hughes was directed to instruct the different towns, as to the condition of Richmond. C. T. Garner, W. P. Hubbell and W. D. Rice, were appointed to ascertain the real condition of the sufferers, to take their names and ascertain their actual wants.

At the suggestion of many citizens from the country, a public meeting was held in the court house yard on Monday. This meeting was attended and participated in by a large number of citizens from different parts of the county. This meeting resolved that the judge of the county court be requested to make an appropriation, if in his judgment such an appropriation was needed, to the sufferers of Richmond.

Committees were also appointed in all of the townships to solicit aid from the citizens, and to receive and forward all contributions to the relief committee at Richmond.

Besides the human beings enumerated, about ninety head of stock—horses, cattle, etc., were killed. One team of horses was lifted up and blown over the brick lumber yard of Jackson & Patton, and, being dashed to the ground, in the back yard, were killed. Chickens and geese were literally stripped of their feathers, and trees which were not blown down or torn up by their roots, were barked from bottom to top.

On the west side of the cyclone, the debris moved south, on the east side it moved north, showing the rotation to have been from right to left.

The postoffice building was a light, two story frame, on the east corner of the north side of the public square. It was totally demolished, and the contents scattered along the pathway of the cyclone for many miles.

A registered package of stamped envelopes, intended for Millville, was found eight miles out of town.

One package of envelopes for registered letters, was found in Caldwell county, twenty miles north of Richmond, and returned.

One dead letter addressed, Michael Reeves, was found near James Hughes' home farm, eight miles northeast of Richmond.

One package of paper, weighing two pounds, was found on a straw pile, four miles from where the postoffice stood.

A registered letter was found thirteen miles north of town, lying against a house. The letter was picked up by a farmer, who, finding it contained two fifty dollar bills, returned it to the post master at Richmond.

A letter was found near Tinney's Grove, twenty miles to the northeast, in Grape Grove township.

A photograph of a Mrs. Engler, blown from one of the demolished residences of Richmond, was found near Tinney's Grove, twenty miles away.

Thousands of persons visited Richmond for several days succeeding the storm. Nearly all came, and did all in their power to relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers.

The destruction was complete over two entire blocks of buildings, from the southern to the northern limits of the city. Outside of those blocks, on either side the buildings and property, generally, were injured to a greater or less extent along its entire path.

We find in the first issue of the *Ray Chronicle* after the cyclone, the following observations:

1. It was not over three hundred yards high.
2. The breadth of its forward motion was not more than eighty yards.
3. No rain fell during its passage.
4. The head, source, or place where the power was applied was after the cyclone was perfectly formed, a dark cloud, moving with the firmness of a mountain, and the rapidity of the swiftest horse.
5. The rotary motion gave it a lateral diameter of one hundred and fifty yards. The rotation was often so rapid as throw air waves to either side, with very destructive effects, and sometimes reaching a distance of three hundred yards beyond the main path.
6. There was no particular development of heat, as to scorch green substances or to burn persons. The ground was soaked with rain twenty minutes in advance of the cyclone, and the soil was worked into a thin mortar, and smeared overything; hence the appearance of a flood.*

Two members of the city council were killed, and the council adopted the following tribute of respect:

RICHMOND COUNCIL ROOM,
Wednesday, June 5, 1878.

City council met, and was called to order by the mayor, George I. Wasson. The roll was called. Present, the mayor, and councilmen, J. W. Black, James W. Garner, George A. Hughes, and William Wilson.

The following resolutions were then presented by J. W. Black, and adopted by the council:

WHEREAS, Our city having been visited on last Saturday afternoon, by a most terrible cyclone, carrying death and destruction in its pathway, and many families were rendered houseless, and the home circle bereft of of its loved ones, stricken down in its devastating course, and among that number our esteemed fellow citizens and members of the city council, Wm. A. Donaldson and Francis M. Ball; therefore be it resolved by the council, of the city of Richmond,

That in the death of Wm. A. Donaldson and F. M. Ball, their families

*We are indebted to the *Ray Chronicle*, of June 7, 1878, and to Dr. G. W. Buchanan for the history of the Richmond cyclone.

have sustained an irreparable loss, society has been deprived of two of its most worthy and useful citizens, and the city council of two of its most active, energetic and faithful members.

Resolved, That we tender to their bereaved families and relatives, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, in this, the hour of their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the families of the deceased, by the city recorder, and that they be spread upon the records of the city council.

Resolved, That the *Richmond Conservator* and the *Ray Chronicle* be requested to publish these resolutions.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the lamented deceased, we adjourn until Wednesday, June 12th, 1878.

GEO. I. WASSON, Mayor.

W. C. PATTON, City Recorder.

It is not easy to imagine how greater destruction could be wrought in the same length of time than was caused by the Richmond cyclone of June 1, 1878. It was indeed a great calamity, and will long be remembered.

From personal experience, endured at another time, in another state, the writer is fully prepared to appreciate the suffering of those who were so unfortunate as to be in the pathway of the terribly devastating whirlwind.

With a list of the members of the bar and medical profession, and the city charter and revised ordinances of the city of Richmond, we close its history.

The Richmond bar has long been noted for the ability, learning and eloquence of its members.

Lawyers who have distinguished themselves in various departments of life, have either lived or practiced law at Richmond. Among them we mention: Alexander W. Doniphan, Hamilton R. Gamble, Charles French, Robert W. Wells, Abiel Leonard, Amos Rees, Thomas C. Burch, Mordecai Oliver, Austin A. King, Peter H. Burnett, and Aaron H. Conrow.

General Doniphan's fame as a soldier is world-wide. His heroic military exploits are read in the school room, and live in the hearts of his countrymen, yet he is not unknown as a brilliant and successful lawyer. He is now retired from practice, and is a resident of Richmond.

As to Aaron H. Conrow, see biographical sketch in part second.

The rest, including Hon. Geo. W. Dunn, are mentioned elsewhere in this work.

The Richmond bar has, at present, twenty members; several of them have practiced in Richmond for many years, and are well and widely known, as well for their professional ability as for their sterling worth as members of society. The majority, however, are energetic and talented

young gentlemen, either recently admitted to the bar, or who have been engaged in the practice but a few years.

Following is a list of members of the Richmond bar in April, 1881: Geo. W. Dunn, Christopher T. Garner, James W. Black, Joseph E. Black, Chas. J. Hughes, John W. Shotwell, David P. Whitmer, James L. Farris, Adam J. Barr, Elijah F. Esteb, James W. Garner, Frank G. Gibson, C. T. Garner, Jr., William S. Conrow, Thos. N. Lavelock, J. E. Ball, John R. Hamilton, John H. Dunn, George A. Stone and John F. Morton.

The medical profession is most ably represented in Richmond by the following physicians, to-wit: Doctors G. W. Buchanan, H. P. Jacobs, W. W. Mosby and son, H. C. Garner, J. D. Taylor, James W. Smith, M. C. Jacobs (eclectic), and R. B. Kice (D. D. S.)

Dr. Nathaniel Davis was a physician of Richmond for many years, but is now retired from the practice, and is living quietly at his home, just without the eastern limits of the city.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All that district of country contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at a point fifty-eight chains and fifty links north of public square, on the line between the land of G. W. Dunn and Mrs. Darneal; thence east to the section line between sections twenty-nine and thirty, fifty-two chains and fifty-four links; thence south one hundred and three chains and eighty-two links; thence west one hundred and five chains and eight links; thence north one hundred and three chains and eighty-two links; thence east fifty-two chains and fifty-four links, to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a city, by the name of "The City of Richmond," and the inhabitants thereof shall be, and they are hereby constituted, a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of "the mayor, councilmen, and citizens of the city of Richmond," and by that name they and their successors forever shall have perpetual succession, shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity, and in all actions whatsoever; may contract and be contracted with, may purchase, receive, and hold property, real and personal, within said city, and may sell, lease, or dispose of the same for the benefit of the city, and may purchase, receive, and hold property, real or personal, beyond the limits of said city, to be used for the burial of the dead of the city, or for the establishment of a hospital for the reception of persons afflicted with contagious or other diseases, or for the erection of a poor-house and farm, or work-house, or house of correction, and may sell, lease, or dispose of such property for the benefit of the city, and may do all other acts and things as natural persons. They may have and use a common seal, and may break, alter, change, and make a new seal at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The city of Richmond hereby created, as soon as may be, shall be divided into six wards, so as to include, as near as may be, the

same number of free white male inhabitants in each ward, and the city council shall have the power to alter or change the boundaries of said wards from time to time, as they see fit, or to increase, or diminish the number of said wards, having regard to the number of free white male inhabitants, as aforesaid, so that each ward shall, as aforesaid, have, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The corporate powers of the inhabitants hereby incorporated under the name and style of the "mayor, councilmen, and citizens of the city of Richmond," shall be vested in and exercised by a city council, to consist of one member from each ward, to be elected by general ticket, by the qualified voters of said city, on the first Monday in April, annually, unless otherwise provided by ordinance.

SEC. 2. No person shall be a member of the city council, unless he be a free white male citizen of the state of Missouri, over the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided within the city limits three months, next preceding his election, and be a *bona fide* resident of the ward for which he is elected.

SEC. 3. If a councilman shall, after his election, remove from the ward from which he was chosen, his office shall be thereby vacated.

SEC. 4. The council, in the absence of the mayor, shall elect one of their number to be a president *pro tempore* of the council, and the president *pro tempore* thus elected, shall, during the absence from the city of the mayor, or of a vacancy in the office, or of inability of the mayor to serve, perform all the duties of mayor.

SEC. 5. The mayor and the city council shall and may annually choose such agents and servants as they shall deem necessary in the transaction of their business, and remove them at pleasure.

SEC. 6. The mayor and the city council shall be the judges of the election returns, and qualifications of such mayor and members of said city council, and shall determine contested elections.

SEC. 7. A majority of the council shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such a manner, and under such penalties, as the council may prescribe.

SEC. 8. The council may determine the rules of their proceedings, punish their members for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

SEC. 9. The mayor and council shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and the ayes and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any member present, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. Neither the mayor or any member of the council shall, during the time for which he or they are elected, be appointed to any office under the provisions of this act, unless a petition to that effect be signed by two-thirds of the qualified voters of the city.

SEC. 11. All vacancies that shall occur in the council shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by ordinance.

SEC. 12. Every member of the council, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in addition to the oath of office hereinafter required,

make affidavit that it is his *bona fide* intention to reside within the ward for which he was elected during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 13. Whenever there shall be a tie in the election of members of the council, the judges of election shall certify the same to the mayor, or person exercising the duties of mayor, who shall immediately thereupon issue his proclamation, stating such facts, and ordering a new election, giving twenty days' previous notice thereof, and if such ties shall occur upon any election for mayor, such judges of election shall certify the same to the city council, and such council, after qualification, shall elect between such candidates having an equal number of votes; and in the further event that neither of such candidates for mayor shall receive a majority of the votes of said council, a new election for mayor shall be ordered by said council immediately, giving twenty days' previous notice of the time and place of such election.

SEC. 14. There shall be stated meetings of the council once in every calendar month, at such time and place as the council, by ordinance, shall designate, and other and further proceedings of said council may be convened by the mayor or person discharging the duties of mayor, at any time in his discretion, provided always that said mayor and council may adjourn any meeting from day to day, or to any time within said calendar month.

SEC. 15. Upon the passage of all and every bill appropriating money, imposing taxes, or increasing, lessening or abolishing licenses, or borrowing money, the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal upon the motion of the mayor or any member of the council.

SEC. 16. A majority of all the members of the council shall be necessary to pass any tax bill, or bills appropriating any sum amounting to one hundred dollars, or any other bill or bills, involving a like amount in anywise increasing, affecting or diminishing the city revenue.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. The council shall have power within the city ordinance: 1st, To levy and collect taxes not exceeding three-fifths of one per centum per annum upon the assessed value of all property made taxable by law, for state purposes, and also to provide for the collection of the same by the sale of real and personal estate within the city, in such manner as this act or the council by ordinance shall provide. 2d, To borrow money on the credit of the city, upon a vote of two-thirds of the members of the council. 3d, To appropriate money and provide for the payment of the debts, appropriations, contracts, liabilities and expenses of the city. 4th, To make regulations to guard against and prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the city, and to make quarantine laws for that purpose, and enforce the same within two miles of the city. 5th, To establish hospitals, employ physicians' attendance, and procure drugs and medicines, and to make regulations for the government and care thereof. 6th, To make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants, and to abate, prevent, and remove nuisances. 7th, To provide the city with water, by digging wells, making cisterns, and improving springs and creeks, and erecting and providing pumps on the streets, avenues, and sidewalks within the boundaries of the city, for the convenience of the inhabitants thereof. 8th, To create, open

alter, abolish, widen, extend, establish, grade, pave, or otherwise improve, and to clean, macadamize and keep in repair streets, avenues, lanes and alleys within the city, with the express restriction that the council shall not establish, or open, any street, lane, avenue or alley through any property which has not been laid out into town lots, and a plat thereof filed according to law, unless by the written consent of the proprietors of such property; provided always, that the council may, by ordinance, require the owner of such property, when laid out into lots, or outlots, to have the streets, lanes, alleys, or avenues to correspond as near as may be with the streets, lanes, alleys or avenues in use in the city; and no lane, or avenue, or alley shall be altered unless such city council shall pay the owner of such real estate such damages as may be found due to such proprietor, to be ascertained by a jury of twelve men, or by any other provisions as the council may, by ordinance, prescribe, or by any other legal proceedings. 9th, To establish, erect and keep in repair, bridges, culverts and sewers, and regulate the use of the same. 10th, To establish, support and regulate the night watch and patrol. 11th, To erect market-houses, establish markets and places, and provide for the government and regulation thereof. 12th, To provide for the erection of all needful buildings, for the use of the city. 13th, To provide for enclosing and improving any real estate belonging to the city. 14th, To license, tax and regulate auctioneers, grocers, merchants, retailers, dram shop keepers, ordinaries, taverns and inns. 15th, To license, tax, regulate and restrain and suppress hawkers, peddlers, shows, theatrical and other performances and exhibitions. 16th, To license, tax and suppress, prohibit and restrain gaming and gambling houses, bawdy houses, and other disorderly houses. 17th, To provide for the extinguishment of fires, and prevention thereof; to organize and establish fire companies, and to provide necessary and suitable engines, hose, buckets, ladders, fireworks and apparatus; also to regulate and prevent the carrying on of any business, pursuit or manufactory of a character to cause or produce fires, or prejudical, or injurious to the health of inhabitants, and to compel the owners of the houses and other buildings to have scuttles upon the roofs of any such houses or buildings, and stairs and ladders leading to the same. 18th, To regulate and order the cleaning of chimneys, and to fix the flues thereof, to regulate the storage of gunpowder, tar, pitch, resin, hemp, cotton, and all other combustible materials, and to regulate the use of lights and lighted lamps or candles in all stables, shops and other places; to remove or prevent the construction of any fire-place, hearth, chimney, stove, oven, boiler, kettle, or apparatus used in any house, building, manufactory, or business which may be dangerous in causing or promoting fire, to prohibit under suitable penalties the firing of fire-crackers, and the discharging of fire arms, to direct the safe construction of deposits for ashes and to enter into at reasonable hours, or to appoint one or more officers at reasonable times to enter into and examine all out-houses, lots, yards, enclosures, and out-buildings of every description, in order to discover whether any of them are in a dangerous state, and to cause such as may be found by the verdict of a jury to be dangerous, to be put in safe and secure condition. 19th, To provide for the inspection and weighing of hay, the storing and measuring of charcoal, stone coal, fire wood, and other fuel to be used in the city. 20th, To regulate the inspection of but-

ter, lard and other provisions, vending of meat, poultry, butter, eggs, and fruit, and to suppress the huckstering within market hours. 21st, To provide for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the city. 22d, To provide for the election of all elective city officers, and provide for the removing from office any person holding an office created by this act or by ordinance not otherwise provided for, to fix the compensation of the city officers and regulate the fees of all jurors, witnesses and others for services rendered under this act or any ordinance. 23d, To regulate the police of the city, to impose fines, forfeitures, and penalties for the breach of any city ordinance, and provide for the recovery, and appropriating such fines and forfeitures, and the enforcement of such penalties. 24th, To erect a workhouse and house of correction, and provide for the regulation and government thereof. 25th, To levy and collect a poll tax, not exceeding one dollar, upon every free white male person over twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided three months within the city. 26th, To remove all obstacles from the side-walks, and for the cleaning of the same, and of the gutters at the expense of the owners of the ground fronting thereon. 27th, To prevent and restrain any riot, noise, disturbance or disorderly assemblage in any street, house, or place in the city. 28th, To prevent and remove all obstructions in and upon all streets, lanes, avenues and alleys, established by law or ordinance. 29th, To have and exercise complete control over any commons belonging to the city, and all property belonging to the city, real and personal, whether lying in or beyond the limits of the corporation created by this act, and the same to lease, sell, transfer and dispose of either absolutely or with limitation, to any person or persons whatsoever. 30th, To make such general rules, regulations, by-laws and ordinances, for the purpose of maintaining the peace, good morals, and good government and order of the city of Richmond, and the trade, commerce, business and manufacturers thereof, as the city council may deem expedient, not repugnant to the constitution or general laws of the state, and also to enforce the observance thereof, by inflicting penalties upon any inhabitants thereof, or other person or persons for violation of any ordinance, not exceeding ninety dollars for any one offense, to be recoverable with costs in any action of debt, by and in the name of the "mayor, councilmen and citizens of the city of Richmond," for the use of the city, before the recorder of any court having jurisdiction or cognizance of the same. 31st, To make all ordinances subject to restriction in the last preceding subdivision of this section, specified, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into effect the powers specified in this section, and all other powers vested by this act in the corporation, the city government, or any department or officer thereof. 32d, That all taxation laws passed by this city council, other than those applying to hucksters, menageries, circuses, concerts, shows, theatrical exhibitions and similar amusements, shall be based upon the *ad valorem* principle. 33d, No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of an ordinance or resolution of the city council regularly passed, at a regular or special meeting of the council. 34th, Every ordinance or resolution passed by the city council, shall be signed by the mayor or president *pro tem.* of the city council, and attested by the clerk of the city council before it takes effect. 35th, The style of the ordinances of this city shall be, "Be it ordained by the city

council of the City of Richmond." 36th, All ordinances passed by the city council shall, within thirty days after they become laws, be published in pamphlet form or in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, in the discretion of the city council, or by copies thereof set up in three public places in different parts of the city; but the failure to publish any ordinance within the time specified in this section, shall not render void or effect the validity of any such ordinance, unless such delay may cause such ordinance to act retrospectively over the rights of individuals. 37th, All ordinances of the city may be proven by the seal of the corporation, and until a seal is provided, by the private seal of the clerk of the city council, and when such ordinances have been printed and published by the authority of the corporation, the same shall be received in evidence in all courts and places without further proof.

SEC. 2. No person shall, within the limits of this city, directly or indirectly, sell intoxicating liquors, of any kind, without first taking out a special license therefor, obtained as may be prescribed by the city council by ordinance. Upon every license there shall be levied a tax not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars for city purposes, at the discretion of the city council for every period of six months.

SEC. 3. No person having a license, as in the last preceding section provided, shall directly or indirectly, sell, barter, exchange or give away any intoxicating liquor, or strong drink of any kind, to any slave without permission in writing from the master, owner or overseer of such slave.

SEC. 4. No person having a license from the city council, as above provided, shall, directly or indirectly, sell, barter, exchange, or give away any intoxicating liquor, or strong drink of any kind, to any apprentice or minor, without first having permission in writing from the parent, guardian, or person with whom the minor may at the time be living or boarding, and in case of apprentices from the person to whom the individual is bound, or his parent.

SEC. 5. Any person convicted of a violation of either of the preceding sections of this act, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty, nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered as may be prescribed by ordinance.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The chief executive of this city shall be the mayor, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the city, and shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, provided that an election to fill a vacancy shall be only for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

. SEC. 2. No person shall be mayor, who, at the time of his election, is not possessed of the qualifications for a councilman.

SEC. 3. If two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes for mayor, or if the election be contested, the city council shall decide the election by vote.

SEC. 4. Whenever any vacancy shall happen in the office of mayor it shall be filled by election, in such manner as shall be provided by ordinance.

SEC. 5. The mayor may be removed from office for any misdemeanor, by a majority of two-thirds of the city council.

SEC. 6. The mayor shall act as president of the city council, and shall (have) power to nominate, and by and with the consent of the city council, to appoint all city officers not ordered by this act to be otherwise appointed. He shall take care that the ordinances of the city are duly performed, enforced, respected and observed in the city. He may remit fines, punishments, forfeitures and penalties accruing from or imposed for the violation of any law or ordinance of the city. He may fill all vacancies which may occur in any elective office other than that of a member of the council, until the same be filled by election; and in any other office until the end of the next session of the council, which may happen after the vacancy shall have occurred. He shall, from time to time, give to the city council information relative to the state of the city, and shall recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient for the advantage of the city. The mayor, while presiding in the city council, shall have no vote on any measure or question, except there be a tie, in which case he shall give the casting vote.

SEC. 7. The mayor may call special meetings of the council by proclamation or by written notice.

SEC. 8. Whenever a special session of the council shall have been called by the mayor, he shall state to them when assembled, the cause for which they have convened.

SEC. 9. There shall be a recorder within and for said city, who shall be ex-officio clerk of the city council, and perform such other duties as the city council may direct; a city treasurer, a city constable, a city assessor, and city attorney, who in addition to the duties prescribed in this act, shall perform such other duties prescribed by ordinance. All of said officers shall be elected by the qualifed voters of the city at the regular annual city election, on the first Monday in April of each year. There shall also be such other officers, servants and agents of the corporation as may be provided by ordinance, to be appointed by the mayor, by and with the consent and advice of the city council, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by ordinance, and such officers shall be removable at the pleasure of the city council, by a majority of two-thirds of the city council.

SEC. 10. The city council may, by ordinance, provide for the election by the qualified voters of the city, of any of the officers.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the city council to keep a journal of the proceedings of the council, to record in a separate book all ordinances or resolutions appropriating money,to keep a record of all the official acts of the mayor, and when necessary to attest them; he shall keep and preserve in his office the common seal of the city, and all records, public papers and documents, not properly belonging to any other officer.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the city treasurer to receive and keep the money of the city, and to pay out the same on warrants drawn by the mayor or other officers authorized by ordinance to draw them.

SEC. 13. The city constable shall, within the city, possess the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive the same fees and compensation as the constable of Richmond township, for similar services. He shall execute and return all process to him directed, whenever issued by the mayor, recorder, or any member of the city council, or by a justice of

the peace, when any justice of the peace is authorized to issue process under this act, or any ordinance of the city; he shall also be collector of the city taxes.

SEC. 14. The mayor and all other officers of the corporation shall reside within the limits of the corporation during their continuance in office, and if the mayor of the corporation shall cease to reside within the limits of the same, his office shall be thereby vacated.

SEC. 15. The recorder shall be a resident of the city, and shall possess the same qualifications as the mayor and city council, and shall hold his office one year, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified. Such recorder may be removed from office in the same manner as the mayor. He shall have the same jurisdiction as the justices of the peace within and for the limits of the city. He shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all cases arising under any ordinance of said city, subject, however, in all cases, to an appeal to the circuit court of Ray county, and every such appeal shall be granted as in this act is expressed. He shall have power under the seal of the city, to take and certify the acknowledgement of deeds, conveyances and all other instruments of writing requiring authentication, and such deeds, conveyances or other instruments may be recorded in any county of the state, or may be read in evidence in any court in this state, without further authentication; he shall be authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, and take and certify depositions; he shall be entitled, in all cases, to the same fees which are now, or may be hereafter allowed by law to justices of the peace for similar services, which shall be taxed and collected as other costs, by fee bill or execution.

SEC. 16. In the event of the absence, sickness, removal, or inability of the recorder to act, any justice of the peace, residing within the limits of the city, shall have power to hear, try and determine all cases properly cognizable before the recorder; and if no justice of the peace should be residing in said city, then any justice of the peace within and for Richmond township, shall have power to hear, try and determine all cases properly cognizable before the recorder.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. A general election for all the officers of corporation required to be elected by this act or by any ordinance of the city, shall be holden on the first Monday in April in each year, unless otherwise provided by ordinance.

SEC. 2. At all elections for city officers, the voters shall vote *viva voce*, and the manner and place of holding such election shall be regulated by ordinance.

SEC. 3. Three judges of election, and two clerks shall be appointed by the city council, unless otherwise provided by ordinance; they shall take an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties; they shall open the polls at nine o'clock in the morning, and keep open until six o'clock in the afternoon, when they shall proceed forthwith publicly to ascertain the result of the election, and when ascertained to make proclamation thereof. The poll books shall be, after certified as aforesaid, returned by the clerks of the election to the city council, there to remain for inspection and examination.

SEC. 4. All persons qualified as electors under the tenth section of the third article of the constitution of the state of Missouri, who shall have resided three months within the city next preceding the elections shall be deemed qualified voters at all elections for city officers.

SEC. 5. Elections for city officers shall continue for one day only; special elections to fill vacancies shall be held under such regulations as may be provided by city ordinance.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for the city council to grade, pave or macadamize any streets, lanes or avenues not opened, and established according to law or ordinance; it shall be lawful, nevertheless, for the city council to order the owner or owners of ground fronting on any private alley to keep the same clean, and if necessary thereto, to direct him or them to pave the same.

SEC. 2. When it is necessary to take private property for opening, widening, altering or extending any public street, lane or avenue, the corporation shall make a just compensation therefor to the person whose property is taken, and if the amount of such compensation cannot be agreed upon, the recorder shall cause the same to be ascertained by a jury of twelve disinterested free-holders of the city.

SEC. 3. In opening, altering, widening or extending alleys through blocks or squares of the city, the same proceeding shall be had in case of opening, widening, altering or extending public streets, lanes or avenues, with the addition that the jury will ascertain the amount of benefit that will accrue to the person whose property is taken, and those who may have petitioned for the opening, widening, altering or extending of such alley.

SEC. 4. When the owners of the major part of all the property on the street, lane, avenue or alley proposed to be opened, widened, altered or extended shall petition therefor, the mayor and city council may open, widen, alter or extend such street, lane, avenue or alley, upon conditions prescribed by ordinance, but no compensation shall, in such case, be made to those whose property shall be taken for opening, widening, altering or extending such street, lane, avenue or alley, who have petitioned for the same; nor shall there be any assessment of benefit or damages that may accrue thereby to any of the petitioners.

SEC. 5. All jurors empanelled to inquire into amount of benefit or damages which shall happen to any owner of property proposed to be taken for opening, widening, altering or extending any street, lane, avenue or alley, shall first be sworn to that effect, and shall return to the mayor their inquest, signed by each juror.

SEC. 6. The mayor shall have power, for good cause shown in ten days after inquest shall have been returned to him, as mentioned in preceding section, to set the same aside and cause a new inquest to be made.

SEC. 7. The mayor and councilmen shall have power by ordinance to enforce the payment of all sums, which a jury shall declare to be the amount of benefits accruing to the owners of property upon which any alley shall be opened, widened, altered or extended, if the owner be one of the petitioners for opening, widening, altering or extending such alley.

SEC. 8. The mayor and council shall have power by ordinance to levy

and collect a special tax on the holders of any lots or any street, lane, or avenue or alley, or any part of any street, lane, avenue or alley, according to the respective fronts owned by them, for the purpose of paving or grading such street, lane, avenue or alley, provided always said tax shall not exceed three-fifths of one per centum; nor shall the grading or paving be done at the expense of the owners of the lots fronting on the street, lane, avenue or alley, unless a petition for such grading and paving, signed by the owners of a major part of the ground fronting thereon, be presented for such purpose.

SEC. 9. The city council shall have power by ordinance to direct the manner in which any property, real or personal, advertised for sale or sold for taxes, general or special, or for the costs of any improvement done, or ordered to to be done by the authority of the corporation, may be redeemed.

SEC. 10. Lands within the limits of the city, which have not been laid off into blocks or lots, shall not be taxed or assessed, otherwise than by the acre as agricultural or waste land, and shall continue to be so taxed and assessed until laid off into blocks or lots by the owners, respectively; and the owners of such lands, in laying the same off into blocks or lots, shall so arrange the streets that they shall correspond with the present established streets of the city.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. The city council shall cause to be published at the end of each fiscal year, a full, complete and detailed statement of all moneys received and expended by the corporation during the preceding fiscal year, and on what account received and expended, classifying each receipt and expenditure under its appropriate head.

SEC. 2. All suits, actions and prosecutions instituted, commenced or brought by the corporation hereby created, shall be instituted, commenced and prosecuted in the name of the "mayor, councilmen and citizens of the city of Richmond."

SEC. 3. All actions, fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures which have accrued to "the inhabitants of Richmond," or the trustees of said town under their former incorporation, and the by-laws and ordinances for the recovery of which no suits or actions at law shall have been commenced or instituted, shall be, and the same is hereby vested in, and be prosecuted for by the corporation hereby created.

SEC. 4. All property, real, personal, or mixed, money, effects and choses in actions now or heretofore belonging to "the inhabitants of the town of Richmond," or the trustees of said town in their corporate capacity shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be vested in the name of the corporation hereby created, for whomsoever the same may be in the possession, or under the control, any law, usage or arrangement to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 5. This charter and incorporation shall not invalidate any act done by the "inhabitants of the town of Richmond," or the trustees or any officer thereof, nor divest them of any right which may have accrued to them prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. This act is hereby declared to be a public act, and may be read in evidence in all courts of law and equity in this state without further proof.

SEC. 7. All persons residing within the limits of the city of Richmond

are hereby exempted from working upon any road without and beyond the boundaries of said city, and from paying any tax, fine or penalty, to be applied to employ laborers, furnish means or tools, or provide materials to work, or to be used upon any road beyond the limits of said city.

SEC. 8. Any and all persons who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to pay any fine, forfeiture, penalty or costs imposed upon him or them, by any ordinance of said city, for any misdemeanor, after conviction thereof by the verdict of a jury, shall and may be committed to the common jail of Ray county, by the recorder of said city or other officer having jurisdiction, until such fine and costs are paid, provided that such imprisonment shall not exceed the term of ninety days, to be regulated by ordinance, and to be found by such jury, and any such commitment shall be recalled by any such committing officer whenever the person to be fined, convicted or imprisoned shall take an appeal to the Ray circuit court, according to the rules and regulations and provisions governing the taking of appeals from the justices of the peace to the circuit court, provided, nevertheless, that the corporation hereby created shall be liable for costs, fees and other expenses incurred under this section, whenever the person so convicted, sentenced and imprisoned is unable to pay the same.

SEC. 9. The fiscal year of said city shall terminate on the day preceding the second Monday of March, of each year, and such period, or termination of said fiscal year may be altered or changed by the city council by ordinance.

SEC. 10. There shall be a digest or revision of the ordinances of the city which are of a public or general nature, published in a newspaper, printed in said city, or in pamphlet form, or in both, in the discretion of the city council, within twelve months after the passage of this act, and a like digest within every period of three years thereafter.

SEC. 11. The council may provide by ordinance for the collecting, from every delinquent officer of the city, any revenue, money, or property improperly detained, or not accounted for by such officer, and may provide the penalty or punishment for such delinquency or failure to account for such money or property.

SEC. 12. The city council, or any officer or department thereof, shall not have the power to issue any bills, scrip, or paper, of any description soever, to circulate as currency, or representative thereof; but any warrant, draft, note, obligation, or bond of the city may be transferred and made transferable by endorsement thereon from each holder, under such restrictions and regulations as the city council may prescribe, not contrary to the true meaning and intent of this section.

SEC. 13. Whenever any real estate shall have been advertised for sale, or shall have been sold for the payment of any fine, judgment, penalty, forfeiture or taxes, or in consequence of a failure upon the part of the owner thereof to grade, pave or curb the front of any sidewalk fronting upon any public street or avenue by the authority of the corporation, such owner or owners, whether resident or non-resident of said city, may within two years after such sale redeem the same by paying to the purchaser or purchasers thereof the full amount of said purchase money, and all taxes subsequently paid thereon, together with all costs and full value of any useful or necessary improvements or needful repairs made thereon

by such purchasers, to be assessed by a jury of twelve householders before the recorder of said city, together with one hundred per centum upon the original amount of purchase money paid therefor by such purchaser, provided, however, that married women, persons of unsound mind, and minors shall have the period of five years after such disabilities are removed to appear and redeem the land sold as above provided.

SEC. 14 Any purchaser of any real estate, sold for the non-payment of any fine, judgment, penalty, forfeiture, or taxes, or in consequence of a failure on the part of the owner thereof to grade, curb, or pave any front or sidewalk fronting upon any public street or avenue, upon the payment to the treasurer of the corporation hereby created, of the purchase money thereof, shall receive of and from such treasurer a certificate of the payment of said amount of purchase money, describing such real estate by lot and number, upon the recorded plat of said town of Richmond, or by the metes and bounds thereof, and briefly describing the judgment, penalty, forfeiture, tax, or improvement, for the non-payment of which the same was sold, together with the date of sale, which certificate shall be countersigned by the mayor of said city, under the seal of the corporation.

SEC. 15. Any holder of such certificate, after the lapse of two years from the date thereof, (if a resident or non-resident owner of such real estate shall have failed, neglected, or refused to redeem the same in the manner provided by this act), upon the production of such certificate at any regular session of the city council, and upon said council, or a majority of them being satisfied by the affidavit of such purchaser, or otherwise, that said owner has failed to redeem the estate herein described within two years after the sale of such real estate, and the date of such certificate, such purchaser shall receive a deed of conveyance from the said corporation, conveying to such purchaser the real estate described in such certificate.

SEC. 16. The deed of conveyance referred to in the foregoing section of this article shall be made and executed by the mayor of the city of Richmond in the name of said city, and shall recite the judgment, penalties, forfeitures, taxes or neglected improvement, together with a law or ordinance under which the (same) was sold, the advertisement of sale, time, place and term of sale, the fact of the sale, the consideration, the certificate granted by the treasurer, and the failure to redeem, and shall convey the premises as described in such certificate by the operative words "assign, transfer, convey and confirm" to such purchaser and his heirs and assigns forever, reserving the right of married women, persons of unsound mind and minors, as hereinbefore provided. Such conveyance shall be signed by said mayor, and attested under the seal of the said corporation, and shall be acknowledged before any officer (other than the recorder of the city) authorized to take acknowledgments of instruments of writing, conveying real estate under the laws of the state of Missouri.

SEC. 17. Such deed of conveyance so executed and acknowledged shall vest in such purchaser all the right, title and interest, estate and property of the previous owner of such real estate, and shall be admitted as evidence in any court within this state in any suit or action at law, or in equity as prima facie evidence of title without further proof.

SEC. 18. The owner of any real estate sold under the provisions of this

act, or his widow, heirs or executors, or administrators, may any time within two years after such sale, redeem the same by paying to the purchaser thereof, or to the treasurer of the corporation hereby created, the amount paid by said purchaser, and all taxes subsequently thereon, together with the value of any and all useful or necessary improvements and needful repairs made thereon by such purchaser, together with one hundred per centum upon the original amount of purchase money paid therefor, and upon such payment shall receive from the said council, attested by the mayor, under the seal of the corporation, a quietus to the title thereto conforming as nearly as may be the quietus granted by the state of Missouri under analogous circumstances, and such quietus shall fully vest all the title to such real estate in the original owner.

SEC. 19. All surplus money received by the corporation hereby created, arising from the sale of any real estate over and above the amount due for taxes, fines, forfeitures, penalties, judgments and costs, at the time of such sale, shall be paid over to the owner of such real estate; or his legal representatives, in the event of his decease, may apply to the city council for such surplus, who shall issue a warrant on the city treasurer in favor of the owner of such real estate at the time of such sale, or his representatives, for such amount so paid into the city treasurer for his use.

SEC. 20. All prosecutions for misdemeanors shall be instituted before the recorder or other officer having jurisdiction thereof, as in this act is herein expressed and directed.

SEC. 21. The true intent and meaning of this act is, an appeal shall be allowed to the Ray circuit court from the final judgment of the recorder or other officer having jurisdiction of the subject matter, (other than for contempt of court) or from the finding of any jury in like manner and with like effect, as appeals are allowed from justices of the peace to said court, any law or usage, or any provision or construction of this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 22. Whenever an appeal shall be allowed to the Ray circuit court from the verdict and finding of any jury, or from the judgment of the recorder or other officer having jurisdiction under this act, such appeal, if involving a charge of misdemeanor, shall be tried by said circuit court before a jury of six men, and such misdemeanor shall be punished in the manner and according to the provisions of this act, and the ordinance of the city council governing such original trial, not inconsistent with, or repugnant to the same, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, and if such appeal be taken from the judgment of the recorder or other officer, or finding of any jury, in any act to recover any tax, fine or penalty, or forfeiture, other than a misdemeanor for the breach of any law or ordinance or by-law of said city, such action shall be tried before such circuit court as appeals from justices of the peace, and shall be governed and determined in all respects and particulars as nearly as may be according to such existing law, ordinance or by-law of the said city of Richmond, and provisions thereof, before such recorder or other officer having jurisdiction upon such original trial, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 23. The practice and proceedings before the recorder under this act, for the recovery of any fines, tax, penalty or forfeiture, for the breach

of any city ordinance or by-laws, (unless when herein otherwise expressly provided,) shall conform in all respects and particulars as nearly as may be to the laws of the state of Missouri regulating justices' courts.

SEC. 24. In all cases, where a judgment shall be rendered by the recorder or other officer having jurisdiction, against any defendant for any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or for the breach of any law or ordinance, or upon the verdict and finding of any jury, and such judgment, verdict, and finding of any jury or part thereof involves the imprisonment of the defendant, it shall be the duty of said recorder or other officer having jurisdiction, to forthwith order such defendant into the custody of the city constable, and to issue a mittimus or commitment committing such defendant to the common jail of said county, and such defendant shall, from the making of such order or the issual of such commitment, remain in safe custody, unless discharged by the taking and effecting an appeal as hereinbefore provided, or until discharged by due course of law.

SEC. 25. Upon the filing of any charge or misdemeanor by the city attorney against any person or persons as provided in this act, it shall be the duty of the recorder or other officer, having jurisdiction, to issue his warrant, reciting such charge directed to the city constable, and commanding him forthwith to apprehend such person or persons, and bring him or them before such officer having jurisdiction, to be further dealt with according to law, and such city constable shall execute such warrant in any part of Ray county.

SEC. 26. In all cases of misdemeanor committed, or charged to be committed, within the city limits, the accused shall be entitled to a summary trial by jury before the recorder or other officer having jurisdiction.

SEC. 27. The constable or any other officer shall have power to arrest any offenders against the laws or ordinances of the city of Richmond, and bring him or them before the proper officers without a warrant.

SEC. 28. All persons charged with misdemeanors shall be entitled to six peremptory challenges, and the city attorney or other officers shall be entitled to three, and the jury shall consist of six persons qualified under the laws of the state of Missouri to serve as jurors.

SEC. 29. Richmond College and the lands thereto belonging, the fair grounds and the land thereto belonging, all schools and academies and institutions of learning, male and female, churches and all other public property shall be exempt from the provisions of this act, in relation to taxes, streets, lanes and alleys, and avenues, so long as they remain and are used for such purposes.

SEC. 30. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with the jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the grand jury and the circuit court within and for Ray county, over crimes and misdemeanors within the limits of the city, and the punishment thereof by indictment and trial thereon in said circuit court.

SEC. 31. The said city council shall not have power to borrow money on the credit of the city at any time at higher rate of interest than the then legal and lawful rate of interest per annum.

SEC. 32. That Humphrey J. Comer, Joseph S. Hughes, Jacob Darneal, Wilson R. Holman and Patrick Smith, be, and the same are hereby appointed and authorized, immediately after receiving this charter from the legislature, to lay off the city into seven wards, according to the pro-

visions of this act, and immediately thereafter to order an election, giving ten days notice previous thereto, for all the officers provided herein to be elected, who shall serve in their office respectively until the annual election on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1858, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 33. The general assembly of the state of Missouri, may at any time, alter, amend or repeal this charter.

SEC. 34. All acts and parts of acts contrary to, and inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 35. The secretary of the state of Missouri, shall, as soon as this act is approved by the governor, transmit to Humphrey J. Comer, a copy thereof, certified under the seal of Missouri.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved November 9, 1857.

I, B. F. Massey, secretary of state, hereby certify the foregoing copy of an act entitled: "An act to incorporate the city of Richmond," is a true copy of the original roll now on file in this office.

SEAL

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my name and affixed the seal of office. Done at the office of secretary of state, in the city of Jefferson, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1857.

B. F. MASSEY, *Secretary of State.*

REVISED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, MISSOURI.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY AND THE LEVYING OF TAXES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. That for the support of the city government, there shall be levied annually, a tax for general purposes, on all property, personal, real and mixed, within the limits of said city, subject to taxation for state and county purposes, not exceeding fifty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed value thereof.

SEC. 2. The recorder shall on or before the first day of August of each year, cause to be made out and delivered to the assessor, a well bound book, suitably ruled, to contain a list of all taxable real estate in the limits of the city, in which the assessor shall correctly describe every lot or parcel of ground subject to taxation, placing opposite to such description the name of the owner if known, and if unknown, he shall so state in an appropriate column.

SEC. 3. The city recorder shall also cause to be prepared in the assessor's book suitable columns for the assessment of personal property subject to taxation. The names of owners shall be entered in alphabetical order. Such personal assessment roll may be in the form of assessment roll for state and county taxes.

SEC. 4. And to said assessment list the following oath shall be made, or the same oath as is made to assessment list for state and county taxes:

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, County of Ray.

I —— do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing list contains a

true and correct statement of all the property made taxable by the laws of the state of Missouri, including therein the number of horses, number of neat cattle, number of sheep, number of hogs, number of asses and jennets, number of mules, all other live stock, all farm machinery and implements, household property, musical instruments, clocks, watches, chains and appendages, sewing machines, gold and silver plate, jewelry, household and kitchen furniture, money on hand, money deposited, notes unsecured by mortgage or deed of trust, notes secured by mortgage or deed of trust, all bonds, whether state, county, town, city, township, or of incorporated or unincorporated companies, and all other property and its value, which I owned on the 1st day of August, 18—, or which I had under my charge or management, or any money or property due me on said day from solvent persons or companies on notes, accounts, or otherwise, as fully and as specifically as I am required to make a return thereof, under the revenue law of this state; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not sent or taken, or caused to be sent or taken, any property, money or bills, bonds or notes, or other securities or evidences of debt, out of this state to avoid taxation. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of 18...

.....

SEC. 5. If any person shall fail, neglect or refuse to return said list with the blanks therein properly filled, and the certificate thereto properly sworn to, within ten days, to the assessor, the assessor shall assess the whole property belonging to, or in the charge of such person, at such amount as he may deem just and proper.

SEC. 6. If any person required to list his property shall do so falsely, the assessor shall list the same anew, and assess it at double its cash value. It shall also be the duty of the assessor to list and assess all personal property he may find in said city, when the owner thereof is unknown.

SEC. 7. If at any time it shall be ascertained by the assessor, that any property, either real, personal or mixed, has escaped assessment or taxation for one or two years past, he shall assess the same for such years, noting the amount due for each year.

SEC. 8. No tax shall be assessed or imposed upon the following property: Churches, chapels and other buildings used for religious worship, and land upon which they are situated, and used in connection therewith, real estate and personal property belonging to any incorporated agricultural society so long as the same shall be used for the purpose of such society and none other; cemeteries and grave-yards set apart and used for that purpose, all orphan asylums for the relief of sick and needy, with their furniture and equipments, and so much of the land upon which they are situated as may be exclusively used for that purpose; all libraries and their furniture and equipment belonging to any library association or society.

SEC. 9. The asssessor shall return this assessment list to the city council on or before the first regular meeting of such council in the month of November of each year, verified by his affidavit thereto, that he has made diligent effort to discover all the taxable property within the city limits on the 1st day of August, and that so far as he has been able to ascertain, it is correctly set forth in the foregoing lists, in the manner and of the value therein stated, according to law.

SEC. 10. As soon as may be after the return of the assessment rolls, the city council shall appoint a day for hearing objections thereto, and shall cause to be published in some newspaper, printed in said city, the following notice:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Missouri, ... 18...*

Public notice is hereby given, that the assessment roll of taxable real and personal estate in the city of Richmond, for the year 18—, has been completed and returned to the city council by the assessor. All persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the assessment of their property, are hereby notified to file their objections in the office of the city recorder, on or before the day of.....18...

....*Mayor.*

SEC. 11. All complaints concerning assessments shall be inquired into and determined in a summary manner, correcting any errors that may appear, and increasing or diminishing assessments, as the council, sitting as a court of appeals and board of equalization, may deem just and equitable.

SEC. 12. When said roll has been revised and corrected as provided for in the last preceding section, an order shall be entered of record by the council, declaring the same affirmed, and ordering the recorder to file the same in his office.

SEC. 13. The city council, immediately after such confirmation, shall proceed to levy such tax as may be deemed necessary for all purposes mentioned in the charter aud ordinances of the city, provided that the sum so levied shall in no case exceed the per centum specified in the constitution of the state of Missouri.

SEC. 14. The city recorder shall, within twenty days after the confirmation of said assessment roll, make or cause to be made, and deliver to the city collector a full and complete copy of such assessment roll, the different taxes extended thereon, with a warrant thereto attached, which may be in the following form:

WARRANT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, County of Ray, ss.

WHEREAS, The city council of the city of Richmond did, on the....day of, A. D., 18.., levy and assess upon the assessed value for the year 18.., of the real and personal estate herein before described, the several sums set opposite thereto in the appropriate columns respectively, [here insert the particular taxes levied] for the municipal year ending: Now, therefore, you are commanded to make, levy, and collect the said several sums of money set opposite the real and personal estate hereinbefore described, as taxes thereon for the year aforesaid, of the goods and chattels of the respective owners of said real and personal estate, and hereof make due return in what manner you shall execute this warrant on or before the day of next after this date.

....,

Mayor of the city of Richmond, Missouri.

Attest:, Recorder.

SEC. 15. The recorder, at the time of delivering said assessment book, shall take the receipt of the collector thereof, and charge him with the amount thereof.

SEC. 16. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. This ordinance to take effect from and after its publication.

Approved November 1, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, Mayor.
W. C. PATTON, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO CITY ATTORNEY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. On Tuesday, after the first Monday in April, in each year, there shall be elected a city attorney, who shall hold his office for the period of one year, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and shall take and subscribe an oath, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, to support the constitution of the United States and the state of Missouri, to faithfully demean himself in his office.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the city attorney to act as the legal counselor for the city, in all cases, and prosecute before the recorder, or a justice of the peace, all the actions on behalf of the city, and to defend all actions brought against the city.

SEC. 3. It shall be a misdemeanor in the city attorney to take a fee in any case against the city.

SEC. 4. He shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars and fifty cents for each case of conviction before the recorder or other officer having jurisdiction for any violation of the city ordinance.

SEC. 5. If, in any case, the city attorney shall be interested, the mayor shall appoint one to act in his place.

SEC. 6. In case of the death, or resignation, or removal from office, the mayor shall have power to appoint a city attorney for the residue of the term.

Approved August 21, 1867.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE CITY MARSHAL—HIS DUTIES AND HIS SALARIES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. On Tuesday, after the first Monday in April, in each year, there shall be elected a city constable, who shall hold his office for one year, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. He shall give bond to the mayor, councilmen, and citizens of Richmond, in such sum as the city council may require, with good security, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties, and shall execute all process to him directed, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the council, and the ordinances of the city of Richmond.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the duties of the city marshal prescribed in the city charter, the following duties are also imposed: It shall be the duty of the city marshal to cause to be removed from the streets, alleys, avenues, market place and public square of the city, and from any other part of the city, all offensive substance and nuisances, which in his opinion may have a tendency to endanger the health of the inhabitants of said city. 2d, The city marshal shall take all necessary measures to ascertain all nuisances which may exist, and shall attend particularly to the cleanliness of the city. 3d, If a nuisance of any description whatever be found upon the lot, or ground, possession, or in the building of any person or persons,

the city marshal shall give notice to the occupant, or owner of the premises, to cause such nuisances to be corrected or removed within the time specified in said notice, which shall not be more than twenty-four hours; and should such occupant or owner of the property fail or refuse to correct or remove such nuisance in the time prescribed, the city marshal shall have the same corrected or removed at the expense of the city. 4th, For every failure, refusal or neglect by any occupant or owner of any premises, to remedy or remove any nuisance existing thereon, when notified thereof as above directed, by the city marshal, such occupant or owner shall forfeit and pay to the city the sum of not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars, as well as all expenses incurred in removing such nuisance, to be recovered by said city as other fines, penalties or forfeitures. 5th, The city marshal shall at the end of each month render to the city council of said city an account of all expenses for cleaning the city, and all such expenditures as he may have made on behalf of said city. 6th, The city marshal shall patrol the city, and endeavor as far as in his power to prevent all violations of the ordinances of the city, or of the law of the land. He shall give information to the recorder of all vagrants and disorderly or suspicious persons, lurking about the city without any visible means of support. 7th, That for each failure or refusal to discharge the several duties enjoined upon him by the charter and ordinances, said marshal shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay said city not less than one nor more than twenty dollars, to be used for and recovered as other forfeitures.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to collect and pay over all fines and forfeitures, jailor's fees adjudged to be paid by the recorder of the city of Richmond, immediately after the same shall be collected, to the city treasurer, and also to collect and pay said recorder, city attorney, witnesses and jurymen, their fees whenever called on after the same have been collected. Any failure to comply with this provision shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor; and for each offense he shall be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures.

SEC. 5. The city marshal shall hereafter be subject to removal from office for incompetency or neglect of his official duty, by a majority vote of the city council of said city, and in case of such removal, the vacancy shall be filled as is now provided by the laws and ordinances of said city.

SEC. 6. The salary of the city marshal shall be in addition to the commissions and costs now allowed him by the laws and ordinances of said city, four hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, in full payment for his services for himself and deputies.

SEC. 7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances, inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved November 19th, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON,
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk*. *Mayor*.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE COLLECTION OF THE CITY REVENUE.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. For the support of the city government, and improvement of the city, the city council shall have the power to levy and collect taxes not exceeding one-half of one per centum upon the assessed value of all property in the city, made taxable by law for state and county purposes, the amount to be determined by the city council in every instance.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the city marshal, as an officio collector of the revenue, to collect all the taxes placed in his hands for collection, to collect all licenses from merchants, dramshop-keepers, and all other persons requiring a license, and to pay to the treasurer all money collected by him on the account of the city, on the first Wednesday in each month, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be filed by the collector with the city recorder, the other to be retained by himself.

SEC. 3. If any person shall fail to pay any taxes levied upon his or her property, the city collector may enforce payment, and for that purpose such collector shall have power to seize and sell the goods and chattels of the person so failing to pay such tax in the manner that goods and chattels are, or may be seized and sold under execution issued on judgments at law, and no property shall be exempt from seizure or sale for taxes; *provided*, that no seizure or sale for taxes shall be made until the collector has demanded payment of them either by personal application to the party liable to pay the same, or by leaving a written notice at his place of abode with some member of his family over the age of fifteen years, nor for ten days after such demand; nor shall the collector receive a credit for delinquent taxes until he shall have made affidavit that he has been unable to find any personal property out of which to make the taxes in each case to returned delinquent; *provided further*, that whenever taxes shall be collected by seizure or sale of goods and chattels, the collector shall have power to levy and collect, additional to the tax and interest thereon, the necessary cost of the proceeding; *and provided further*, that if any person charged with taxes is about to remove from the city without paying the same, the collector may seize and sell goods and personal property of such person without having made the ten days demand; *and provided further*, that if taxes are due by a non-resident, demand for taxes due by such may be made of the agent or attorney of such non-resident.

SEC. 4. On the first Wednesday of April in each year, if the collector shall be unable to collect any taxes specified on the tax book, having diligently endeavored and used all lawful means to collect the same, he shall make two lists thereof, one to be called the personal delinquent list, on which shall be stated the names of all persons owing taxes on personal property whose taxes cannot be collected, alphabetically arranged with the amount due from each; and the other to be called the land delinquent list, on which shall be stated the names of all persons owing taxes on lands and town lots, where taxes cannot be collected, with the full description of said lands and lots, and the amount of taxes due thereon set opposite each tract of land and town lot, which amount of delinquent taxes is to be placed to the credit of the collector.

SEC. 5. The collector of the revenue shall, on or before the first day of May, annually, return to the county collector, a list of lands and lots on

which the taxes or special assessments levied by the city, remain due and unpaid, as provided in sections 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, of the revenue law in the state of Missouri, of act approved March 30, 1872, and section 14 of the revenue law for the state of Missouri, of act approved April 28, 1877.

SEC. 6. The personal delinquent list allowed to the collector, shall be delivered back to the collector or his successor in office, who shall collect the same and account therefor as other moneys collected, the amount of which shall be charged against the city collector by the city recorder.

SEC. 7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved November 17, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, *Mayor.*
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Recorder.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO MERCHANTS' TAX.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all merchants dealing as such, to furnish the city assessor, on the first day of August in each year, a full and complete statement of goods, wares and merchandise then on hand and kept by them for sale.

SEC. 2. Upon all such goods, wares and merchandise, there shall be levied an *ad valorem* tax equal to the tax levied upon personal and real property.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this ordinance shall not be applicable to dramshop dealers.

Approved November 19, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, *Mayor.*
W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO NUISANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall throw into any highway, thoroughfare or other public place, within the city, any animal or vegetable substance whatsoever, likely to create a nuisance.

SEC. 2. The owner or possessor of any dumb animal, which may die within the city, shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, cause the same to be removed beyond the limits of the city.

SEC. 3. The owner or occupant of any livery or other stable, within the city, shall keep his stable clean, and shall not permit more than two cart loads of manure to accumulate and remain in or near the same, at any time between the first day of May and the first day of November.

SEC. 4. No person shall deposit any dead animal, or excrement, or filth from privies, upon any ground in the city.

SEC. 5. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine not less than one nor more than ninety dollars for each and every violation, and five dollars in addition for each and every day such violation shall be suffered or continued.

Approved August 21, 1867.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. That every hog pen, slaughter house, privy, mud hole, stable or other places in the limits of the said city of Richmond, in a stinking or unhealthful condition, or in a condition calculated to endanger the health, or interfere with the comfort of the citizens of said city, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and any owner or possessor thereof, or any person who shall be the cause of either of the aforesaid nuisances, shall forfeit and pay to the city of Richmond, a sum not less than one or more than ninety dollars, and also five dollars for each day such nuisance is allowed to remain after notice to the party causing or permitting the same, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All notices required to be given under this ordinance shall be given by the city marshal, and shall require the party violating the same to correct, remove, or abate all such nuisances in twenty-four hours.

SEC. 3. If any nuisance is not corrected, abated, or removed in twenty-four hours after such notice, the city marshal shall correct, remove, or abate the same at the cost of the city, and the persons creating or permitting such nuisance shall, in addition to other fines and forfeitures, forfeit and pay all costs incurred by the city, to be recovered by the city as other fines and forfeitures.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved November 19, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON,
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.* *Mayor.*

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION. 1. When any building or property is declared a nuisance by the city council of the city of Richmond, and a notice of the fact thereof is given to the owner, occupant, or agent thereof, it shall be the duty of such owner, occupant, or agent to remove the same within five days from the time said notice is given.

SEC. 2. And if any owner, occupant, or agent of such property shall fail to comply with the provisions of the preceding section of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to remove said property at the cost of such owner, occupant, or agent, and he shall make out and certify to the bills against said owners, occupants, or agents, chargeable with the costs of such work, and deliver the same to the city collector, and take his receipt therefor.

SEC. 3. And the city collector shall present said bills for payment to the persons charged, or their agent, within five days after receiving the same; and if the said bills be not paid within ten days after demand is made by the collector, as provided in the next preceding section, the collector shall deliver the same to the city attorney, who shall commence suit thereon before the city recorder, or other officer having jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1870. JAMES W. BLACK,
Attest: WILLIS WARINNER, *Clerk.* *Mayor.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO STREETS, SIDEWALKS, ETC.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever the city council shall direct, by an order entered on the city journal, sidewalks to be made on any street in the city, it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to give notice to the owners and occupants of property fronting on such street, to set, curb, and pave such sidewalks, and it is hereby made the duty of such owners to construct such sidewalks and pavements at their own expense, within such time as may be directed by the city council.

SEC. 2. If any owner of such property fronting on any street where pavements or sidewalks are required to be made, fail to curb and pave the sidewalk, as directed by the street commissioner, and within the time prescribed by the city council, then it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to perform said work at the cost of said owner or owners, and in all cases where he has performed the work, he shall make out and certify to the bills against each person chargeable with the cost of said work, and deliver the same to the city collector, and take his receipt therefor, and the city collector shall present said bills for payment to the person or persons charged, or to their agent, within five days after receiving the same.

SEC. 3. If the said bills be not paid within ten days after demand is made by the collector, as provided in the next preceding section, the collector shall deliver the same to the city attorney, who shall commence suit thereon, before the city recorder, or other officer having jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. If any person obstruct any sidewalk, he shall be fined in a sum not less than one, nor more than five dollars, to be recovered as other fines are before the city recorder.

Approved August 21, 1867.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE FISCAL YEAR.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the fiscal year of said city shall terminate on the first Monday in April of each year.

Approved, August 21, 1867.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO WARDS.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. All that part of the city which lies east of the Knoxville street, and north of the street running east and west immediately north of the public square, shall be designated and known as ward No. 1.

SEC. 2. All that part of the city which lies north of the public square, and west of Knoxville street, and east of the street running north and south immediately west of the public square, shall be known and designated as ward No. 2.

SEC. 3. All that part of the city which lies north of Main street and west of the street running north and south immediately west of the court house, shall be known and designated as ward No. 3.

SEC. 4. That part of the city which lies south of Main street and west of the street running north and south immediately west of the pub-

lic square to the college ground, thence west to Camden street, thence with said street south to the boundary line, shall be known and designated as ward No. 4.

SEC. 5. All that part of said city which lies south of Main street and east of ward No. 4, and west of the second street, immediately east of the public square, running north and south, shall be known and designated as ward No. 5.

SEC. 6. All that portion of the city lying east of the second street east of the public square, known and designated as Shaw street, and extending upon the north to north Main street, and upon the east and south to the city limits, shall be known and designated as ward No. 6.

Approved August 21, 1867.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall offer for sale any live stock, produce, forage or other articles usually sold by weight, if required by purchaser, shall cause the same to be weighed on the city scales, or other standard scales, and if such person shall fail or refuse to have such articles so weighed, when required so to do, he shall upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding five nor less than one dollar.

SEC. 2. The lawful weights and measures in this city shall be the same as those prescribed by the general statutes of the state of Missouri.

Approved August 21, 1867.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES, AND THE PREVENTION THEREOF, AND IN RELATION TO CHIMNEYS, AND THE REPAIRING OF FLUES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. No person owning or occupying any dwelling or business house within the limits of the city of Richmond, shall store or keep any combustible material in such house in such manner as likely to catch on fire.

SEC. 2. If any person so having any such combustible material, fail for five days to remove the same after ordered by the city council, the same shall be removed by the city marshal, at the expense of such person so owning or occupying such premises.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the city council to order the same to be removed upon the complaint of any one, when they believe it to be necessary.

SEC. 4. All persons owning any dwelling house or business house within the limits of said city, the chimneys or stove flues of which need repairing, shall repair the same within five days after being ordered so to do by the city council.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this ordinance shall not be so construed as to prevent any person from keeping any hay in their stables or barns within said city.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved August 19, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, *Mayor.*

W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE GRANTING RIGHT OF WAY TO ST. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, ETC.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of way is hereby granted to the St. Louis and St. Joseph railroad company, southern division, along, across and over any of the streets, lanes, avenues or alleys of the city of Richmond, and any of the commons belonging to said city of Richmond, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property.

This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, August 21st, 1868. D. WHITMER, *Mayor.*
Attest: D. SNOWDEN, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE REMOVAL OF CITY OFFICERS.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. Any city officer may be removed from office for any misdemeanor, or failure to faithfully discharge the duties of his office, by a two thirds vote of the city council, at any regular, special or adjourned meeting.

SEC. 2. At least five days notice shall be given the party sought to be removed, and a copy of the charges and specifications furnished him before the day of trial.

This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved, November 29, 1869. WILLIS WARINNER, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN TO RELATION TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. When necessary the mayor, with the advice and consent of the city council, may constitute and appoint a board of health, to consist of three persons.

SEC. 2. Said board shall exercise a general supervision over the health of the city, with the full power to use all proper and suitable means to prevent the introduction into the city, of any malignant or contagious diseases, or the spreading of the same, or to remove or otherwise dispose of any person attacked by any such disease, and to adopt in reference to such person, any regulations or measures deemed advisable.

SEC. 3. The board of health may employ servants, or assistants and establish temporary hospitals, and provide the necessary furniture, medicine, medical attendance and nurses therefor, whenever, in the opinion of said board the health of the city shall require it.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every physician in the city to report to the board of health, or one of them, every case of small pox, or other contagious disease which shall come within his knowledge, within the city limits or its vicinity, within three hours after he shall have knowledge of the same, together with the name and residence of the person diseased.

SEC. 5. If any person shall leave his or her place of abode and go about the city within sixteen days, or knowingly or willfully expose

others, after he or she has been exposed to the small pox, shall forfeit and pay to the city not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, November 19, 1878. GEORGE I. WASSON, *Mayor.*
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO ELECTIONS.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the general election for all the city officers of the city of Richmond, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April, in each year.

SEC. 2. The clerk shall give ten days notice of such election by advertising in some newspaper published in the city, if there be one, otherwise by ten printed handbills, posted up in the city.

SEC. 3. The city recorder, at least five days before the election, shall make out and furnish the judges of election poll books, together with a copy of the appointment of such judges and clerks in writing.

SEC. 4. Judges and clerks of election shall take the same oaths, and be governed by the same laws, as far as applicable, as are prescribed by the statute laws of Missouri on the subject of elections.

SEC. 5. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the city council, by resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the mayor, by proclamation, to order an election to be held to fill the same; ten days notice, fixing the time and place of holding such an election, shall be given by the mayor, and such election shall be held, in all respects, as other city elections are.

SEC. 6. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the office of city marshal or city recorder, by resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the mayor, with the approval of the city council, to fill said vacancy by the appointment of a city marshal or recorder for the residue of the term until the next general election of city officers.

SEC. 7. No officer of the city, nor any candidate for any city office, shall be appointed to serve as a judge or clerk of any city election.

SEC. 8. The judges and clerks of election shall each receive two dollars and fifty cents per day for each day they may act as such, and no person shall act at the same time as both judge and clerk of election.

SEC. 9. Such election shall be conducted in the same manner in all respects as provided by the statutes of the state of Missouri, in regard to general elections, when not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 10. This ordinance to take effect from and after its publication.

Approved, November 19, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, *Mayor.*
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO STREET COMMISSIONER.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the mayor, with the advice and consent of the city council, at the first session of the city council after his election, to appoint a street commissioner, who shall hold his office until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the street commissioner to superintend all the work upon the streets, lanes and alleys within the city, that shall be ordered to be done, and shall report, from time to time, to the city council, such improvement and repairs on the same as he may deem needful.

SEC. 3. That the street commissioner for the city of Richmond, aforesaid, shall report to the city council at each and every regular meeting thereof, the property purchased and the amount and character of the work done, for the city of Richmond, not previously in like manner reported, and shall in a written statement duly sworn to by the said street commissioner, make a full exhibit of the property so purchased, and the amount paid or agreed to be paid for each separate purchase, the name of each person performing labor, the number of days employed, and amount paid per day.

SEC. 4. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

To take effect from and after its adoption.

Approved December 21, 1874. J. T. QUIRK, *Mayor.*

Attest: A. J. RIFFE, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO SALARIES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. The several officers herein named shall receive the following compensation for their services: city recorder, $150; city attorney, $50; city treasurer, $50; city assessor, $50; street commissioner, $2 per day while employed; mayor, $3 for attending each meeting of the city council; councilmen, $2 each for each meeting; collector, 6 per centum upon all taxes collected by him, and 3 per centum upon all licenses; the city weigher 10 cents for each draught.

Approved, November 19, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, *Mayor.*

Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Recorder.*

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING OFFENSES AFFECTING PUBLIC STREETS AND THOROUGHFARES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall ride or drive any animal or beast of burden in any highway, street, thoroughfare or other public place in said city, faster than a moderate gate, or at a rate exceeding five miles per hour, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Any person in said city, who shall ride or drive any animal or beast of burden, or any vehicle, so as to come in collision with, or strike any other thing or person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any person in said city, who shall leave any beast of burden or animal standing in any public place, without being fastened or guarded, so as to prevent such animal from running away, or shall leave in said city any beast of burden or animal standing hitched out over night without shelter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. In all cases of persons driving vehicles meeting each other in any street, alley, or thoroughfare in said city, each person so meeting,

shall turn off and go to the right side, so as to enable vehicles to pass each other with system, and without danger; any person violating this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall, in this city, lead, ride, drive or place any horse, beast of burden or vehicle, on any paved or plank side-walk, or foot-walk, otherwise than in going into, or out of premises, owned or occupied by him, or his employers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall in this city, hitch or fasten any animal to any pump, fence, ornamental or shade tree, lamp post, sign or awning post, not belonging to him, or his employers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall, in any public thoroughfare or street in said city, throw, shoot, or hurl any rock, stone, ball, shot, snow-ball or any other thing or missile, from the hand, or by means of any other instrument or device, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 8. Whoever, in said city, owning or possessing property having a cellar opening on any sidewalk, shall fail to provide a door or shutter for such cellar, or who shall have such cellar door or shutter open when not passing into or out of such cellar, or who shall not keep such cellar door or shutter in good repair, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall within the limits of this city, fire, shoot off or discharge any cannon, musket, rifle, gun, pistol or any other kind of fire arms, except in case of necessity, or in the performance of public or lawful act of duty, except upon Christmas day and fourth of July, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 10. Every person who shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor, as designated in this ordinance, or who shall in any way violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, nor more than ninety dollars and costs for every such offense.

SEC. 11. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication.

Approved November 19, 1878. JNO. T. QUIRK, *Mayor.*
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE EXHIBITION OF STUDS AND JACKS.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. That hereafter no stallion, stud, jack or bull shall be shown or exhibited within the limits of the city of Richmond, unless the same be done in an inclosed private lot or pasture. And that any person or persons violating the provisions of this ordinance, or permitting the same to be done by any one having his or their stock in charge, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not less than twenty dollars, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures; and that the same be recoverable whether the owner have knowledge of such exhibition by the keeper or person in charge of such stock or not.

Approved August 21st, 1867.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO OFFENSES AGAINST OFFICIAL AUTHORITY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. Whoever shall in this city falsely represent himself to be an officer or policeman, of this city in any manner, or shall, without being authorized by the city, exercise or attempt to exercise any of the duties, functions or powers of a city officer or policeman shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Whosoever shall, in this city, hinder, obstruct, resist, or in any wise interfere with any city officer, in the discharge of his official duties, or attempt to prevent any such officer from arresting any person, or attempt to rescue from any officer any person in his custody, or aid or advise any person in custody of any officer to break guard, escape or attempt to escape, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall persist or continue in doing any act, or thing affecting the streets, public property, health or morals of said city, forbidden by the charter or laws and ordinances of said city, which it is the duty of the mayor or city marshal to enforce after such person shall have been notified or warned to desist from such unlawful act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor as provided herein, shall be punished by a fine not less than one dollar, nor more than ninety dollars, and costs of suit for every such offense.

SEC. 5. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This ordinance to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved December, 21st, 1874. J. T QUIRK, *Mayor.*

Attest: A. J. RIFFE, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING OFFENSES AFFECTING PUBLIC PEACE AND QUIET.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. That any three or more persons who shall in this city, assemble together with an intent, or being assembled, shall mutually agree to do an unlawful act, with force or violence against the property of the city, or the person or property of another, or against the peace, or to the terror of others, and shall make any movement or preparation therefor, and every person present at said meeting or assembly, who shall not endeavor to prevent the commission or perpetration of said unlawful act, every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding ninety dollars, nor less than one dollar for each and every such offense with costs.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall wilfully disturb the peace and quiet of any street, alley, public or private place, market, church or other buildings, public or private, or any neighborhood, private family or person, within the city or Richmond, by any loud and unusual noise, by any means, instrument or device, by hallooing, bellowing, blowing, howling, swearing, or by using profane, indecent or offensive language, or by tumultuous, boisterous threatening or offensive language, or actions, or by any other means or device whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of a misde-

meanor, and shall, on conviction, be fined in any amount not less than one nor more than ninety dollars and costs for each such offense.

SEC. 3. Any person in said city, who shall suffer or permit in any house, or upon any premises, owned, occupied or possessed by such person, or over which such person has control, as agent or otherwise, any act or acts the doing of which is declared a misdemeanor by the preceding section, whereby any neighborhood, family or person is disturbed, interrupted or annoyed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable as provided in said preceding section.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall, in the the city of Richmond, challenge, threaten, curse, abuse, assault, strike, beat, fight or wound in any manner, any other person or persons, or who shall use profane, obscene, offensive, abusive, indecent, violent, threatening or insulting language towards any other person or persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined in any amount not less than one, nor more than ninety dollars and costs.

SEC. 5. No person shall wear or carry about his or her person, any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, revolver, slingshot, brass, lead or iron knuckles, or any other deadly weapon except in such a manner that such weapon can plainly and distinctly be seen by any person; any violation of the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than ninety dollars for every such offense, with costs.

SEC. 6. Every person in said city, who shall wilfully give or make a false alarm of fire shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than ninety dollars, for every such offense.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall, in this city, disquiet, disturb, or annoy any congregation or assembly of people, met for religious worship, by making a noise, or by rude or indecent behavior, or by profane or offensive language, within such place of worship, or so near the same as to disturb the order or solemnity of such meeting, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ninety dollars, for every such offense, with costs.

SEC. 8. Any person in this city, who shall disturb, disquiet, or annoy any lawful assembly of people, by boisterous, rude, annoying or turbulent language, actions or behavior, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exeeding ninety dollars, and costs, for every such offense, and it shall be lawful for any person to forcibly eject from any building, or place any person or persons violating this or the preceding section.

SEC. 9. All ordinances in conflict with this, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved December 21, 1874. J. T. QUIRK, *Mayor.*

Attest: A. J. RIFFE, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING OFFENSES AFFECTING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. Whosoever in said city, shall wilfully deface, injure or damage any public or private building, house or improvement, fence,

awning, lamp, lamp-post, sign, door, window-sash, window-glass, or any other kind of property not his own, or shall wilfully cut, hack, injure, bark or girdle any tree, shrub or vine, in any public or private ground or place in said city, or shall wilfully injure any public cistern or property of any fire company in said city, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Whosoever, in said city, shall throw or place upon the house, ground, lot or premises of another (without authority so to do), any wood, stone, dirt, trash, slop offal, rubbish, or any other impediment or obstruction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any person in said city who shall paste, post, tack, glue, or fasten in any manner any notice, hand-bill, advertisement, or placard, or shall print, paint or mark any advertisement upon any building, wall, fence, gate, door, or other improvement, without having first obtained permission of the owner of such property so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the person or persons at whose instance such notices or bills are posted or published may be dealt with the same as the person or persons actually engaged in the matter, this ordinance being intended to include either or all parties, at the option of the complainant; *provided*, no person or persons shall be prosecuted under this section, except upon the complaint of the owner or person having control over such property.

SEC. 4. Whosoever shall break into or open any public cistern in said city, or draw any water therefrom, except upon proper authority, or in case of fire, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. Any prisoner while in the custody of the marshal or confined in the city prison, who shall wilfully deface, injure or destroy any portion of the city prison, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. Every person found guilty of a misdemeanor under the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any amount not less than one nor more than ninety dollars, with costs of suit for every such offense.

SEC. 7. All ordinances in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication.

Approved November 21, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON,
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.* *Mayor.*

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. Whoever, in this city, shall be found in a state of intoxication in any highway, thoroughfare or other public place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Whosoever, in this city, shall appear in a public place in a state of nudity, or in a dress not belonging to his or her sex, or in an indecent or lewd dress, or shall make any indecent exposure of his or her person, or be guilty of any indecent or lewd act or behavior, or shall exhibit, sell or offer to sell any indecent or lewd book, picture, image or other thing, or shall exhibit or perform any indecent, immoral or lewd play or other representation; or shall permit a stud horse or jack to try or serve a mare in said city, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Whosoever shall, in this city, on Sunday, play at billiards, ten

pins, ball, or other game or amusement shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall, in this city, set up or keep any kind of a gaming device, or thing at which any game or device shall be played for money or property, or anything representing money or property, or shall at any such device or game of chance, bet, win or lose any money or property, or anything representing money or property, or shall suffer or permit any such device at which any such game of chance is played, to be set up or used in any tenement which he owns or has under his control, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and it shall be lawful for the city recorder, on receiving satisfactory information of any such device or thing being so set up or used, to issue his warrant to the city marshal, commanding him to destroy the said gaming implements or devices.

SEC. 5. Whoever shall, within this city, keep or maintain, or be an inmate of, or in any way connected with, or in any way contribute to the support of any bawdy house, house of ill fame, or of assignation, or place for the practice of fornication, or shall knowingly own or be proprietor of any such house, or shall lease any house to any person which he may know will be used for any such purpose, or, after being warned of such improper use of any house leased by him, shall fail forthwith to dispose of such tenants, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. It shall be lawful for the city marshal, or any policeman of the city, upon information being given of the keeping of a bawdy house, house of ill fame, or of assignation, or for the practice of fornication, to enter such house and arrest, without warrant, any and all persons found therein, and commit them to the city prison (if bail is not given), and all persons so arrested shall be tried as parties are tried for violating other ordinances of the city.

SEC. 7. Such houses as are mentioned in sections six and seven of this ordinance, are hereby declared to be public nuisances, and the marshal or police of said city may remove and abate the same in a summary manner.

SEC. 8. Whenever, in a trial before the recorder of said city, for the violation of the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be material to prove the purpose for which any house in this city is, or may be used or kept, it shall be lawful for both the city and the accused to introduce evidence touching the general character or reputation of such house.

SEC. 9. All able-bodied persons who shall be found loitering or rambling about the city of Richmond, not having wherewith to maintain themselves by some visible property, or who shall leave their wives and children without the means of sustenance, all idle and dissolute persons; all persons who shall go about begging in any part of said city, not having any regular or lawful business; all keepers and exhibitors of gaming devices, all gamblers and prostitutes, and persons who lead an idle, immoral, and profligate course of life, shall be deemed vagrants, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any amount not less than five dollars, nor more than ninety dollars, with costs, and shall be committed to labor for the use of the city, as other offenders who refuse to pay fines imposed upon them, until such fines and costs be paid.

SEC. 10. In all trials for violating any of the sections of this ordinance it shall be lawful for the city recorder to receive testimony touching the

general character and reputation of the accused, when offered by either the city or the prisoner.

SEC. 11. Every person found guilty of a misdemeanor, as defined by this ordinance, shall be fined (when not otherwise herein especially provided for), in any amount not less than one dollar, nor more than ninety dollars for every such offense, with costs of suit.

SEC. 12. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This ordinance to take effect from and after its publication.

Approved December 21, 1874. JNO. T. QUIRK,
Attest: A. J. RIFFE, *Clerk.* *Mayor.*

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CITY RECORDER'S COURT.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. The city recorder of said city shall have jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings for the violation or breach of any ordinance or law of said city.

SEC. 2. All proceedings for the recovery of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, for the violation of any ordinance of said city, may, (when not otherwise provided), be instituted, by filing with said recorder a written or printed statement of the offenses charged, signed by the informer, or city attorney, and as nearly as practicable, may be in the following form, viz:

"A. B., to the city of Richmond, debtor, for the sum of ... dollars, for a violation of the ordinance of the city of Richmond, entitled (here insert title of ordinance), approved the day of , A. D. 18.."

Or this:

"The said , on the day of ... , A. D. 18.. , in the said city of Richmond, in the state of Missouri, did," &c., &c., (here insert charge).

Said form may be varied or changed, as the case may require; but no suit shall be dismissed, or judgment reversed for any informality in the statement filed in any suit, if such statement shall substantially set out the offense committed, and notify the defendant of the charge he is required to answer.

SEC. 3. Such statement may include one or more persons accused of the same offense, and may include several offenses of a like nature. Upon the filing of such statement, the recorder shall enter the title of the cause upon his docket, and issue a summons or warrant, as the case may require, to the city marshal.

SEC. 4. The summons may be substantially in the following form, to-wit:

"The state of Missouri, to the city marshal of the city ot Richmond, greeting: You are hereby commanded to summons A. B., to appear before the undersigned, city recorder, of the city of Richmond, on the day of, A. D. 18.., at my office in said city, to answer the complaint of the city of Richmond, for the violation of an ordinance, entitled, (here insert title of ordinance), and have you then and there this writ. Given under my hand, this day of, A. D. 18... (Signed) C.... D...., city recorder."

Said summons shall be made returnable upon any day fixed by the recorder not more than thirty days from the time of issuing such summons, and shall be served in the same manner as summonses of justices' courts, and served under the laws of the state of Missouri.

SEC. 5. In all prosecutions for any violation of any city ordinance or laws of said city, the first process shall be by summons, unless the complaint be verified by the oath or affirmation of some person, in which case a warrant shall be issued in the first place.

SEC. 6. Said warrant shall be, as near as may be, in the following form, viz.:

"The state of Missouri to the city marshal of the city of Richmond, greeting: These are to command you to arrest A. B., and bring him forthwith before the undersigned, city recorder of the city of Richmond, at my office in said city, to answer the complaint of the city of Richmond, for the violation of an ordinance, entitled, (here insert title of ordinance), and have you then and there this writ. Given under my hand, the day of, A. D. 18... C.... D...., City Recorder."

Such warrant shall be served by taking the defendant into custody, and bringing him forthwith before the recorder, and unless admitted to bail, said defendant shall remain in the custody of the city marshal, until discharged by the due course of law.

SEC. 7. The city marshal shall endorse on the back of each summons and warrant how the same has been executed, and return the same to the recorder on the day mentioned therein for the return thereof.

SEC. 8. The city marshal may, without process, arrest all persons that may be found in said city in a state of intoxication; all suspicious and disorderly persons whom he knows to have been guilty of violating the ordinances of said city, and take them before the recorder for examination and trial, and such arrest may be made within or without the city. Should any person so arrested be so much intoxicated as to render his or her trial improper, or should the recorder not be found, or should it be in the night time and inconvenient to try the party in custody, or should the arrest be made on Sunday, the city marshal, in all such cases, shall confine such person or persons in the city calaboose or county jail, there to remain, until released by due course of law.

SEC. 9. Every person arrested and held in custody, shall be entitled to immediate trial, unless the trial be postponed for the causes enumerated in the preceding section, or good cause be shown for a continuance, or the trial be postponed from unavoidable circumstances.

SEC. 10. The recorder shall not issue a summons or warrant for a party who may be arrested by the city marshal or police of said city, without warrant, for violating any city ordinance, but the recorder shall enter upon his docket the fact of the arrest, and when and by whom made. The party so arrested may require the city attorney to file a statement as provided by ordinance, setting forth the nature of the offense with which the party in custody is charged, if such statement has not been filed, and for this purpose the recorder shall allow a reasonable length of time. It shall be the duty, however, of the city marshal and police to report forthwith to the city attorney all parties arrested, so that the cases may be prepared against them, if any there be.

SEC. 11. Any person in the custody of the city marshal for the viola-

tion of a city ordinance, may be admitted to bail by executing a bond to the city of Richmond, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the city marshal, in any amount to be fixed by the marshal, not less than fifty or more than ninety dollars, according to the offense charged, conditioned, that he will appear upon a day in the bond named, before the city recorder, and answer whatever charge may be made against him for which he has been arrested, and not depart the court without leave. All such bonds, after approved, shall be filed by the city marshal with the recorder before the trial of the party bailed.

SEC. 12. If the defendant shall fail to appear according to the condition of the bond, or appearing shall depart the court without leave, the recorder shall, thereupon, enter up judgment against the principal and securities in such bond for the penalty in the bond, and all costs, and shall issue execution thereon as in other cases.

SEC. 13. The recorder shall enter in his docket a memorandum of every bond filed in his office under the preceding section, noting the substance of each bond.

SEC. 14. All parties in custody, either upon warrant or otherwise, who cannot give satisfactory bail for their appearance, may be kept in the city calaboose or county jail until they can be tried, and all parties brought up for trial, where cause may be postponed or continued for any reason, who cannot give satisfactory bail, shall be remanded to jail until trial, and the recorder shall enter such order upon his docket, and give the city marshal a copy of said order, which shall be sufficient authority for the detention of such person.

SEC. 15. The recorder shall issue subpoenas for all witnesses desired by either party, which shall bear date on the day they are issued and shall be returnable on the day therein mentioned. Subpoenas shall be served by the city marshal, by reading the same to the person or persons therein named, and the marshal shall endorse thereon the manner of executing such subpoenas.

SEC. 16. If any witness subpoenaed shall fail to appear as commanded in such subpoena, the recorder may compel the attendance of such witness by attachment, and may fine any such witness for contempt of court, in any sum not exceeding ten dollars and the costs of attachment.

SEC. 17. Any witness who shall refuse to be sworn, or who shall refuse to answer any question deemed proper by the court, and all persons who shall conduct themselves in a disorderly or contemptuous manner, in or toward the court, may be fined in any sum not exceeding ninety dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten days, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 18. The recorder, upon the application of either party, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the party so applying cannot go safely to trial because of the absence of a material witness, or of evidence material to the issue (when the party has used due diligence to procure the same and failed), and that the same may be obtained in a reasonable time, may grant a continuance, provided, that such continuance, when asked by the city, shall not be longer than three days, when the defendant is under arrest, and in all other cases not longer than twenty days.

SEC. 19. All applications for a continuance shall be made out, and if required by the court or opposite party, shall be made in writing.

SEC. 20. The deposition of a witness, when attendance cannot be procured because ot bodily infirmity, absence beyond the jurisdiction of the court, or other sufficient cause, may be taken and read in evidence in any trial, if such witness is otherwise competent; such depositions to be taken in conformity to the laws of the state of Missouri, in similar cases for justices' courts.

SEC. 21. In all cases before the recorder, in which the city of Richmond is interested, all process and notices which it may be necessary for the party opposed to the city to serve, shall be served on the city attorney.

SEC. 22. In any case in which the city of Richmond is plaintiff, if any defendant shall have been duly summoned, and shall fail to appear, as required by such summons, the recorder shall proceed to hear the testimony as to the nature of the offense, and shall render judgment by default against such defendant, for the amount of the fine, forfeiture or penalty he may impose in any case, together with the costs of the suit.

SEC. 23. A judgment by default may be set aside for good cause shown, upon the application of the defendant against whom such judgment is rendered, within ten days after the rendition of such judgment by the defendant paying all costs up to that time.

SEC. 24. Whenever a judgment by default has been set aside, if execution has been issued, it shall be recalled, and the recorder may fix a time to try the case anew, of which new trial the defendant shall give the plaintiff reasonable notice.

SEC. 25. On the day set for the trial of any cause, if the defendant appears by himself, or by attorney, and no jury be demanded, the recorder shall proceed to hear the proof and give judgment according to the law and testimony, and shall (except as hereinafter provided), adjudge the party against whom judgment is given, to pay the costs.

SEC. 26. Either party may demand a jury, in which case the recorder shall issue a *venire* to the city marshal, commanding him to summon six good and lawful men to serve as jurors. All such jurors shall possess the same qualifications as are required by the laws of the state of Missouri for jurors in courts of record.

SEC. 27. The recorder may attach and punish for contempt, as in cases of witnesses, any person who shall have been summoned as a juror, and who shall fail or refuse to obey such summons.

SEC. 28. Upon the return of the *venire*, if a sufficient number of jurors do not appear, or appear and are challenged or excused from serving, the marshal shall immediately summon other persons under the same *venire* until the panel of jurors is complete.

SEC. 29. The defendant shall be entitled to challenge six jurors peremptorily, and the plaintiff three, and either party may challenge any number of jurors for the disqualifications enumerated in the laws of the state of Missouri, concerning the qualifications of jurors, provided no person shall be incompetent as a juror in any action or proceeding in which the city of Richmond is a party in interest, by reason of his being an inhabitant or freeholder in said city.

SEC. 30. Whenever the defendant shall file an affidavit that the marshal is of kin to the prosecutor, or is so prejudiced against the defendant,

that justice may not be done in the selection of the jury, the recorder shall issue the *venire* to some disinterested person, who shall take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duty. The person so appointed shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation in that case as the marshal receives for like services.

SEC. 31. Persons summoned to serve on a jury may be examined under oath, touching their competency to serve.

SEC. 32. Every juror shall be sworn or affirmed well and truly to try the matter in issue between the parties, and a true verdict render according to law and evidence. No exceptions shall be taken or allowed to the summoning of a jury or to any juryman after the jury is empanneled and sworn.

SEC. 33. Parties jointly accused shall have the right to be tried separately.

SEC. 34. The verdict of the jury may be in the following form:—"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty (or 'not guilty,' as the case may be), of the offenses charged;" and when no specific sum as a fine, penalty, or forfeiture is fixed by the ordinance, the jury shall, also, in their verdict, assess the amount of money to be paid by the defendant, not exceeding the maximum nor less than the minimum fine, penalty, or forfeiture prescribed in the ordinance for the violation of which the defendant is charged. Some member of such jury shall sign such verdict as foreman.

SEC. 35. Upon the rendition of the verdict the recorder shall enter the same upon his docket, and shall render and enter upon his docket judgment in accordance with such verdict.

SEC. 36. The recorder shall be controlled in the admission of evidence, the examination of witnesses, the competency of witnesses, and in all questions relating to evidence, by the laws of the state of Missouri in relation thereto.

SEC. 37. The informant in any case may be adjudged to pay the cost of prosecution, when the defendant is acquitted, if it shall appear to the court that the prosecution was instituted vexatiously, maliciously or without probable cause.

SEC. 38. Upon the rendition of a judgment against the defendant, the the recorder shall issue an execution therefor including the costs, and when the informant is adjudged to pay the costs, execution therefor shall issue against such informant.

SEC. 39. The form of the execution shall be as follows to-wit:

The State of Missouri to the City Marshal of the City of Richmond, Greeting:

WHEREAS, The city of Richmond, on the day of, 18.., obtained a judgment before the undersigned recorder of the city of Richmond, against, for a misdemeanor, in the sum of dollars, together with costs in this behalf; these are to command you that you are to take the body of the said into custody, and him safely keep in the jail of the city of Richmond, until the amount of said judgment and all costs be paid by the said, or until he is otherwise discharged by due course of law, and you are further commanded that during the period of the imprisonment of said, that you require him, the said, to labor on the streets or public works of the city of Richmond, as

prescribed by ordinance, and make return of this execution within sixty day from the date thereof, and that you certify how you executed the same.

Given under my hand this day of A. D. 18..

[Signed.], *City Recorder.*

SEC. 40. The recorder shall enter upon his docket in addition to the judgment in each case, an additional order for the imprisonment and sentence to labor of the defendant, as specified in the foregoing execution.

SEC. 41. Every person committed to jail or custody, in default of the payment of any fine, penalty or forfeiture for violating any ordinance in the city of Richmond, shall be required to work during his or her time of remaining in custody, upon the streets or public works of said city, under the supervision of the city marshal, or police of said city, at such place as the city marshal shall designate, and shall be allowed a credit upon the execution against him or her of one dollar and fifty cents per day for each day's work, when they work on the streets or public works of said city; and when there is no work to be done on the streets or public works of said city, they shall be required to beat rock upon the streets at such place as the city marshal shall designate, and shall receive as compensation therefor the sum of one dollar per cubic yard for each cubic yard broken, and said amount shall be credited upon the execution against them. Such persons shall be worked a sufficient length of time to pay said fine and costs, and for all other expenses, for board or otherwise incurred in his or her case; and in any case, any person so fined and sentenced shall become refractory and refuse to work, in that event, such person may be further punished by having a ball and chain placed upon his or her leg, and shall be required to work upon the streets as aforesaid.

SEC. 42. The recorder may, in his discretion, issue a simple *fieri facias* against the defendant in any case, instead of the execution herein before recited, which said *fieri facias* and the proceedings thereon, including levy and sale, shall be governed by the laws of the state of Missouri regulating executions from justices' courts. In every instance where such *fieri facais* shall be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, however, the recorder shall forthwith issue the execution first hereinabove provided for.

SEC. 43. The recorder shall endorse on every execution issued by him the amount of the judgment and all costs which may have accrued, and the marshal shall add thereto all costs accruing subsequently in such suit, and upon the return of an execution the recorder shall enter upon his docket the return of the marshal, and the amount of costs that have accrued in executing the writ.

SEC. 44. Executions shall be made returnable in sixty days from the date thereof. If the marshal fail to make return thereof in said time, or shall make a false return, he and his securities shall be liable for the amount of such execution and costs. In such cases the recorder may issue a *scire facias* against the marshal and his securities, and if, upon the hearing thereof, the marshal has been delinquent as aforesaid, the recorder shall enter up judgment against such marshal and his securities, in such sum as the execution may have been issued for, upon which said marshal was delinquent. In all such cases the recorder shall have power to

depute some competent person to execute all processes that may be necessary.

SEC. 45. If any execution be not satisfied, it may, at the request of the plaintiff, be renewed from time to time by the recorder issuing the same, or the recorder to whom his docket is transferred by an endorsement thereon to that effect, signed and dated when the same shall be made. If any part of an execution has been satisfied, the endorsement of renewal shall express the sum due on the execution. Every such endorsement shall renew the execution in full force in all respects for the same space of time between its date and first return, and no longer, and an entry of such renewal shall be made on the docket of the recorder.

SEC. 46. The city marshal shall have power to summon the *posse comitatus* within the city of Richmond to aid him in arresting any one violating the provisions of the charter or ordinances of said city, or any one opposing or impeding him in the performance of his duty enjoined on him by charter or ordinances. Any person, so summoned, who shall fail or refuse to attend and aid the city marshal as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, with costs.

SEC. 47. The recorder and marshal, in all matters pertaining to their respective offices, concerning which there is no specific provisions made by ordinance, shall be governed by the laws of the state of Missouri regulating proceedings in justices' courts.

SEC. 48. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 49. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved, December 21, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, *Mayor.*
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE CITY MARSHAL—HIS DUTIES AND HIS SALARIES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. On Tuesday after the first Monday in April in each year there shall be elected a city constable, who shall hold his office for one year, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, the style of whose office shall be city marshal.

SEC. 2. He shall give bond in such sum as the city council may require, with good security, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties, and shall execute all process to him directed, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by council.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the duties of the city marshal prescribed in the city charter, the following duties are also imposed: It shall be the duty of the city marshal to cause to be removed from the streets, alleys, avenues, market place and public square of the city, and from any other part of the city, all offensive substances and nuisances which in his opinion may have a tendency to endanger the health of the inhabitants of said city. 2d, The city marshal shall take all necessary measures to ascertain all nuisances which may exist, and shall attend particularly to the cleanliness of the city. 3d, If a nuisance of any description whatever

be found upon the lot, or ground, possession, or in the building of any person or persons, the city marshal shall give notice to the occupant, or owner of the premises, to cause such nuisance to be corrected or removed within the time specified in said notice, which shall not be more than twenty-four hours; and should such occupant or owner of the property fail or refuse to correct or remove such nuisance in the time prescribed, the city marshal shall have the same corrected or removed at the expense of the city. 4th, For every failure, refusal or neglect by any occupant or owner of any premises, to remedy or remove any nuisance existing thereon, when notified thereof, as above directed, by the city marshal, such occupant or owner shall forfeit and pay to the city the sum of not less than one, nor more than one hundred dollars, as well as all expenses incurred in removing such nuisance; to be recovered by the city as other fines, penalties, or forfeitures. 5th, The city marshal shall at the end of each month render to the city council of said city an account of all expenses for cleaning the city, and all such expenditures as he may have made on behalf of said city. 6th, The city marshal shall patrol the city, and endeavor, as far as in his power to prevent all violations of the ordinances of the city, or the laws of the land. He shall give information to the recorder of all vagrant, disorderly, or suspicious persons, lurking about the city without any visible means of support. 7th, That for each failure or refusal to discharge the several duties enjoined upon him by the charter and ordinances, said marshal shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay said city not less than one, nor more than twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered as other forfeitures.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to collect and pay over all fines and forfeitures, jailor's fees adjudged to be paid by the recorder of the city of Richmond, immediately after the same shall be collected, to the city treasurer, and also to collect and pay said recorder, city attorney, witnesses and jurymen, their fees whenever called on after the same has been collected. Any failure to comply with this provision shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and for each offense he shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures.

SEC. 5. The city marshal shall hereafter be subject to removal from office for incompetency or neglect of his official duty, by a two-thirds' vote of the city council of said city, and in case of such removal, the vacancy shall be filled as is now provided by the laws and ordinances of said city.

SEC. 6. The salary of the city marshal shall be, in addition to the commissions and costs now allowed him by the laws and ordinances of said city, four hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, in full payment for his services, for himself and deputies.

SEC. 7. That said city marshal shall make a settlement with the city council at each and every regulary meeting thereof, and with the city treasurer on the first secular day of each and every month, and that upon said settlement with the city treasurer, he shall pay into the city treasury all moneys then in his hands belonging to the city, and take triplicate receipts therefor, one to be filed with the city recorder, one with his settlement with the city council, to be received as a voucher on said settlement, one to be retained by the marshal.

SEC. 8. That the city marshal shall not directly or indirectly receive

from any person or persons, firm, company or corporation whatever, any warrant or warrants for a greater amount than the indebtedness of the city to the party or parties offering said warrants, and shall upon each and every settlement with the city council exhibit in a written statement, duly sworn to by said city marshal, a full list of all warrants received as aforesaid, and not previously in like manner herein reported, the names of parties from whom received, and the amounts received from each party.

SEC. 9. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication.

Approved November 21, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, *Mayor.*
W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE TIME OF CLOSING BUSINESS HOUSES AND THE DUTIES OF THE CITY MARSHAL IN RESPECT THERETO.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. That all business houses within the city of Richmond shall be closed by the owners, proprietors, or tenants thereof, or the agents of such owners, proprietors, or tenants having such business houses under their charge, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock A. M., from the first day of April to the first day of October of each year; and between the hours of 11 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M., from the first day of October to the first day of April of each year.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to see that the provisions of the preceding section be enforced.

SEC. 3. Any owner, proprietor, or tenant of any business house in said city, or agent of such owner, proprietor, or tenant, having control of such business house, who shall fail or neglect, or refuse to comply with the requirements of the first section of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding ninety dollars, nor less than one dollar and costs.

SEC. 4. This ordinance to take effect from and after its publication.

Approved December 21, 1874. JOHN T. QUIRK, *Mayor.*
Attest: A. J. RIFFE, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the city council of the city of Richmond, on or before the third Monday in April of each year, to cause to be published in some newspaper published in said city, a full, complete and detailed statement of all moneys received and expended by the said city during the fiscal year next preceding such publication, and on what account received and expended, classifying each receipt and expenditure under its appropriate head.

SEC. 2. This ordinance to take effect from and after its publication.

Approved November 21, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, *Mayor.*
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO LICENSES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. No person or company of persons shall exercise the business, trade or vocation of an auctioneer, peddler, broker, or pawn-broker; or shall any person or company of persons open or offer for exhibition, any show or amusement of any kind, or keep for public use any ten pin, or ball alley, nor offer for sale any chance or ticket in any gift enterprise, nor sell or give away any intoxicating or malt liquors, within the city of Richmond, without first having obtained a license, and paid the tax in the manner herein prescribed.

SEC. 2. All licenses shall be granted for the term of six months, (except gift enterprises, shows, amusements, auctioneers and peddlers, which shall be licensed as hereinafter provided,) and no longer, commencing with the first day of January in each year, and subject to renewal every six months thereafter, except upon the first application of any person or company of persons for a license required, such licenses shall be granted from the time of application to the first day of January or July, next succeeding, as the case may be, and the tax thereon shall be in proportion to the tax for six months. Applications shall be made by each person or company of persons wishing to exercise the business or vocation for which a license is required, to the city recorder, who shall prepare the same, and deliver them to the city collector, who shall receive and collect the same.

SEC. 3. The following shall be the rate of license tax: Upon every keeper of a ten pin or ball alley, the sum of forty dollars for every six months; upon shows and amusements as follows: circuses or menageries, for each day exhibition, fifty dollars, and upon every side show traveling with the same, five dollars; negro minstrel exhibitions, concerts, sleight of hand performances, puppet shows, rope dancing and all other kinds of amusements, the sum of five dollars for each exhibition; theatres or theatrical performance, five dollars for each performance or exhibition, or fifty dollars per month; gift enterprises or any like business in which prizes or gifts are distributed by chance, shall each pay the sum of fifty dollars per month; every pawn broker shall pay fifty dollars for every six months; every auctioneer shall pay one dollar and fifty cents per day, or ten dollars for every six months, and when any person shall keep a regular auction room, the license shall be twenty-five dollars for every period of six months; every peddler or person selling or offering to sell goods or merchandise, of any description, in said city, without having a fixed and permanent location therein, shall pay a license tax of two dollars and fifty cents per day, or twenty-five dollars for every six months, if his business be conducted on foot, and five dollars per day or fifty dollars for every six months, if he uses a wagon or any vehicle to convey such goods around; each broker or company of brokers, including produce and merchandise brokers, and bill brokers, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five dollars for every six months; every person who shall keep a dram shop or tippling house, or who keeps for sale, or suffers to be drank upon his premises, intoxicating or malt liquors in quantities less than one gallon, shall pay a license tax of fifty dollars for every period of six months: Provided, however, that nothing contained in this ordinance shall be construed so as to require druggists and apothecaries to take out a license to sell intox-

icating or malt liquors in quantities less than one gallon, for selling liquors to fill prescriptions for the sick, made by any regular practicing physician.

SEC. 4. No license issued under the provisions of this ordinance, shall be construed so as to authorize any person or persons to sell or give away any intoxicating or malt liquors to any minor or habitual drunkard, and any person or persons convicted of any such act, shall in addition to the penalty otherwise provided by law, forfeit his or their license, which may be so declared in the court where such conviction is had, and all licenses are granted with this expressed provision.

SEC. 5. Application for license to keep a dram shop should be made to the city council, by petition, and shall state where the dram shop shall be kept.

SEC. 6. Every applicant for such license shall, at the time of his application to the city council, deliver a statement in writing, verified by affidavit, of the amount of liquors received at his stand within six months next preceding the date of such statement; on which amount there shall be levied and collected an *ad valorem* tax for city purposes, of the same amount as paid by merchants on merchandise.

SEC. 7. Before such license shall be granted, the council shall require the person applying therefor to give bond, with sufficient security, to be approved by the city council, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that the person obtaining such license shall keep at all times an orderly house, and that he will not sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of, or suffer the same to be done about his premises, any intoxicating liquors, in any quantity, to any minor, without the consent of the parent, guardian, or master of such minor.

SEC. 8. In no case shall the license be delivered to any dram-shop keeper, until he shall produce the receipt of the collector showing that the tax has been paid.

SEC. 9. Any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty, nor more than ninety dollars, before the city recorder, who shall have jurisdiction of every such violation.

SEC. 10. The license shall be signed by the clerk, for which he shall receive a fee of fifty cents; and in no case shall such license be transferred or assigned.

SEC. 11. Licenses granted under the provision of this ordinance shall be as near as practicable in the form following, viz:

"I, ..., recorder of the city of Richmond, Missouri, to all who shall see these presents, send greeting:

Know ye, that whereas, ..., of said city, on the day of, A. D. 18.., paid to the city collector, the sum of dollars, being the license tax for the business hereinafter mentioned, therefore the said, is hereby authorized to for the period of from the day of, A. D. 18.., subject to the ordinances and laws of the city of Richmond, Missouri.

Given under my hand this day of, 18..

C. D., *City Recorder.*"

And the city collector shall endorse upon each license, "Granted this day of, A. D., 18..

B. C., *City Collector.*"

SEC. 12. Every person and company of persons who exercise or attempt to carry on any business, trade, or auction for which a license is required by the provisions of this ordinance, open or offer for exhibition any show, or amusement of any kind, or keep for public use any ten pin or ball alley, or offer for sale any ticket or chance in any gift enterprise, or keep any tippling-house or dram-shop, or sell or give away any intoxicating or malt liquors in quantities less than one gallon, within the city of Richmond, without having first paid and obtained a license therefor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not less than five, nor more than ninety dollars, with costs of suit for every such offense.

SEC. 13. The fee for issuing each license shall be fifty cents, which shall be paid the recorder by the party applying for the same, on his application for license, and the recorder shall not prepare any license until said fee be paid.

SEC. 14. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. This ordinance to take effect from and after its publication.

Approved November 21, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, *Mayor.*
W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. All permanent improvements, of whatever character, which may be contracted by the city of Richmond, shall be let out to the lowest responsible bidder, before any such work shall be authorized or commenced, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the repair of streets, avenues, alleys, culverts, buildings, or other city property, so far as may be necessary for their preservation when such repairs shall have been ordered to be made by the city council.

SEC. 2. Whenever the city council may contemplate any improvement or work, as provided in the preceding section, and shall order that proposals to do the required work be advertised for, it shall be the duty of the city recorder to advertise for at least twenty days, in some newspaper printed in the city, that sealed proposals will be received in his office, during that space of time, for doing the work in contemplation, giving a genearal description of the work, and giving notice that full plans and specifications shall have been furnished by the city attorney, at or prior to the the time of ordering such advertisement for proposals. Such notice shall also contain the statement of the fact that the city reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

SEC. 3. Proposals to do public work, shall contain full and explicit statements of prices of each and every part of work to be done, with description of quality, quantity and price of all material to be used, price of labor, and number of laborers employed, and the time in which the work will be completed, and terms of payment, so that the city council can easily determine the cost of the work contemplated, and the time required for its completion.

SEC. 4. The recorder shall note on the back of each proposal the time

of receiving the same, and shall file the same in his office for reference. No proposal shall be filed by him unless it is securely sealed, and all such proposals shall have an endorsement on the back, "Proposals for public work," and directed to the city council. No proposals shall be withdrawn from the recorder, or the seal broken by any one, until the meeting of the city council to examine the same.

SEC. 5. After the time shall have expired for receiving proposals, the city council shall convene and examine all proposals made, and shall award the contract to the lowest bidder, provided, if all such proposals are deemed too high, the city council may reject all.

SEC. 6. The city council shall require any person or persons whose bid may be successful, to give bond with good security, to be approved by said council, conditioned for the faithful performance of such work and contract, and in default of providing such bond within some time specified by them, such bid or bids shall be rejected.

SEC. 7. Whenever any contract shall be awarded and bond filed, as herein provided, the city attorney shall draw up the terms of each contract in duplicate, which said contract shall embody all the particulars specified in the proposals, and shall further bind the contractor to perform the work in a good and workmanlike manner. Such contracts shall be signed in duplicate by the mayor, under the seal of the city, and the contractor, under their hands and seals. One copy of such contracts shall be delivered to the contractor, and the other held in the office of the city recorder.

SEC. 8. No such work shall be received or paid for until it shall have been examined by the committee of improvements of the city council, and shall have been approved by them as constructed according to contract, and these conditions shall be embraced in every contract entered into.

SEC. 9. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication.

Approved December 21st, 1874. J. T. QUIRK, *Mayor.*

Attest: A. J. RIFFE, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever the city of Richmond, shall become liable to any person, in any sum of money, the payment of which is not otherwise provided for, the claimant shall make out a detailed account thereof and shall then present the same to the city council, who shall carefully examine the same, and if in their opinion the account is correct and should be paid by law, they should allow the same, and the city recorder shall endorse on such accounts the allowance thereof, and a warrant shall be issued by the mayor, countersigned by the city recorder, in favor of such claimant, payable out of the city treasury.

SEC. 2. The city council may refer any claim so presented to them for payment to the committee of claims for examination and adjustment, but all such claims shall be reported back to the city council for approval and final action.

SEC. 3. The city treasurer shall keep a book in which shall be kept a

correct record and list of all warrants, presented to him for payment, noting the number of the warrant, time of presentation, amount for which drawn, and in favor of whom payable, and shall pay such warrants in the order they are thus presented and registered for payment, such payment to be made out of the general fund of the city.

SEC. 4. Whenever there shall be any money in the city treasury, and warrants registered for payment, it shall be the duty of the city treasurer to tack up in some conspicuous place in the office of the city council a list of such warrants next to be paid, and for which he has money in the treasury, giving the name of the person to whom payable, number and amount of warrant, and notifying the holder thereof to present such warrant or warrants for payment, and any warrant which shall not be presented for payment within twenty days from the time the same shall be posted, shall be stricken from its place in the registry, and the money appropriated to the payment of the next warrant or warrants in the order in which they occur on the registry; provided, that all warrants that may thus lose their order of payment, shall be re-registered for payment at any time as if they were new warrants, but the city shall not be held liable for any interest or damages on such warrants from and after its being posted for payment.

SEC. 5. Such public list of warrants to be paid shall be renewed from time to time as there may be money on hand for the payment of any warrant or warrants, so as to keep the warrant holders accurately notified of the time of payment of their warrants.

SEC. 6. Any city treasurer who shall pay any warrant, out of the order of its payment, as shown by the register of warrants, and as herein provided for, or who shall fail to keep a record of warrants as herein set forth, or who shall fail to post any warrants for payment, as and when the same shall be entitled to payment, as provided for in the sections next preceding, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars, and not more than ninety dollars, and costs for every such offense.

SEC. 7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this are hereby repealed; *Provided, however*, that all warrants now registered for payment with the city treasurer, shall be paid in the order in which they now are registered, the same as if originally registered under this ordinance, and shall in all respects be so treated, and such warrants as may hereafter be recognized, shall be registered in order, commencing next after the last warrant heretofore registered for payment.

SEC. 8. This ordinance to take effect from and after its publication.

Approved December 21, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON,
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk*. *Mayor*.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE CITY TREASURER.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. On Tuesday after the first Monday in April of each year there shall be elected a city treasurer, who shall hold his office for one year, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. He shall give bond in such sum as the city council may require with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the city treasurer to receive and keep the money of the city, and to pay out the same on warrants drawn by the mayor, or other officers authorized by ordinance to draw them, in the manner and form prescribed by ordinance.

SEC. 4. In case of death, resignation or removal from office of the city treasurer, the mayor, with the approval of the council, shall have power to appoint a city treasurer for the residue of the term, until the next general election of city officers.

SEC. 5. The foregoing ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved November 21, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON,
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.* *Mayor.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO CITY RECORDER.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. On Tuesday after the first Monday in April of each year, there shall be elected a city recorder, who shall hold his office for one year, and, until his successor is duly qualified.

SEC. 2. He shall be ex-officio clerk of the city council. He shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the council, record in a separate book all ordinances and resolutions appropriating money, keep a record of all official acts of the mayor, and when necessary attend them; he shall keep and preserve in his office the common seal of the city, and all records, public papers and documents not properly belonging to any other office, and perform such other duties as the council may direct.

SEC. 3. As recorder he shall preside in the city court, and have the same jurisdiction as a justice of the peace, within and for the limits of the city. He shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all cases arising under any ordinances of the city, subject, however, in all cases to an appeal to the circuit court of Ray county, and every such appeal shall be granted as provided by the charter and ordinances of this city.

SEC. 4. This ordinance is to take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved, December 21, 1874. J. T. QUIRK, *Mayor.*
Attest: A. J. RIFFE, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO COMMITTEES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. The mayor shall, at the first regular meeting of the city council after his election, appoint seven standing committees, to consist of three members each, viz:

1st, A committee on finance; 2d, a committee on ordinances; 3d, a committee on improvements and repairs; 4th, a committee on claims; 5th, a committee on judiciary; 6th, a committee of ways and means; 7th, a committee on printing.

Approved, December 21, 1878. GEORGE I. WASSON, *Mayor.*
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE TIME WHEN THE FOREGOING ORDINANCES TAKE EFFECT.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Richmond, as follows:

SECTION 1. That all the foregoing ordinances of the city of Richmond are hereby approved and shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, A. D. 1879.

SEC. 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of the said ordinances, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, A. D. 1879.

Approved, November 21, 1878. GEO. I. WASSON, *Mayor.*
Attest: W. C. PATTON, *Clerk.*

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

RULE I. Regular meetings of the council shall be held on the first Wednesday of each month. Notices of special meetings shall be served by the marshal on each councilman, and the marshal shall have charge of the council rooms and give his attendance on the meetings of the council.

RULE II. At the hour appointed for the meeting, the recorder, or some one appointed to supply his absence, shall proceed to call the roll of members, and announce whether a quorum be present. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the council shall be called to order, the mayor taking the chair, if present. The council shall appoint a temporary chairman in the absence of the mayor. The council shall then proceed to do business in the order following:

1. The reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the last preceding meeting or meetings, which, if approved by the council, shall be signed by the mayor, and then attested by the recorder.
2. The presentation of petitions and reports of officers.
3. The reports of standing committees.
4. The reports of select committees.
5. Communications to the council, which may be considered at any time.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Motions, resolutions and notices.
8. Miscellaneous business.

RULE III. The mayor shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the council.

RULE IV. When the council adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the mayor shall declare the council adjourned.

RULE V. Every member, previous to his speaking, shall rise from his seat and address himself to the mayor, and say, "Mr. President," but shall not proceed until recognized and named by the chair.

RULE VI. When two or more members rise at once, the mayor shall name the member who is first to speak.

RULE VII. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the council.

RULE VIII. When a member is speaking, no member shall enter into any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair.

RULE IX. A member called to order shall immediately take his seat, unless permitted to explain. The decision of the chair on points of order shall be conclusive, unless there be an appeal to the council, in which case, the council shall decide the point of order without debate.

RULE X. Every member present shall vote upon all questions stated by the chair, unless excused by the council.

RULE XI. No motion shall be stated by the chair unless it be seconded. When a motion is seconded, it shall be stated by the mayor before debate; and shall be reduced to writing, if required by a member.

RULE XII. If the question in debate contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided.

RULE XIII. When a motion is under debate, no motion shall be received unless for the "previous question," to postpone indefinitely, to adjourn to a certain day, to lie on the table, to amend, or to adjourn the council.

RULE XIV. A motion for the "previous question," to lie on the table, or to commit it until decided, shall preclude all amendment and debate; and so also, a motion to postpone indefinitely, or to adjourn it to a certain day, shall, until decided, preclude all amendment to the main question.

RULE XV. The "previous question" shall be as follows: "Shall the main question now be put?"

RULE XVI. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, or a vote is being taken, or when a motion to adjourn was the last preceding motion.

RULE XVII. If any member require it, the ayes and noes upon any question shall be taken and entered on the minutes.

RULE XVIII. All committees shall be appointed by the chair, unless otherwise ordered by the council.

RULE XIX. All reports of committees shall be made in writing.

RULE XX. These rules may be temporarily suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the council present; and be repealed, altered or amended, by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the councilmen elected.

RULE XXI. The standing committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be appointed by the mayor, annually: and the first person named on the committee shall be the chairman thereof. The standing committees shall be:

First—Finance.
Second—Ordinances.
Third—Improvements and repairs.
Fourth—Claims.
Fifth—Judiciary.
Sixth—Ways and means.
Seventh—Printing.

RULE XXII. All bills proposing to become ordinances shall have three separate readings.

RULE XXIII. All questions of order not herein otherwise provided for, shall be decided upon the principle laid down in Jefferson's Manual, so far as the same may be applicable.

Adopted December 23, 1874.

The population of Richmond, per tenth United States census, is 1,424; but as this only includes those living within the corporate limits, which are quite narrow, it is much less than the population of the town proper—which is certainly not less than twenty-five hundred. Its population in 1870 was 1,218.

TAITSVILLE.

In 1833, a settlement was made where Taitsville now stands. In that year Alfred Williams built the first house erected in what afterward became the corporate limits of Taitsville. His house stood a short distance southwest of lot No. 1, and was burned the year after it was built. Williams died in 1868.

About the same time that Alfred Williams settled at Taitsville, his brother, Thomas Williams, also settled there and built a house on the southeast part of the area now forming the limits of the town.

In 1858, one J. P. Morrison built a small steam mill in Taitsville. The mill was provided with but one run of burrs, and the flour was bolted by hand. The engine first used is still in use. After several changes in ownership the mill became, and is now, the property of John Tait, who has repaired and improved it very much. The mill was burned down in 1875, but was immediately re-built. It now has two run of burrs.

In the spring of 1869, McGlothlin & Bailes built on lot number one, the first store house in Taitsville. They occupied the building as a store house, but it is now occupied by W. G. Tait & Bro. In 1873, T. B. Hatfield & Brother established the second store in Taitsville.

There are, also, two drug stores in the town; two blacksmith and two wagon shops.

Taitsville is situated in the south part of section seventeen, township fifty-four, range twenty-seven, on the west side of the west fork of Crooked river. It is not on any railroad, but is pleasantly situated in a very good farming country. Timber of superior quality and in considerable variety abounds in the neighborhood. The town was made a post office May 24, 1872, and J. H. Hatfield was appointed postmaster. It has mail to and from Richmond, sixteen miles distant, two times per week.

Taitsville was incorporated November 16, 1878, with James Tait, John Tait, William C. Syler, T. B. Hatfield and G. W. Cones, as trustees, appointed by the county court. The same persons were elected members of the town board, the first Tuesday in April, 1880. The population of Taitsville, per census of 1880, is one hundred and eight.

KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville is fourteen miles north and inland from Richmond, situated in Knoxville township, in center of section thirty-five, congressional township fifty-four, range twenty-eight; has a population, according to the

tenth U. S. census, of eighty-eight, four stores carrying stocks of general merchandise, two drug stores, two wagon shops, one saddle and harness shop, two blacksmith shops, a hotel and a post office, with daily mail.

The town is unincorporated, and as its limits can not be sharply defined, eighty-eight is, of course, only the approximate population. We have received one statement estimating the population at two hundred, which is probably more nearly correct than the other.

It has a justice of the peace, a constable, and two physicians. There is, also, a Masonic lodge, and a church building in the town. Services are held in the latter by two denominations.

In the spring of 1834 a Mr. Hatfield occupied a small house, near the present site of Knoxville, which took the name of "Buncombe." The first store-house was erected in the summer of 1834, by one Jacob Stollins. He carried a small stock of general merchandise. At that time there were only two or three houses in the place.

There is now a very good school-house in the village, and school is kept open from six to eight months in the year.

About three and a half miles southwest of Knoxville, on the west fork of Crooked river, is situated the saw and grist mill of J. B. Belcher Esq.

While this mill is operated exclusively in Ray county, it is not stationary, but is moved from one locality to another, in order that it may be kept convenient to suitable timber. When the timber of one locality has been used, the mill is removed; and our apology for giving an account of it in connection with the history of Knoxville, is that the writer is informed it is now located nearer that village than any other.

Mr. Belcher operates this mill with no other assistance than that afforded by members of his family, thereby practicing a very laudable economy, as well as having his work done in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Mr. Belcher displays a judgment worthy of emulation, in so thoroughly utilizing the force represented by his own family.

The engine is a twenty-four horse-power, and, with good saws, in perfect order, does excellent work.

There is considerable walnut timber, of good quality, in the neighborhood of Mr. B.'s present location. This he saws for other parties, and it finds its way to distant markets.

The mill is also provided with a good pair of burrs for grinding corn.

MILLVILLE.

Millville, a bright and thriving little village of about two hundred souls, ten miles northeast of Richmond, in the north part of section fifteen, township fifty-three, range twenty-seven, is pleasantly situated at the base of some beautiful wooded hills, in the midst of a rich, partially timbered and partially prairie country, highly improved and exceedingly productive

The land upon which Millville is located, was entered by one Leighton Ewell, who sold it to Robert Mitchell.

In 1837, the latter gentleman erected, on the present site of Millville, a water power grist mill, for grinding corn, only.

The same year Robert Mitchell, and one "Buck" McGaugh, laid out the town into lots, streets and alleys.

In 1837, C. W. Stillwell built the first blacksmith shop in Millville. The first store was opened about the year 1842, by Milton and S. L. McCuistion.

This was the only store in Millville till 1845, when George A. Mason engaged in the mercantile business in that town. Since that time various persons have been engaged in merchandizing in Millville, among whom we mention the following: T. B. Fowler, R. C. Wild, J. Y. Coppage, ——— Everett, Brice, Steele, I. Mansur, Graham & Craven, and J. P. Grimes & Co.

There is a good steam flouring mill in the town, and also, a church building, a school house and Masonic lodge.

The town was originally called "Buck Snort," probably on account of "Buck" McGaugh, who helped to lay it out into town lots.

MORTON.

A hamlet of about one hundred inhabitants, is situated in the heart of the most beautiful and fertile agricultural region in northwest Missouri, is in Crooked River township, near the center of section eighteen, congressional township fifty-two, of range twenty-six.

The town is situated on a very eligible site, commanding a fine prospect of the surrounding country.

W. P. Shaw, Esq., built the first house in the place, and T. J. Porter owned the first store.

The school-house was built in the year 1856. It is a frame, and cost three hundred dollars. Miss Sarah Bohannon was the first teacher. She had about twenty pupils, and received as a salary twenty dollars per month.

The first marriage solemnized in Morton is said to have been that of George Ewing to Miss Lyda Tisdale, but we have been unable to ascertain.

The first regular practicing physician was Doctor W. F. Yates, who is living in Morton. He is a native of Scott county, Kentucky.

A postoffice was established in Morton in 1874, with R. V. Wall as postmaster.

Two dry goods stores, a saddle and harness shop, two blacksmith shops and one drug store constitute the business establishments of the town. There is also a very handsome union church in the place.

Like every town in Ray county, Morton is surrounded by a hospitable, intelligent and enterprising people, and is supported by inexhaustible natural sources.

HARDIN.

Hardin was laid out in 1868, and incorporated in October, 1870. James Darby was the first mayor; John D. Reyburn built the first house, and Fountain Roselle was the owner of the first store in Hardin. The first school-house in the town was built in 1870, at a cost of seven hundred dollars.

C. W. Clampitt taught the first school. He had seventy-five pupils, and his compensation was seventy dollars per month.

The first death that occuored in Hardin was that of William Hunt, who died in 1870. His remains were interred at Knoxville, Ray county, Missouri.

Dr. A. H. Buchanan, who came from Kentucky, was the first regular physician. He is now dead.

Reverend F. Bone, of the M. E. Church South, was the first minister in Hardin. Religious services were held at the Union church, described elsewhere in this volume. The town has a handsome cemetery, three-fourths of a mile to the southeast.

The present officers of Hardin are as follows: B. B. Babcock, mayor; L. H. Noble, marshal; W. J. Roach, secretary; C. W. Dawson, J. J. Moore, S. B. Chase, and R. L. Reyburn, councilmen.

Hardin is a progressive, enterprising little village, situated in sections thirty-two and thirty-three, congressional township fifty-two, range twenty-six, and in sections four and five, township fifty-one, range twenty-six, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway, six miles east of R. & L. Junction. It has twelve business houses, one church, owned and used by several denominations, a good school-house, one hotel, and an elevator, and is in as fine a farming country as there is in Missouri. The town enjoys a large trade, comparatively speaking, and as a shipping point for grain and live stock, is one of the most important in the county. The Telegraph steam flouring mills are located here, and no similar mills in a town of equal size will suffer disparagement by comparison with them.

Old Hardin is situated one-half mile southeast. It contains a Union church, and several old and decaying houses.

The population of Hardin was not separately reported by the enumerator, who, in June, 1880, took the census of Crooked River township, in which it is located; hence, the number of its inhabitants cannot be definitely stated; it is safe to say, however, that it is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred.

The town stands at the head of the famous sugar tree bottom of Carroll county. The greater portion of the surrounding country is prairie, inter-

spersed with groves of excellent timber. To the eastward, below the "bluffs," are the Kilgore and Heisinger lakes, and the land is low and marshy.

CAMDEN.

Camden is situated on the north bank of the Missouri river, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, five miles west of Richmond and Lexington Junction, and six miles southwest of Richmond; was incorporated in May, 1838.

It is a town of some importance, in a part of the county most admirably adapted to the culture of grain and fruit, as well as inexhaustibly rich in mining resources.

The coal mines in the vicinity are a source of considerable wealth to the town, and afford employment to one hundred and fifty to two hundred men.

It has eight stores, two hotels, two school houses, one church, owned and used by all denominations, and one large flouring mill.

Wood, coal and water being convenient and abundant, Camden presents decided advantages for manufacturing. Population, according to United States census of 1880, five hundred and nine.

The bluffs in the rear, and on either side of Camden, rise to considerable height, and present a grand and picturesque appearance.

ORRICK.

Orrick, situated in east half of section twenty-three, township fifty-one, range twenty-nine, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, (formerly North Missouri railroad,) was laid out in March, 1869, by the North Missouri railroad company, and named in honor of W. W. Orrick, Esq., of St. Charles, Missouri.

The village was incorporated in 1872, with John G. Hearn as its first mayor. A postoffice was established in Orrick in 1873, and Arthur W. Stickle appointed postmaster.

John G. Brown built the first house in the town, and owned the first store.

In 1873 a good substantial school house was built, at a cost of eight hundred and fifty dollars. It is a two-story frame building; the second story, which is owned by a joint stock company, being used as a public hall.

W. D. Ward was principal of the first school taught in Orrick. Twenty-five pupils attended his school, and he received for his services as teacher, forty dollars per month.

The first marriage ceremony pronounced in the town was that uniting as man and wife, Peter Gerry and Sarah Stewart.

March 26, 1870, occurred the first birth. It was that of a daughter, born to Frank and Melvina Warner.

The first male child born in Orrick was William, son of Zachariah and Nelly Campbell, born May 14, 1872.

The first death occurred April 1, 1870; it was that of Melvina Warner, whose remains were buried at South Point cemetery.

R. S. Kestler, M. D., from Macon county, Illinois, now a citizen of Tiblow, Wyandotte county, Kansas, was the first practicing physician in the town of Orrick.

There is no cemetery yet established in the town; but South Point cemetery, laid out by the Christian congregation at that place, is one mile away, and is used by the people of Orrick as a place to inter their dead.

The present (1881) officers of Orrick are as follows: B. A. Miller, mayor; Louis H. Wood, Marion Leakey, D. B. Shepard, W. A. Wells, councilmen; George Brown, marshal; G. W. Mitchell, treasurer; M. S. Bissell, city attorney; George Dale, clerk.

The population of Orrick, per tenth U. S. census, is one hundred and ninety-three.

Mrs. Mary Gordon has lived longer in the town than any other person.

LAWSON.

Lawson, a bright and attractive little village of two hundred and twenty-three inhabitants, is situated on the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway, twenty miles northwest of Richmond, in Polk township, near the Clay county line.

It was laid out in June, 1870, named in honor of——— Lawson of the New York banking house of Donnell, Lawson & Co., and incorporated November, 7, 1871.

George Young, of the firm of Young, Brown & Co., built the first house erected in Lawson, and also owned the first store.

There is a very pretty school house in the place, built in 1870, at a cost of five hundred dollars. Miss Lutie Palmer, with twenty pupils, and for twenty-five dollars per month, taught the first school. It was a public school.

Lawson is a growing town, very important as a shipping point, and is situated in the midst of a fine farming area of rich and beautiful gently undulating prairie land.

Dr. C. N. Palmer, from Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, who is still a citizen of Lawson, was the first regular practicing physician.

The church building in Lawson, owned by the Methodists and Presbyterians, is a neat and substantial structure.

Perhaps no town in this part of Missouri is more pleasantly located than Lawson.

Following are the names of the present officers of the town: Councilmen, P. H. Cates, chairman; J. H. Titus, M. O. Robinett, W. H. Hatfield and J. W. Asbury; W. M. Allison, treasurer; R. M. Miller, marshal;

G. W. Robinett, street commissioner; G. W. Montgomery, assessor and collector.

VIBBARD.

Vibbard is on the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, fourteen miles northwest of Richmond, sections twenty-two and twenty-seven, township fifty-three, of range twenty-nine, and is the center of another very rich and beautiful rolling prairie district. Vibbard is, also, quite an important shipping point. Cattle, horses, mules, hogs, grain, and general produce are shipped from here in large number and quantity every year.

The town has eight business houses, one church, used by several denominations, a school house and a hotel. We are unable to give the exact population of the place, as the census enumerator failed to report the town separately. It has, however, a population of about one hundred and seventy-five.

ALBANY.

Albany, formery called Ashton, was founded by Judge Eli Carter. The town was incorporated in 1871. Daniel Turner was the first mayor.

In 1854, a post office was established at Albany, and Judge Eli Carter appointed postmaster.

A Dr. Scroggins was the first practicing physician in Albany.

The first religious services were held by members of the M. E. Church South, at Judge Carter's tobacco factory in Albany. Rev. E. M. Dorkra was the preacher.

Albany is in southwest corner of section thirteen, township fifty-one, range twenty-nine, three-fourths of a mile northeast of Orrick. It is a brisk little village, surrounded, as are all the towns mentioned, by an excellent farming country, and has seven business houses, one school house, one church building, property of M. E. Church South, and Baptists.

The Albany flouring mill, located at this place, was built in 1853, by Eli Carter & Co. It has two pairs of burrs; one to grind wheat, the other for corn. It grinds from eighty to one hundred bushels of wheat per day, and from fifteen to twenty bushels of corn in the same time. The mill is now owned by Brasher & Taylor; is in good repair and does very good work.

The town was not reported separately by the census enumerator, but it has a population of about one hundred and fifty.

HALLER STATION—RAYVILLE POST OFFICE.

This small village is on the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway, about eight miles northwest of Richmond, in Richmond township. It was laid out in 1871, and the same year a postoffice was established there, with J. O. Davis as postmaster. Thomas Hankins built the first house and owned the first store.

In 1880, the district public school building was moved near the town, and is now used by the town and neighborhood.

The first religious services in Haller station, were held at the railroad house by the Catholics. Father O'Riley, a Catholic priest, was the first minister.

The only official in Haller station, at present—April, 1881—is Henry Clark, postmaster and justice of the peace.

ELK HORN—CRAB ORCHARD POST OFFICE.

Elk Horn is a postoffice, nine miles northwest of Richmond, in section thirteen, of township fifty-two, range twenty-nine—Fishing River.

NORTH LEXINGTON.

North Lexington is the terminus of the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway, on the left bank of the Missouri river, opposite Lexington.

SWANWICK.

Swanwick is a railway station and postoffice, five miles nosthwest of Richmond, on the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway.

RICHMOND AND LEXINGTON JUNCTION—HENRY POST OFFICE.

Henry postoffice is situated in the north part of section sixteen, township fifty-one, range twenty-seven, at the crossing of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway, and the St. Joseph branch of that road.

It is a thriving little village and a shipping point for an extensive and productive agricultural country. It contains five business houses; three hotels, one railroad eating house, large depot buildings, a grain elevator, a school house and a church. Population about one hundred and fifty.

HULL'S POINT.

Hull's Point, about four miles northwest of Orrick, is a station on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway.

LISBONVILLE.

Lisbonville is a post office in the extreme northern part of section three, township fifty-four, range twenty-nine. It is just within Ray county, being at the line between Ray and Caldwell counties.

FREDERICKSBURG—NEW GARDEN P. O.

Fredericksburg is a post office in Fishing River township, or, section eight, congressional township fifty-two, range twenty-nine.

RUSSELLVILLE—FOX P. O.

Fox post office is situated in section sixteen, township fifty-three, range twenty-six, Grape Grove.

WILMOT.

Wilmot is a post office one mile and a half north of Fox post office.

GEORGEVILLE.

Georgeville is a post office in the north part of section fifteen, township fifty-four, range twenty-seven, Grape Grove.

TINNEY'S GROVE P. O—MT. PLEASANT.

Tinney's Grove is a small business place and postoffice, situated in section ten, township fifty-four, range twenty-six—Grape Grove. It is surrounded by a good farming country.

PLEASANT VIEW.

As a town, Pleasant View exists no longer. It was once a lovely little village

> "Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
> And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed."

But a railroad was built, and Pleasant View ignored; other towns springing up in the vicinity, on the line of the railroad, drew its patronage, and this gone, Pleasant View was forced to die.

The town was situated on a beautiful tract of high, rolling prairie land, and at one time before the war, had an extensive trade. It was laid out about the year 1857, by a German, named Isaac Berry, who opened the first store in the place, and sold a large amount of goods, dealing in country produce, general merchandise and farming implements.

One Joel J. Goddard kept a grocery store, and also sold liquors.

A man named Jacob Wybrow kept a furniture store and had an extensive trade.

Pleasant View was a flourishing village during the war, and for several years thereafter; but at last, like "Sweet Auburn," fell a victim to "unwieldy wealth," in other hands.

The Christian Church and a few "mouldering walls," are all that remain to mark the spot, in the west part of section twenty-seven, township fifty-four, range twenty-nine, where once stood Pleasant View village.

THE SOLE SURVIVING WITNESS OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE BOOK OF MORMON.

The year 1838 is a memorable one in the history of northwest Missouri. In that year a large body of Mormons, under the leadership of Joseph Smith, their high priest and prophet, and founder of the Mormon church, established a settlement at Far West, in Caldwell county, which but two years before had been formed out of the northern part of Ray county.

The Mormons had previously settled in Jackson county, having moved thither from Kirtland, Ohio. From these settlements the people had learned something of the character of the Mormons, and their rapid immigration into the country caused great excitement and considera-

ble alarm. The people regarded their religion as inimical to society, civilization, and christianity; their habits were the opposite of decency, and their depredations unbearable. Public meetings were held, speeches made, and resolutions passed, denouncing the Mormons, and resolving to expel them from the country. War ensued — an account of which is given elsewhere in this volume. But, as a considerable number of worthy citizens are yet living in Ray county, who, while condemning polygamy, and repudiating the degenerate branch of so-called "Latter Day Saints," established at Salt Lake, Utah, or elsewhere, honestly believe in the authenticity of the Book of Mormon, without rejecting the Bible; and as the only surviving witness to the golden plates, from the characters engraven on which was translated the Book of Mormon, and who claims to have received the manifestation from God concerning the record — is now living, and has lived for many years in Richmond, this county, it is deemed proper to insert a brief account of the man, what he believes, what he saw, and what he testifies to:

DAVID WHITMER,

the only living witness to the authenticity of the Book of Mormon, and one of the three witnesses who testified to "all nations, kindreds, tongues and people," that they had seen the golden plates upon which were engraven the hieroglyphics, that were translated into the Book of Mormon, has been interviewed by a reporter of the *Chicago Times*, and the result is given in four columns of that paper on August 7th. We reproduce the subjoined from the published interview: David Whitmer was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and when he was but four years old, his parents removed to New York, settling at a point midway between the northern extremities of lakes Cayuga and Seneca, two miles from Waterloo, two miles from Seneca River, four miles from Seneca Falls, seven miles from Geneva, and twenty-two miles from Palmyra. He is now seventy years of age, but as hale and hearty as most men at fifty. In person he is above the medium height, stoutly built though not corpulent, his shoulders inclining to stoop, as if from so long supporting his massive head, rather than from the weight of years, his frank, manly and benevolent face closely shaven, and his whole exterior betokening him to be one of nature's gentlemen. The rudiments of education he learned in school, and a life-time of thought and research have served to expand and store his mind with vast funds of information. The *Times* reporter found him at his pleasant two-story white frame residence, near the centre of the town of Richmond, Missouri, and in company with Hon. J. T. Child, editor of the *Conservator*, was admitted, introduced, and received a cordial greeting. When the object of the call was made known, Mr. Whitmer smilingly and meditatively remarked that it was true he had in his possession the original records, and was conversant with the history of the Church of Christ from the beginning, but was under obligations to hold both history and records sacred until such time as the interests of truth and true religion might demand their aid to combat error. Presently he became quite animated, rose to his feet, and, with great earnestness and good

nature, spoke for half an hour on the harmony between the Bible and the original Book of Mormon, showing how the finding of the plates had been predicted, referring to the innumerable evidences, in the shape of ruins of great cities existing on this continent; of its former occupation by a highly civilized race, reverently declared his solemn conviction of the authenticity of the records in his possession, and closed by denouncing the Latter-Day Saints, of Utah, as an abomination in the sight of the Lord. While he believed implicitly in the original book, he protested against the Book of Covenants, which was simply a compilation of special revelations that Smith and his successors had pretended to have received. Joe Smith, he said, was generally opposed to these revelations, but was frequently importuned by individuals to reveal their duty, and oftimes he was virtually compelled to yield, and in this way the original purity of the faith was tarnished by human invention, and the accepted records of to-day lumbered with a mass of worse than useless rubbish. Should Brigham Young, or any of his infatuated satelites, ever dare to declare any of their interpolations to be from the original tablets, or proclaim that their pernicious doctrines or practices were authorized by the true version, then he, David Whitmer, would bring forth the records and confound them. Until that time, he, alone, would be the custodian of the sacred documents. When the question of polygamy was broached, and it was asked if the original Book of Mormon justified the practice, Mr. Whitmer most emphatically replied: "No! It is even much more antagonistic to both polygamy and concubinage than is the Bible. Joe Smith never,to my knowledge, advocated it, though I have heard that he virtually sanctioned it at Nauvoo. However, as I cut loose from him in 1837, I can't speak intelligently of what transpired thereafter." David Whitmer believes in the Bible as implicitly as any devotee alive; and he believes in the Book of Mormon as much as he does in the Bible. The one is but a supplement to the other, according to his idea, and neither would be complete were the other lacking. And no man can look at David Whitmer's face for a half-hour, while he charily and modestly speaks of what he has seen, and then boldly and earnestly confesses the faith that is in him, and say that he is a bigot or an enthusiast. While he shrinks from unnecessary public promulgation of creed, and keenly feels that the Brighamites and Danites, and numerous other ites have disgraced it, yet he would not hesitate, in emergency, to stake his honor, and even his life, upon its reliability. His is the stern faith of the Puritans, modified by half a century of benevolent thought and quiet observation. He might have been a martyr, had he lacked sense and shrewdness to escape the death sentence that was pronounced against him by the high priests of the church he had helped to build. As it is, he is, perhaps, the only living witness of the wondrous revelation made to Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism.

David Whitmer was married in Seneca county, New York, in 1830, and was for a number of years an elder in the Church of Christ. To-day he is the proprietor of a livery stable in Richmond, Missouri, owns some real estate, has a handsome balance in the bank, is universally respected by all who know him, and surrounded by children and grand-children, is pleasantly gliding toward the gates of sunset, confident that the God of Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, was also the God of Nephi, whose faithful disciple he has been, and is. He does not believe that all believing in

the Book of Mormon, or all adherents to any other faith, will be found among the elect, but that the truly good of every faith will be gathered in fulfillment of prophecy. Neither does he believe that the Book of Mormon is the only record of the lost tribes hidden in the earth, but on the contrary, that the caves hold other records that will not come forth till all is peace, and "the lion and the lamb shall lie down together." Three times has he been at the hill Comorah, and seen the casket that contained the tablets and seer-stone. Eventually the casket had been washed down to the foot of the hill, but it was to be seen when he last visited the historic place. He declares that he has never been a Mormon, as the term is commonly interpreted, but is a firm believer in the Book, in the faith of Christ, and the fulfillment of the prophecies in due time. Some of them have already been fulfilled; for instance, that which declares that the saints shall be driven from city to city, and also the prediction that the twelve apostles shall lead them to the devil.

In 1837, David and his brother John, then living in Far West, Missouri, were warned that they must make a confession of their apostacy or be killed, as the leaders of the church were conspiring against them. They determined to accept neither horn of the dilemma, and arranged for flight. At an appointed time John emerged from the back door of his house, gave the preconcerted signal by raising his hat, and hastily mounting horses in waiting, they rode away. John, as clerk of the church, had its records, and Oliver Cowdery bore off the original translation, and eventually transferred it to the keeping of David. Since that memorable day both John and David Whitmer have kept aloof from the so-called Latter-day Saints, although firm as ever in the faith as taught by the Book of Mormon. John is a man of fine education, and abundantly able to defend his faith from assaults from any quarter.

The testimony of the three witnesses, as translated into different languages and published to the world, is in the following words:

Be it known unto all nations, kindreds, tongues and people unto whom this work shall come, that we, through the grace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, have seen the plates which contain this record, which is a record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites, their brethren, and also of the people of Jared, who came from the tower of which hath been spoken; and we also know that they have been translated by the gift and power of God, for his voice hath declared it unto us; wherefore, we know of a surety that the work is true.

And we also testify, that we have seen the engravings which are upon the plates; and they have been shown unto us by the power of God, and not of man. And we declare with words of soberness, that an angel of God came down from heaven, and he brought and laid before our eyes, that we beheld and saw the plates, and the engravings thereon; and we know that it is by the grace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, that we beheld and bear record that these things are true; and it is marvelous in our eyes, nevertheless the voice of the Lord commanded us that we should bear record of it; wherefore, to be obedient unto the commandments of God, we bear testimony of these things.

And we know that if we are faithful in Christ, we shall rid our garments of the blood of all men, and be found spotless before the judgment seat of Christ, and shall dwell with him eternally in the heavens.

And the honor be to the Father, and to the Son, and the Holy Ghost, which is one God. Amen.

OLIVER COWDERY,
DAVID WHITMER,
MARTIN HARRIS.

A citizen of Caldwell county having made public a statement reflecting upon the character of David Whitmer, the latter secured a testimonial, signed by many of the leading citizens of Richmond, where Mr. Whitmer has resided since the year A. D. 1838, certifying, that from a long and intimate acquaintance with him, they knew him to be a man of the highest integrity, and of undoubted truthfulness.

In reply to the statement referred to above, and in order to set himself right before the world, Mr. Whitmer published the following:

Unto all nations, kindred tongues and people, unto whom these presents shall come: It having been represented by one John Murphy, of Polo, Caldwell county, Missouri, that I, in a conversation with him last summer, denied my testimony as one of the three witnesses to the Book of Mormon.

To the end, therefore, that he may understand me now, if he did not then, and that the world may know the truth, I wish now, standing as it were in the very sunset of life, and in the fear of God once for all, to make this public statement:

That I have never at any time, denied the testimony or any part thereof, which has so long since been published with that book, as one of the three witnesses. Those who know me best well know that I have always adhered to that testimony. And that no man may be misled or doubt my present views, in regard to the same, I do again affirm the truth of all of my statements, as then made and published.

He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear;' It was no delusion! What is written is written—and he that readeth let him understand.

And that no one may be deceived or misled by this statement, I wish here to state, that I do not indorse polygamy or spiritual wifeism. It is a great evil, shocking to the moral sense, and the more so because practiced in the name of religion. It is of man and not of God, and is especially forbidden in the Book of Mormon itself.

I do not indorse the change of the name of the church, for as the wife takes the name of her husband, so should the church of the Lamb of God take the name of its head, even Christ himself. It is the Church of Christ.

As to the high priesthood, Jesus Christ himself is the last Great High Priest, this too after the order of Melchisedec, as I understand the holy scriptures.

Finally—I do not indorse any of the teachings of the so-called Mormons, or Latter-day Saints, which are in conflict with the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as taught in the Bible and Book of Mormon; for the same gospel is plainly taught in both of these books as I understand the word of God.

And if any man doubt, should he not carefully and honestly read and understand the same before presuming to sit in judgment and condemning

the light, which shineth in darkness and showeth the way of eternal life, as pointed out by the unerring hand of God.

In the spirit of Christ, who hath said, 'Follow thou me, for I am the life, the light and the way,' I submit this statement to the world. God in whom I trust being my judge, as to the sincerity of my motives and the faith and hope that is in me of eternal life.

My sincere desire is that the world may be benefitted by this plain and simple statement of the truth.

And all the honor be to the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, which is one God. Amen!

Richmond, Missouri, March 19, 1881. DAVID WHITMER, SR.

Relative to this testimonial, the *Richmond Conservator*, of March 25, 1881, contained the following editorial:

Elsewhere we publish a letter from David Whitmer, Sr., an old and well known citizen of Ray, as well as an endorsement of his standing as a man, signed by a number of the leading citizens of this community, in reply to some unwarranted aspertions made upon him.

There is no doubt that Mr. Whitmer, who was one of the three witnesses of the authenticity of the gold plates, from which he asserts that Joe Smith translated the Book of Mormon, (*fac simile* of the characters he now has in his possession, with the original records) is firmly convinced of its divine origin; and while he makes no effort to obtrude his views or beliefs, he simply wants the world to know that, so far as he is concerned, there is no "variableness or shadow of turning."

Having resided here for nearly half a century, it is with no little pride that he points to his past record, with the consciousness that he has done nothing derogatory to his character as a citizen and a believer in the Son of Mary, to warrant such an attack on him, come from what source it may; and now, with the lilies of seventy-five winters crowning him like an aureole, and his pilgrimage on earth well nigh ended, he reiterates his former statements, and will leave futurity to solve the problem that he was but a passing witness of its fulfillment.

It is not the part of these pages to comment upon the Book of Mormon, the "golden plates," or the witnesses, as such; we have simply given place to the foregoing as a matter of interest in connection with the history of Ray county.

GEOLOGY.

RAY COUNTY COAL.*

The Lexington coal-bed is occasionally opened at points along the Missouri bluffs, from the east county line to Camden. Above Camden the formations dip strongly west, and the Lexington coal is no longer seen, but it is replaced by higher rocks. Around Richmond, on the waters of Crooked river, the coal is worked at many places. The mines near the east county line are worked by horizontal driftings. * * *

*Iron ores and coal fields: Geological survey of Missouri, Raphael Pumpelly, director.

The section at Oberholtz, from the hill top down, was as follows:

SECTION 173.

No. 1—68 feet slope.

2—2 feet, equivalent to No. 15 (4 feet limestome: irregularly bedded: gray and drab: sometimes quite nodular: generally coarse grained. Abounds in *Chætetes milleporaceous, contains cylindrica and Athyris subtilita*), of Lexington section; color, light drab.

3—31 feet slope.

4—4 feet brown limestone, abounds in *Chætetes milleporaceous.*

5—9 feet, 2 inches alternations of thin beds of limestone and buff shales, abounding in fossils, including *Chonetes mesoloba, Chonetes, Pr. Prattenianus, Hemipronites Crassus* and *spr. cameratus.*

6—2 feet, 4 inches hard, blue limestone in irregular layers: Contains *Athyris subtilita.*

7—6 inches shale.

8—1½ feet coal (Lexington seam) said to increase to 20 inches.

9—2 feet clay.

10—15 feet gentle slope to Missouri bottoms.

An analysis of Oberholtz coal by Mr. Chauvenet, gives:—

Water	11.02
Volatile	32.48
Fixed carbon	46.30
Ash	10.20
Color of ash	gray.
Sp. gravity	1.277
Sulphur	4.609

WILLIAMS'* BANK is seventy-five yards farther west.

At Howell's, three-quarters of a mile farther west, the coal is sixteen to twenty-two inches thick.

An analysis of Howell's coal by Mr Chauvenet, gives:—

Water	8.05
Volatile	41.85
Fixed carbon	45.80
Ash	4.30
Color of ask	white.
Sp. gravity	1.257
Sulphur	2.702

A half mile farther west the above rocks are found lower in the bluffs, with the upper beds exposed, thus:—

SECTION 174.

No. 1—Slope.

2—15 feet drab, sandy shales.

*If local names of coal banks, mentioned in this chapter, have been changed, the intelligent reader will, no doubt, remember their locality from the names here used; and will understand, at all events, that only Ray county coal is referred to.

3—5 feet mostly smooth, red shales, a part sometimes green.

4—6 inches nodular limestone; fossils.

5—3 feet green shales.

6—Limestone equivalent to No. 15, of Lexington section.

7—25 feet to Missouri bottoms.

One mile west of this, the limestone equivalent to section 173, No. 4, (21 of Lexington section), was observed ten feet above the bottoms, indicating the position of the Lexington coal just two feet below the line of their surface.

At Smith's mill, three miles northeast of Richmond, the Lexington coal is reached in a shaft forty feet in depth. Its place is near the level of water in Crooked river, at Searcy's and Harberson's.

ANLYSIS OF SMITH'S COAL.

Water	10.05
Volatile	38.45
Fixed carbon	45.40
Ash	6.00
Color of ash	white
Sp. gravity	1.249
Sulphur	2.41

Limestone No. 25, which forms the roof of the coal, is seen at many places on Crooked river, northeast of Richmond, and along the stream to two miles northwest of Richmond. The following (section 176), illustrating the rocks above the coal, was observed two miles north of Richmond, on Crooked river.

No. 1.—3 feet limestone, containing *Fusulina*, *Producti*, *Crinoid* stems, and *chatetes milleporaceous*.

2.—7 feet of limestone and shales, divided thus:

a.—4 inches shales. In upper part *hemipronites and chonetes* abound.

b.—4 inches limestone.

c.—2 inches shales.

d.—4 inches limestone.

e.—9 inches shales and nodules of limestone.

f.—1½ feet shales.

g.—8 inches shales and lenticular forms of limestone.

h.—3 feet blue shales; in upper part are found *Spr. comeratus*, *P. punctatus* and *Athyris*.

3.—4 feet blue limestone; upper 9 inches shaly.

4.—6 inches black shales.

5.—Coal.

J. S. Hughes' coal mines are located one mile south of Richmond, on south-west quarter of section thirty-one, township fifty-two, range twenty-seven, on line of St. Joseph branch of Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway. Their shaft is ninety-five feet deep from the surface. From the bot-

tom, entries extend east and west for over five hundred feet, the coal varying from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches in thickness, including the top five or six inches of good coal, then one to two and a half inches dark clay resting on good coal. The overlying bituminous shale is generally two to four inches thick; only at one place on the river was it observed one foot thick. It contains calcareous matter, with some fossil remains. The underlying clay is one foot to eighteen inches thick, thus giving a clear space between the cap-rock and bed-rock of four feet three inches to four feet six inches, or enough room for small mules to work.

The following is a section of his shaft, which is located on the southwest quarter of section thirty-one, township fifty-two, range twenty-seven west:

No. 1.	Soil	2 feet.	
2.	Clay	12 "	
3.	Soft sandstone	4 "	
4.	Blue soapstone	9 "	
5.	Red shale	16 "	
6.	Flint (?) and limestone	5 "	
7.	Soapstone and slate	2 "	6 in.
8.	White sandstone	6 "	
9.	Lime and sandstone	5 "	
10.	Soapstone	8 "	
11.	Slate	2 "	
12.	Fire clay	2 "	
13.	Flint rock (is limestone)	5 "	6 in.
14.	Shale	3 "	
15.	Slate	4 "	
16.	Limestone, dark gray	5 "	
17.	Slate		3 in.
18.	Coal (generally two feet)	2 "	3 "
19.	Fire clay (six to eight inches)	1 foot, 6 "	
	Total depth	95 feet.	

An analysis of this coal by Mr. Chauvenet, gives:—

Water	8.15
Volatile	37.60
Fixed carbon	46.35
Ash	7.90
Color of ash	light brown
Specific gravity	1.328
Sulphur	4.17

* * * * * * * * *

At the Lawson * * * mines, on the railroad, two and a half miles south of Richmond, * * * the coal is taken out from drifts run in horizontally for several hundred feet. The coal is two feet thick, with a two inch clay seam five inches from the top. The over-

lying bituminous shale is about four inches thick, and the under clay one foot, making quite a limited space between the roof and floor.

An analysis of the coal, by Mr. Chauvenet, gives:

Water	72.11
Volatile	30.30
Fixed carbon	37.30
Ash	9.90
Color of ash	gray

The North Missouri mines * * * are at the lower end of Camden. The shaft is sixty feet deep and the platform sixteen feet above the railroad track. From the bottom entries are extended in various directions: 280 yards north, 500 northwest, 190 west, and 100 east. * * The coal, nineteen to twenty-one inches thick, is black, brilliant, with a little clay three inches from the top, and a few knife edges of iron pyrites in the upper part. The lower one inch is shaly, with three inches black under clay resting on fire-clay. The coal is jointed, with calcite plates in the joints. In the bed of the ditch below the railroad, opposite the shaft, are thin beds of limestone, equivalent to No. 23 (three feet shales and thin beds of limestone abounding in *Ch. Smithii*(?) and containing *Spr. cameratus*, *Pr. costatus*, *Hemipronites crassus and Athyris subtilita*) of Lexington section, some of them forming very pretty slabs, covered with fossils, viz: *Hemipronites crassus*, *chonetes*, *producti*, etc. A few feet above it is limestone corresponding to No. 21 of Lexington section; the top of the latter being twenty-one feet below the mouth of the shaft, indicating the position of the coal to be quite low.

SECOND RAY COUNTY MINES.

These mines, about one-quarter of a mile above the north Missouri mines, and also on the railroad, are owned by Thomas Collins. The shaft is fifty feet deep. From the top of the shaft to the railroad track is twenty feet. The driftings extend far into the hill. Intersecting them is a passage for ventilation, which terminates at an air shaft near the main shaft, and seems to give thorough ventilation. Coal measured at various places in these mines was eighteen, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four inches; average, about twenty-three. From one to one and one-half feet of bituminous shales on top, and one to two feet of fire-clay beneath; an average of about four and a half feet between bed-rock and cap-rock. The height of main entry is four feet near its mouth, and farther in, three feet. Cap-rock, seven to eight feet thick. A very fair coke was made from Collins' coal, of which the following is the analysis by Mr. Chauvenet:

Water	3.25
Volatile	4.85
Fixed Carbon	83.37
Ash	8.50

The shafts at Camden are sunk from a terrace on the hillside. A quarter of a mile above Collins' mines, the Lexington coal is seen, near the grade of the railroad, having risen thirty feet from Collins' shaft. This may explain the fact of more water being in the north Missouri mines than in the second Ray county mines, the water passing between the eastward dipping strata, from the second Ray county to the north Missouri mines.

A little farther west, I observed cropping out in a gully, nine feet nine inches below the railroad, three feet of ash blue limestone, referable to No. 32 (fifteen inches limestone; pyritiferous; color blue; hard; one bed; shelly on top; contains small univalves on the surface,) of Lexington section, and resting on four feet of slate and shale, with six inches of coal below. One hundred and fifty feet west, the coal is five feet above the railroad, and for the next three hundred feet the rise is four feet. A quarter of a mile west of Camden the rocks dip about one in twelve.

Eight hundred and twenty feet farther, a shaft sunk forty feet struck limestone, No. 21 of Lexington section, indicating a dip of fifty-eight feet in eight hundred and twenty feet, or one to fourteen.

SWANWICK SHAFT.

The shaft of Thomas Huyson is eighty-six feet deep to top of coal, of which he furnishes me the following:

46 feet.
- No. 1—Surface.
- No. 2—Shaly sandstone, red, blue and gray.
- No. 3—16 feet of red shales.

40 feet.
- No. 4—6 feet being layers of sandstone separated by soft blue clay.
- No. 5—22 feet blue slate.
- No. 6—4½ feet rock (reported flint).
- No. 7—3 feet blue clay.
- No. 8—4 to 5 feet impure limestone.
- No. 9—20 inches to 2 feet coal.
- No. 10—6 to 18 inches under clay.
- No. 11—6 to 8 feet hard limstone.

The slate over the coal is almost entirely wanting here; the limestone generally resting directly on the coal, but the under-clay correspondingly thickens— a fortunate provision of nature—as,o therwise there would not be room enough to mine. The section from hill top here is the following:

No. 1—5 feet slope.

No. 2—4 feet limestone, weathering brown, and ringing under the hammer; mntains *Athyris, Spr. cameratus, chatetes milleporaceus and Crinoid* stems.

No. 3—8 feet slope.

No. 4—2 feet of rough, nodular limestone; weathers with a ferruginous crust, and contains many remains of fossils.

No. 5.—124 feet sloping gently to top of shaft.

Around the hill and associated with limestone (probably the same as No. 4), I found amber-colored crystals of heavy spar; also a little iron ore. In the limestone I observed *Spr. Kentuckensis* and *Spr. lineatus.*

Section 178 is seen one mile northwest of Richmond.

No. 1—3 feet bluish-drab, rough looking limestone, weathering drab.

No. 2—8 feet slope.

No. 3—Tumbled masses of fine-grained, dove-colored limestone.

No. 4—100 feet. Less than 40 feet below the top abounds soft brown sandstone. At 50 feet are tumbled masses of gray limestone.

No. 5—Red shales.

No. 6—About 45 feet to the Lexington coal.

The upper members of the section can be compared with the Swanwick section.

An analysis of the Swanwick coal by Mr. Chauvenet, gives:

	TOP.	MIDDLE.	BOTTOM.
Water	10.00	12.55	11.20
Volatile	37.85	37.05	38.50
Fixed carbon	48.30	46.65	46.70
Ash	3.85	5.75	3.60

Color of ash—light brown, white, nearly white.

The Swanwick coal is remarkable for a large percentage of water. It does not coke well.

Ash-blue limestone, which may be hydraulic, abounds two miles northeast of Richmond, and similar rocks are found at most of the coal banks near Richmond and Camden.

PAINT STUFFS.—About fifty feet above the Lexington coal in Lafayette and Ray counties is found about five or six feet of light-red shales streaked with green; and also at Lexington, at several places near Richmond, and on the Missouri bluffs near the east county line of Ray county. The above are pure red ochre clays and will make a good dark-red paint.

At Hughes' mines, near Richmond, sulphuret of zinc occurs in limestone overlying the coal.

The south and east boundary of the upper coal measures is as follows: Entering the state near the southwest part of Cass county, passing eastwardly, near Harrisonville, thence, northeast across the mounds between Big Creek and Camp branch, thence northeast to the middle of township forty-six, range twenty-nine, thence north to Chapel Hill in Lafayette county, thence via Oak Grove and Pink Hill, Jackson county, to Blue Mills or Owens landing on the Missouri river. Crossing the river the line passes down to the vicinity of Albany, Ray county, thence it trends off to the north part of Ray county and the line of Caldwell and Livingstone counties, thence northwardly along the ridge on the west side of

the east fork of Grand river to the line of Grundy and Mercer counties, and thence northwardly to the Iowa state line.

There are several other coal mines in the county, of which we have been unable to obtain an account. Among them, we mention a new mine of J. S. Hughes & Co. on St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific; and the shaft of J. W. Shotwell & Co., on same railroad, in the suburbs of Richmond, sunk in the fall of 1880.

INCIDENTS.

In one (November) day Holland Vanderpool killed five deer. It was near Crooked river; he dragged them one by one to that stream; made a bark canoe, and floated them home.

In addition to the mortar and pestle, mentioned in another place, corn was reduced to meal by means of a handmill, made by the settlers, as follows: A circular stone was placed on anothee similar stone, except that the latter, called the "bed rock," was smooth. Through a small hole in the center of the upper stone, the corn was dropped, one grain at a time. A lever, four to six feet in length, was inserted into a cavity in the edge of the rock. By means of this lever the stone was turned and the corn ground. The nether mill-stone was stationary.

In the course of time horse power was used for operating the mill; and this was considered a wonderful advance in the matter of making bread-stuff.

The mill just described antedates any other in the settlement, and for a long time was the only "*mill*" in use.

Winnat Vanderpool had a pet bear and a pet panther which played in the yard and were fondled by the children.

On the present site of Richmond, one day, in the year 1818, Winant Vanderpool and John Stone killed five bears.

Isaac Martin built the first horse mill; and the first brick house erected in Ray county was built by Jonathan Keeney, at Albany.

Store bills were paid off with wild honey, beeswax, coon, deer, otter and other skins of wild animals. Taxes were paid with fox and wolf scalps.

Soon after Richmond was founded, Billy Bales, a new-comer, went to Richmond and told Charles Morehead, a merchant, that he wanted to buy some honey; and in reply to the question, "What is it worth?" was answered, "Twenty-five cents a gallon." "I'll take all you got," rejoined

Bales. He was invited into the cellar, where, on finding 2,000 gallons, he said, "I only want a keg!"

The day after Holland Vanderpool was married, he and his wife rode horseback to Richmond to get their household goods. From a merchant named Slothard they purchased the necessary supply, and started home. Mr. V. carried the table-ware in a bucket, placed on the horse in front of him. When just out of town, the toe of Mr. V.'s horse striking a root, the animal fell; the rider and the dishes went over his head; the former was bruised; the latter broken to pieces.

Mr. V. lived in a log hut with one room; the latch-string hung on the outside, and at his hovel

"The richest were poor, and the poorest dwelt in abundance."

People were very neighborly in those days, and visited each other frequently. Visitors and all slept on the floor.

One night Mr. Vanderpool and his wife were alone in their cabin. The former was asleep on the loom bench; the latter busy at her wheel. Mr. V. was suddenly awakened by his wife, who, greatly frightened, said a bear was trying to get into the house; that she had seen its paw through the latch-hole in the door. Mr. V., taking his gun and a butcher-knife in hand, opened the door—to be greeted by a negro woman, who, fleeing from her master, Jere Crowley, sought shelter from the snow storm. The weather was very cold and the snow deep. The woman's clothes were frozen stiff. Mr. Crowley was not the least unkind to the negress; she had a mania for running away.

The pioneer was a hard worker. He had to fell huge trees; clear his land, maul rails, built fences. Wives made their husbands pads of feathers to wear on the shoulders while carrying green rails and heavy timbers.

Sometimes crops were raised without having been fenced; corn, cotton, pumpkins, oats and watermelons were cultivated on the open prairie.

In the year 1822, a man from New England, who was engaged in buying furs, pelts, etc., from citizens of Ray county, for which he exchanged pins and needles, became enamored of a fair, bucolic damsel, living in the vicinity of the present town of Hardin. The Yankee sought and won the maiden's hand and heart. At the appointed time, the nuptial knot was tied by an old man, who was a justice of the peace. After the ceremony, the "coon skin man"—as the peddler was called—paid the justice for his trouble in *pins* and *needles*, and the twain, made one, went on their way rejoicing.

Ever afterward, the justice was known as the "pin and needle 'squire."

MURDER OF DORCAS CLEAVENGER.

It were more welcome reading if a complete series of historical events, pertaining to our county, contained no reminiscences melancholy in their nature. But, it is the province of history to relate every true story; and it becomes the annalist's duty, anon, to fill the interstices between agreeable recitals with naratives of more solemn interest.

On Sunday night, May 28, 1837, was perpetrated a nameless crime and the most atrocious murder ever committed in Ray county.

The victim was a Mrs. Dorcas Cleavenger, an amiable, inoffensive lady, the wife of William Cleavenger, who, it will be remembered, was one of the first settlers in Fishing river bottoms; the perpetrators were two fiends incarnate, named Ish and Henry, slaves respectively of Richard Cleavenger and Abraham Froman.

On the afternoon of the day mentioned—Sabbath as it was—Mr. Cleavenger went fishing, leaving his wife and two little children, aged three and five, alone at the house.

Mr. C. did not return home until late at night. The stillness of the midnight hour breathed not a whisper of the horrible disclosure awaiting him. He approached the door, pulled the latch-string, and passed the threshold, little knowing that he was entering the chamber of death! Silence prevailed. The little innocents, nestled closely at their mother's side—three cheeks pressing the same pillow—were wrapped in the happy unconsciousness of sleep; and so was the mother—but not to wake again on earth. The room was dark. The husband called to his wife, speaking her name, but receiving no response, stepped to the bed-side, and, doubtless rebuking himself for having stayed away so long, tenderly placed his hand on her brow; it was pulseless, and cold as marble! He again vainly called, and then, thoroughly alarmed, kindled a light in the fire-place. The blazing fagots threw a ghastly glamour on the pale face of a murdered woman—the mother of his children—she who had been the life of his life and the soul of his soul. There in the dismal glare of a waning light, the poor man stood—wifeless; and motionless with unspeakable woe.

After awhile the heart-broken husband left the dead, and the unconscious living, alone, till he could go to the house of his father, happily living not far away, and make known his sad discovery.

The father and other members of the family, on receiving the information, repaired to the house in which the dead woman lay.

The neighbors assembled early next morning to ascertain the cause of Mrs. Cleavenger's death. The coroner was notified. He empanneled a jury, and such proceedings were had as are common in cases of mysterious death.

The jury, after having made some inquiry, but without, it appears, a

thorough examination, adopted a verdict that "Mrs. Cleavenger came to her death by an attack of apoplexy."

The same (Monday) evening Mrs. C. was buried, but the people were not satisfied with the result of the coroner's inquest. Dr. Mallet, a physician of the neighborhood, felt assured, upon *post mortem* examination, that death was not caused by apoplexy. Suspicion was rife that the unfortunate lady had been murdered, and the whole community set about to find the murderer or murderers.

Ish, a man of color, owned by Richard Cleavenger, father of the bereaved husband, was suspected. A party of men, armed with guns, went to the house of the slave's master, and demanded to see the former.

Ish was brought forth, and in reply to questions, answered, with considerable trepidation: That Froman's Henry had come to him, and asked him to go with the former to William Hill's, a neighbor; that he assented, and on the way to Mr Hill's, Henry told him (Ish) that he (Henry) had killed Dorcas Cleavenger, and wanted Ish to go and help him (Henry) to put her on the bed. Blood was found on Ish's coat sleeve; and in reply to the question how it came there, he said it was the blood of Dorcas Cleavenger; that he had no other chance to get it. Ish claimed that he had no hand in killing his "Miss Dorky," but confessed that he helped Froman's Henry to put her to bed, and stated further, Froman's Henry had killed her.

Ish, however, implicated himself before the interview ended, and he and Henry were arrested.

Their preliminary trial was held June 1st, before justices of the peace, James Dickie and John Dozier. As a result, the negroes were incarcerated at Richmond, to await the July term of the circuit court.

The indictment found against the culprits at that term, will complete the story, and it is subjoined, as well on account of the quaintness of the document, as of its bearing in this case:

STATE OF MISSOURI, RAY COUNTY.

In the Circuit Court, July term, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; Ray county, to-wit:

The grand jurors for the state of Missouri, for the body of the county of Ray, aforesaid, upon their oaths, do present:

That Ish and Henry, late of said county of Ray, men of color, and slaves, the said Ish the property of Richard Cleavenger, of said county, and the said Henry, the property of Abraham Froman, of said county, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, with force and arms, at the county of Ray, aforesaid, in and upon one Dorcas Cleavenger, in the peace of God, and of the state of Missouri, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that they, said Ish and Henry, with both the hands of each of them,

said Ish and Henry, about the neck and throat of her, the said Dorcas Cleavenger, then and there, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did fix and fasten, and that they, said Ish and Henry, with both the hands of each of them, said Ish and Henry, so, as aforesaid, fixed and fastened about the neck and throat of her, the said Dorcas Cleavenger, then and there did violently squeeze and press; and that the said Ish and Henry, also, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, with both the hands of each of them, said Ish and Henry, threw the said Dorcas Cleavenger down to and upon the ground, and then and there they, the said Ish and Henry, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, jumped and pitched their knees in and upon the belly of the said Dorcas Cleavenger, giving to her, the said Dorcas Clavenger, then and there, by jumping and pitching their knees in and upon the belly of the said Dorcas Cleavenger, as aforesaid, one mortal bruise; as well of which said squeezing and pressing of the neck and throat of her, the said Dorcas Cleavenger, with both the handsof each of them, said Ish and Henry, as aforoesaid, as all of the jumping and pitching of the said Ish and Henry, in and upon the belly of the said Dorcas Cleavenger, as aforesaid, she, the said Dorcas Cleavenger, then and there instantly died.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Ish and Henry, her, the said Dorcas Cleavenger, in manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did then and there kill and murder. Against the form of the statute, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state.

T. C. BURCH, *Circuit Attorney.*

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present: That Ish, late of said county of Ray, a person of color, and a slave, the property of Richard Cleavenger, of said county of Ray; and Henry, late of said county of Ray, a person of color, and a slave, the property of Abraham Froman, of said county, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, with force and arms, at the county of Ray, aforesaid, in and upon one Dorcas Cleavenger, in the peace of God and the state of Missouri, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did make and assault, and that the said Ish, his left hand about the neck and throat of said Dorcas Cleavenger, then and there, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did fix and fasten, and that he, said Ish, with his left hand, so as aforesaid, fixed and fastened about the neck and throat of her, said Dorcas Cleavenger, then and there did violently, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, squeeze and press; and that the said Ish also then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, jumped and plunged the right knee of him, said Ish, in and upon the belly of the said Dorcas Cleavenger, giving to her, said Dorcas Cleavenger, then and there, by jumping and plunging his, said Ish's, right knee in and upon the belly of the said Dorcas, as aforesaid, one mortal bruise, as well of which said squeezing and pressing of the neck and throat of said Dorcas Cleavenger, with the left hand of the said Ish, as last aforesaid, as also of the jumping and plunging of the right knee of said Ish in and upon the belly of said Dorcas Cleavenger,

as last aforesaid, she, the said Dorcas Cleavenger, then and there instantly died; and that the said Henry, at the time of committing the felony and murder last aforesaid, in manner aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, was present, aiding, helping, abetting, comforting, assisting, and maintaining the said Ish in the felony and murder last aforesaid, in manner and form last aforesaid, to do, commit and perpetrate.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Ish and Henry, her, the said Dorcas Cleavenger, in the manner and by the means last aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did then and there kill and murder. Against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state.

T. C. BURCH, *Circuit Attorney.*

The above indictment was returned a "true bill," July 10, 1837. On that day Ish and Henry were led into court, and having no counsel, Alex. W. Doniphan, William T. Wood and Eldridge Benner were appointed to defend them. Amos Rees was appointed to assist in the prosecution.

July 11th, the prisoners appeared in court, and being ready for trial the same proceeded.

After hearing all the evidence in the case, the jury—Joseph Ewing, Samuel McCuistion, Abraham Linville, Harry Lile, William T. Tisdale, John H. Smith, Henry Clarke, Reuben Holman, Henry Hill, Albert Snowden, Allen Ball and Samuel Boon—retired, consulted, and returned with the following verdict, endorsed on the bill of indictment:

We, of the jury, find the defendants guilty in manner and form, as charged in the within indictment.

JOSEPH EWING, *Foreman.*

Thereupon, the court ordered and adjudged that the said defendants be remanded back to the jail of this county, there to remain in close confinement until Friday, the 11th day of August next, and on that day, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, they be taken from thence to a gallows, to be erected for the purpose at some convenient place, within one-half mile of the town of Richmond, there to be hung by the neck until each of them are dead; and that the sheriff of this county carry the foregoing into execution.

At the designated time and place, Ish and Henry were duly hanged by the neck until they were dead—Hardy Holman, sheriff, being the executioner.

Ish and Henry were the first to be convicted of murder, and theirs was the first public execution in the county.

The writer inadvertently omitted to state in the proper place, that the scene of the murder just narrated, was near what is now the site of Fredericksburg, or New Garden post office, in Fishing River township.

UNLAWFUL HOMICIDE.

The first unlawful homicide was committed at or near Buffalo bridge, on Crooked river, in the year 1823, by one Love Snowden, a desperate character of untamed disposition, the brutal propensities of whose nature overwhelmed the promptings of a decent manhood.

The citizens of the neighborhood had met for social pastime, near the bridge above mentioned. A quarrel began between Snowden and a neighbor, named Woods. Persons gathered around the parties in order to quell the disturbance. The difficulty was, apparently, amicably settled, and the two men shook hands in token of peace. Every body thought the affair at an end, and for a while all went as smoothly as if nothing had occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. But the fiendish fire of Snowden's nature was not permitted to smolder; it continued to rankle, till, in a moment of violent rage, he plunged a knife to the hilt in the breast of the unwary, unfortunate Woods, inflicting a wound of which he expired in a few moments.

Snowden was subsequently apprehended and placed in jail. His case came up for trial at the July term, 1824, of the circuit court; a change of venue to Lillard (Lafayette) county was granted.

Afterwards, however, he was brought before the judge of the Ray circuit court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the sheriff of Lillard county.

Appearing in court, Snowden plead not guilty, and for trial, put himself on God and his country.

For want of sufficient evidence, he was acquitted under the *law* of the land; but whether in the eyes of his countrymen and his God, is quite another matter.

The early records of the circuit court show that Love Snowden was arraigned before that tribunal no less than thirty times, within little more than three years, variously charged with assault and battery, stabbing, disturbing the peace, and finally with murder—after which his name disappears from the records.

At the close of the trial alluded to, Snowden went immediately to the house of his father, with whom the former's wife had been staying. The father and son became involved in a quarrel over a saddle, which the latter claimed belonged to his wife. The old man refused to give up the saddle, and the younger Snowden in order to get possession of it, brutally belabored his aged father. After this unfilial attack, Love Snowden left the community, to the delight, not only of the public in general, but even of his kindred, and has never been heard of since.

About the year 1838, the Mormons began to infest the country; and after numerous skirmishes and affrays had occurred in Jackson, Clay,

Caldwell and other counties, together with theft, arson and robbery, committed by the Mormons, the people became exasperated and resolved to expel the intruders from the community.

In October, 1838, a portion of a company of "minute men" commanded by Captain Samuel Bogart, having heard that a body of Mormons was camped near the northern line of Ray county, on Crooked river, determined to meet, and, if possible drive them back.

On the afternoon of October 24, Captain Bogart and his followers, marched to the neighborhood of the Mormon headquarters, and camped for the night on the river bank. All was quiet till about day-light the next morning, when the pickets of the "minute men" fired upon an approaching column of Mormon "saints," and retreated to camp.

Captain Bogart sent out two of his men to reconnoiter, with a view to ascertaining the strength of the enemy. Having found that the Mormons numbered about two hundred and fifty, and there being only forty-seven of the "minute men," the latter commenced a retreat under fire, which continued thirty minutes.

The "minute men" lost one killed—Moses Rowland. Samuel Tarwater and Thomas H. Lloyd were left on the battlefield for dead; they survived, however, and are still living—April, 1881. Two men, Edwin Odell, shot in the arm, and James Lockhart in the hip, were wounded.

Wyatt Craven was taken prisoner by the Mormons, but after taking him with them about twelve miles, he was released, and commanded to go in a certain direction. Fearing they meant him some further mischief, he darted off in a direction opposite to the one he was ordered to follow. A Mormon, in ambush, called to him to halt, but Craven only ran the faster. The Mormon fired upon him, inflicting a slight wound, but he escaped.

R. L. McCoskrie was in the engagement. A ball passed through his clothing.

In another part of this work will be found the statement that the first death by violence in the county, of which an official took cognizance, was that of James Buchanan. We here state that at the time of losing his life, Buchanan was alone in the woods. A hunter, coming along, chanced to descry him in a thicket of tangled undergrowth, and, mistaking him for a bear, fired and killed him. The accident occurred in the month of August, 1823.

A man named Lard and wife had raised to the age of ten a bright and attractive little girl, whose mother was dead. They were tenderly devoted to the child, and the latter, in turn, was warmly attached to its foster-parents. The child's father, a man of low character, besides being quite

indigent, lived in the neighborhood. Envying Lard and wife the happiness the little one afforded them, he demanded its possession, and threatened violence if the child was not returned to him. In taking the child to their home—upon the loss of its best friend on earth—its protectors were actuated by the purest motives of sympathy and humanity; they had learned to love the little orphan, and were unwilling to part with it. Fearing the father's threats would be put into execution, they determined to escape with the child to the south side of the Missouri; and at dusk one evening they, with old Mr. and Mrs. Wallace (Mrs. Lard's parents), entered a covered wagon and started southward. They reached the river, opposite Lexington, about midnight. The ferryman's hut was hard by; he was aroused, but at first refused to attempt to cross the river, as the water was high and the current swift; he portrayed the danger of the undertaking, and protested that he could not row them over—but Lard's story excited the ferryman's sympathy, and he consented to go. The summer night was calm and clear, yet lonely. The moon and stars were aglow in the heavens, and their lambent light, kissing the current's face, touched it to ripples of silver. The prow of the little flat-boat was drawn against the shore; the murmuring waters uttered a solemn warning, but the trembling little band, half heeding, half heedless, stepped aboard. Old Mr. and Mrs. Wallace sat in the wagon, which, with the horses attached, stood in the middle of the boat.

The dauntless ferryman hove anchor, and pushed out on the turbulent torrent. The party had proceeded some distance, when the boat, becoming unmanageable, was borne down by the strong current, and finally overturned. All went down—old Mrs. Wallace to rise no more, alive. Lard seized the little girl, swam with her to land, and heroically returned to the rescue of his wife, but met the ferryman gallantly swimming ashore, bearing the lady on his back; she was saved. Neither of the horses, nor the wagon was even seen again. The party, safe on land, bewailed the aged couple, supposing them both "beneath the wave;" but about two o'clock next day, old man Wallace was observed about three miles below the ferry, far out in the stream, clinging to a "sawyer," and partaking, of course, of its ceaseless upward and downward motion, a ride he had enjoyed for several hours, having for a saddle a large feather bed; for, when reached by the rescuer, it was found that in clasping the log, the old man's arm's also passed around the aforementioned article of household furniture.

Subsequently, on a less hazardous occasion, Lard, his wife, and the little girl, were rowed to the Lafayette shore.

Wallace was a man of seventy winters. His remaining years were therefore few. What became of him, the writer has not been informed.

DEATH AT A THRESHING MACHINE.

July 10, 1880, Messrs. Wolf aad Youngblood were running a threshing machine on the farm of Mr. Wolf, in township fifty-two, range twenty-nine. A young man named Andrew Pollard, was employed by the proprietor as driver, and while the machine was in rapid motion, under full power, he stepped from his place where he was driving, to tighten a tap at the front boxing of the line shaft. The shaft was about eight inches above the ground, and Mr. Pollard stepped backward so near it, that the protruding bolt from the ring coupling caught in the strap of his boot. He was thrown to the ground with great violence, and revolved with the shaft many times, as the power was very high, and the machine could not be readily stopped. He was, of course, instantly killed, his body being horribly crushed and mangled.

Andrew Pollard was the son of Humphrey Pollard, Esq., and his death was not only an irreparable loss to his family, but a misfortune to the community, as he was an industrious, promising and honorable young man. He left to mourn his untimely death an amiable and affectionate young wife and three little children.

BLOODY TRAGEDY.

Christmas night, 1874, two men were together, one at his home near New Garden P. O., in Fishing River township, the other his visitor. They were having a good time together, partaking quite freely of strong drink, when, seeing, doubtless, that the tipplers were becoming too much intoxicated, a member of the host's family hid the jug containing what remained of the liquor; whereupon the other made some remark, expressive of what *he* would do in the event *his* wife or children should dare to hide *his* jug. This remark excited a quarrel and the two men began cutting each other with terrible effect, and continued till, from sheer exhaustion and loss of blood, they fell over on the bed. The wounds of one proved mortal, while the other recovered.

It is not intended to give the remote origin of the above tragedy, nor to rest blame on either combatant, but simply to recite an instance of the many unfortunate results, growing out of the use of ardent spirits.

The following list of homicides, committed in Hardin, was furnished us by Captain Thomas McGinnis, ex-sheriff of Ray county, and at one time a justice of the peace in Hardin, viz:

In 1856, James Hall was killed by Milton Farris, who stabbed the former to death with a knife.

Love Snowden (relative of the Love Snowden mentioned elsewhere in this work), was shot by the Union soldiers, in 1862.

In 1872, Burton Snowden was killed by one Sam White.

In 1869, Michael Vaha wås stabbed to death by one Dick Brady.

On the 24th day of June, A. D. 1876, Richard Reeves and William Witcher lost their lives at the hands of a dastardly assassin, named Brice, who stabbed them with a knife. (Brice was apprehended and hanged by the outraged citizens the same night.)

William Dawson, in April, 1871, was killed by William Webster.

In 1871, Thomas P. Campbell severed the throat of James Smith, with a knife.

It should be stated that most of the affrays above recited, were between men of extremely low character. Many of them were transients—tie choppers. Hardin is now a quiet, peaceable and progressive town.

OVERFLOWS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

A memorable overflow of the Missouri river occurred in 1827. All the bottom lands in Ray county were overflowed, forcing the people to abandon their homes, and seek safety on the higher ground farther to inland. Several houses were washed away and considerable damage was done to stock, fencing and farm lands. But on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of June, 1844, took place the greatest and most distressing overflow of the Missouri river, known to the memory of any living man. Millions of property was destroyed, human lives lost, and untold personal suffering engendered. The bottom lands of this county were entirely inundated, buildings of every kind were swept away, stock killed, and plantations laid waste.

The crops of that season were well advanced, and promised a glorious harvest. Vast fields of wheat, oats, rye, and corn were submerged, and the water receded to leave them a desolate waste. Great suffering necessarily followed. The corn in the bottoms was especially luxuriant, and many persons were dependent upon the successful cultivation of that staple for a living. When it was destroyed their only resource for the necessities of life was the charity of the people.

No lives were lost in Ray county, but no other disaster, before nor since, has been so destructive of property.

April, 1881, will long be remembered as the month of another great and devastating overflow of the Missouri. The rise of 1881 was at an unusual time, being about six weeks earlier than the annual June rise.

In 1844 the tributaries to the Missouri were all greatly swollen, and, of course, helped to swell the vast volume of water. This was not the case in 1881, and accounts for the fact that in the latter year, above the mouth of the Kansas river, the volume of water was considerably greater than it was in 1844, and below that point much less.

As in the case of the two former rises mentioned, the bottom lands were all under water, and a great deal of damage done, but crops had not been planted. Very little preparation of the soil to receive the seed, had

been made, and as the flood began to recede after about three days, the land became dry in time to be plowed and cultivated in the usual way the ensuing season.

The bottom lands of Ray county are very seldom overflowed, and, in point of fertility and depth of soil cannot be excelled.

About twenty-seven years ago, Captain Thomas McGinnis forded the Missouri river, horseback, without getting wet, a short distance below Lexington and in sight of that town. The act was witnessed by about thirty persons, standing on the river bank. The water was very low, of course, lower perhaps than any person, now living, will remember to have seen it at any other time.

Captain McGinnis is doubtless the only man in this part of the state who ever forded the Missouri river, so low down as Lexington.

PETRIFIED STUMP.

On the premises of D. C. Noffsinger, of Tinney's Grove, is a petrified stump, found in 1858, northeast of Tinney's Grove, in section one, township fifty-four, range twenty-six.

The stump is about two and a half feet in height, and perhaps three feet in diameter. The roots are not yet entirely petrified, and will weigh doubtless five hundred pounds. Every growth of the timber is plainly visible, as also are the marks of the axe, made in severing the trunk; and in places indications of the inside bark still remain.

The petrifaction is of a Whitish gray color, very hard and flinty, and will strike fire readily.

There was also found in 1847, on section fourteen, same township and range, portions of a petrified tree, in pieces from one foot to four feet in length, and about one foot in diameter. They are of the same color as the petrified stump, and are also very hard and flinty.

HOMICIDES.

In March, 1841, a man named Martin Adams was killed on Main street, in Richmond, near Darneal's store, at the southwest corner of the public square. He met his death at the hands of one Ben White. It was late in the afternoon, and White stood in the street holding his horse, preparatory to starting for his home at Elkhorn. Adams was hard by. Gentlemen remarked the wild and infuriated visage of White, and told the sheriff, Colonel Brown, who was standing near, that he had better arrest him. Whereupon, hearing the caution, White begged to be searched, declaring himself unarmed.

Some words of altercation then passed between White and Adams, when the former threw a rock at the latter, and immediately ran toward him, drawing, as he ran, a large butcher-knife from a scabbard, con-

cealed about his person, with which he stabbed Adams seventeen times, inflicting ghastly wounds and causing his death almost instantly.

The deed was committed in the presence of citizens, whom the homicide kept at bay, flourishing his weapon and threatening violence to any who should dare to approach him. He continued to stab the prostrate and helpless Adams, till a gentleman from the crowd struck him on the back of the neck with a large rock, at which he rose with all the rage of an infuriated demon, and demanded to know who struck him; no one responded. Brandishing his bloody weapon in the air, and uttering oaths and threats, he defied arrest, till the intrepid Alexander Harwood, who carried a sword-cane, stepped in front of him, with weapon drawn, and commanded him to surrender, or be pierced through and through. Then, for the first time, White seemed to realize the enormity of what he had done, and was seized by the passion of fear. Trembling in every muscle, the butcher-knife fell from his nerveless hands, and he quietly submitted to arrest.

White was a shoe maker and lived in Elkhorn; Adams was a farmer, residing in the neighborhood of that village. They had previously had a fight at Elkhorn, and in the breast of each rankled the spirit of revenge.

On the evening of the homicide, both men had been in Richmond throughout the day. Adams, it is said, followed after White, insisting that they should "fight it out," while the latter, professing a desire to avoid further difficulty, but really, it was believed, watching an opportunity to gain an advantage, told his pursuer to keep away from him, as he did not wish to "fight."

White was tried, condemned and hanged; and this was the last legal execution in Ray county.

James Robinson was killed in the streets of Richmond about the year 1844, by one William Balser. A quarrel arose in a crowd near where the Wasson House now stands, in which a rough, named Tanner, was the most conspicuous participant. He was, however, a notorious coward, and upon his refusal to fight, when a braver man than he, at last, offered him battle, the crowd gathered around and began jeering him; he then retreated, followed by the party, among whom were James Robinson and William Balser, the former preceding the latter in the pursuit. Balser, for what, or whether for any provocation is unknown, struck Robinson about the back of the head or neck, either with his fist or open hand; whereupon the latter turned upon his assailant, and, stabbing him but once in the abdomen, with a pocket-knife, inflicted a wound, which, in the course of the ensuing night, proved fatal. For this act, Robinson was sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

About the year 1855, a man named Wingo was a wagon-maker in

Richmond. Richard Allen, a worthy and respected farmer, who resided a few miles southeast of Richmond, was one day riding by the shop of Wingo, when the latter, with a double-barrelled shot-gun in his hand, stepped in the street in front of Allen and caused him to halt. Wingo told Allen he had been talking about him (Wingo)—slandering him—and commanded him to recant; but the latter denied the accusation, and Wingo discharged the contents of one barrel of his gun into the head of the defenseless Allen, making a horrible wound, of which he soon died. Wingo started to run, but had gone only a short distance when he was apprehended by a crowd of pursuing citizens. He was taken to jail, and confined till Judge Dunn called a special term of the circuit court for the purpose of trying him. On being brought into court, he was asked if he was ready for trial; he replied that he was not, and also refused to have any counsel, protesting that he needed none. The sheriff then started to return him to jail, and upon reaching the outer steps, was overpowered by a number of citizens, who, forcibly taking Wingo from him, threw a rope around his neck, and dragged him (part of the way over a newly macadamized street) on his face and hands, to a place a few hundred yards north of Colonel Child's present residence. There he was hanged by the neck to the limb of a tree. It was thought by some, however, that life was extinct before he was hung up.

Wingo's body remained dangling in the air till the next morning, when it was taken down and buried. He was a very quarrelsome, desperate, and dangerous man, and the community was well rid of him.

In connection with Wingo's seizure by the citizens, the following ludicrous incident occurred:

Old man Woolard was a man whom everybody liked, though he had been somewhat wicked, but he had recently joined the Presbyterian Church, and his friends observed, with much satisfaction, that he had completely reformed. Wingo was to Mr. Woolard a source of great annoyance, having frequently threatened his life, and otherwise caused him considerable trepidation; in fact, kept him in constant dread. Coming up just as the party were in the act of dragging the culprit from the court house yard, the old man exclaimed in a loud but trembling voice: "Boys, if I *must* swear, *hang him*, —— —— *him*, *hang him!*"

VERY UNGENTLEMANLY.

The first steamboat ascended the Missouri river as far as Council Bluffs, in September, 1819.

A crowd of curious countrymen, from various parts of our county, gathered at Old Bluffton, on a Sunday afternoon, to see the boat pass. Their horses were hitched near the river to limbs of trees and saplings. In due time the boat came along and paused at Old Bluffton. When

ready to start, the captain caused the whistle to be blown, at which every horse took fright, broke loose, and ran away. One irate old gentleman, whose bridle was broken to pieces, angrily exclaimed: "The captain of that boat is no gentleman! He's no gentleman! He's a grand scoundrel! There goes my critter with a brand new bridle that cost me two-and-thre'pence! He's no gentleman; if he had of been, he'd a called out to the people: 'Take care of your critters, men, take care of your critters! I'm about to blow my whistle!'"

"WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS, 'TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE."

The dearborn, a vehicle no longer known by that name, was a kind of light, four-wheeled carriage, generally covered with white canvas, and much used by emigrants at an early day; but there lived on "timber ridge," in this county, a pioneer family, none of whom had ever seen a dearborn, nor a *ship* either, though the mother fancied she knew how the latter looked, and described it to her daughter, a maiden in her teens. One day a dearborn, covered as above, came in sight of the girl who was in the yard, whereupon she ran into the house, exclaiming, "Oh, mother, mother, there's a *ship!* it's a comin' right here! it's a ship! it's a ship! look mother, it's a ship!"

VERY LIKELY.

Mr. James Hughes, a worthy and prominent citizen of Richmond, on one occasion, at an early day, was traveling across the county, probably on an errand of business, or, it may be of pleasure; at any rate, he desired to ascertain the hour, and for that purpose called at the house of a lady, who he happened to know had recently purchased a clock from a well-known peddler, at that time canvassing the county. Riding up to the fence, Mr. H. politely inquired—"What time is it madam?" Looking at the brand new clock, the lady quickly responded—"Well, I don't know 'xactly, mister, but it's some whar 'twixt the "strikin's."

STATISTICAL.

At the January term, 1822, of the county court, John Harris, sheriff of Ray county, settled with the court as follows:

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of fine imposed on Love Snowden by circuit court at its October term, 1821	$10.00	$
By amount of his account rendered		13.15
Balance in favor of sheriff,		$ 3.15

Amount of county tax collected in 1822, by John Scott, collector, $52.88

William Downey, for assessing the county of Ray in 1823, received $36.00

Amount of state and county revenue collected in Ray county, for the year 1823.....$120.05

County tax collected for the year 1827.....$172.00

November, 1829, William S. Miller, for erecting jail in town of Richmond, received.....$378.00

Tax collected in Ray county for the year 1828.....$276.30

State and county tax collected in Ray county, for the year 1833.$708.05¼

Amount paid for erecting brick court house, in the town of Richmond, in 1833,.....$3,350.00

WEALTH.

Valuation of the county per census of 1870.....$10,000,000.00

Taxation, 1876—total tax $1.30 per $100.

Taxation, 90 cents per $100; school tax, 40 cents per $100.

INDEBTEDNESS.

Railroad debt	$200,000.00
Interest on railroad debt	48,288.00
Bonded debt, exclusive of railroad debt	23,101.38

RAILROADS.

Twenty-five miles of track of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad passes through the southern part of the county, traversing southeast part of township fifty-two, and northwest corner of township fifty-one, range twenty-six; and township fifty-one, of ranges twenty-seven, twenty-eight and twenty-nine.

Twenty-eight miles of track of the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, passes diagonally across the county, from southeast to northwest, traversing townships fifty-one, fifty-two and fifty-three, of ranges twenty-seven, twenty-eight and twenty-nine.

LIVE STOCK.

The number of live-stock in Ray county, in 1876, according to the state census of that year was:

Horses	7,893
Mules	3,018
Jacks	45
Jennets	67
Cattle	16,400
Sheep	11,103
Hogs	43,935

PRODUCTS.

1876—Bushels of wheat	166,339
Bushels of corn	2,164,366
Bushels of oats	40,430
Bushels of barley	1,293
Bushels of rye	28,802
Pounds of tobacco	520,896
Pounds of wool	24,856
Pounds of sugar	3,715
Tons of hay	16,913
Tons of hemp	137
Gallons of whisky	100
Gallons of wine	800
Gallons of molasses	46,354

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT RETURNS

of Ray county, for the year 1878, of 1879 taxes, as fixed by state board of equalization:

LANDS—	
Number of acres	354,683
Valuation	$2,632,426
Average per acre	7.42
TOWN LOTS—	
Number	3,450
Valuation	$ 261,850
Average value per acre	75.89
Total value of real estate	2,894,276
LIVE STOCK—	
Horses	8,389
Valuation	$ 268,987
Mules	3,836
Valuation	$ 147,033
Asses and jennets	5,609
Valuation	$ 5,609
Neat cattle	22,098
Valuation	$ 276,886
Sheep	14,217
Valuation	$ 16,565
Hogs	58,278
Valuation	$ 101,974
All other live stock	———
Valuation	$ 233
FINANCIAL—	
Money, bonds and notes	$ 620,291
Brokers and exchange dealers	10,000
Corporate companies	12,964
All other personal property	350,790
Total personal property	1,811,332
Total taxable wealth	4,715,608

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT RETURNS

of Ray county, for the year 1879, for taxes of 1880, as fixed by state board of equalization:

LANDS—	
Number of acres	355,802
Valuation	$2,610,546
Average per acre	7.33
TOWN LOTS—	
Number	3,482
Valuation	$ 256,002
Average value	82.13
Total value of real estate	2,896,542
LIVE STOCK—	
Horses	8,464
Valuation	$ 265,360
Mules	3,710
Valuation	$ 143,775
Asses and jennets	85
Valuation	$ 5,150
Sheep	14,085
Valuation	$ 16,049
Hogs	53,706
Valuation	$ 90,207
All other live stock	——
Valuation	$ 375
FINANCIAL—	
Money, bonds and notes	$ 669,828
Brokers and exchange dealers	10,000
Corporate companies	12,964
All other personal property	408,332
Total personal property	1,919,470
Total taxable wealth	4,816,012

ABSTRACT OF TAX BOOK

for 1879 and 1880, showing taxable wealth, and state taxes charged to collector of Ray county. (State revenue tax, one-fifth of one per cent; state interest tax, one-fifth of one per cent):

Valuation, 1879	$4,739,949.00
State revenue, 1879	9,476.98
State interest, 1879	9,476.98
Valuation, 1880	4,835,833.00
State revenue, 1880	9,666.99
State interest, 1880	9,666.99

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF RAY COUNTY, MISSOURI, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1880.

JAMES A. DAVIS, *Collector, in account with County Revenue Fund.*

January 1, 1880.

To balance	$10,007.87
To amount merchants' tax books	403.40
To amount manufacturers' tax book	49.14
To amount quarterly collections	1,942.37
To amount tax books, 1880	11,607.93
To amount from St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	688.23
To amount St. Joe & St. Louis railroad	212.30
To amount Western Union Telegraph Company	9.07
Total	$24,920.31
By amount treasurer's receipts	$12,562.89
By amount commissions	390.76
By amount treasurer's receipts for tax, 1879, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	670.22
By commissions on same	20.91
By treasurer's receipt for tax, 1879, St. Joe & St. Louis railroad	205.76
By commissions on same	6.19
By treasurer's receipt tax 1880, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	666.87
By commissions on same	20.65
By treasurer's receipt tax 1880, St. Joe & St. Louis railroad	205.60
By commissions on same	6.35
By treasurer's receipt Western Union Telegraph tax	8.80
By commissions on same	27
By errors on 1879 land and personal tax books	7.43
By delinquent on 1879, land and personal tax books	1,390.03
By errors on 1879 merchants' and manufacturers' tax books	17.29
By balance	8,740.39
Total	$24,920.31

JAMES A. DAVIS, *Collector, in account with Bridge Fund:*

January 1, 1880.

To balance	$ 3,335.94
To amount tax books, 1880	3,869.31
To amount merchants' tax book, 1880	134.47
To amount munufacturers' tax book, 1880	16.38
To amount quarterly collections	409.72
To amount from St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	229.41
To amount from St. Joe & St. Louis railroad	70.77
To amount from Western Union telegraph company	3.03
Total	$ 8,069.03

January 1, 1880.

By amount treasurer's receipts	$ 3,949.70
By amount commissions	130.25
By amount treasurer's receipt for tax, 1879, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	223.46
By amount commissions on same	6.91
By amount treasurer's receipt for tax, 1879, St. Joe & St. Louis railroad	68.56
By amount commissions on same	2.09
By amount treasurer's receipt for tax, 1880, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern railroad	222.29
By amount commissions on same	6.88
By amount treasurer's receipt, tax 1880, St. Joe & St. Louis railroad	68.54
By amount commissions on same	2.11
By amount treasurer's receipt Western Union telegraph tax	2.93
By amount commissions on same	.10
By amount errors on 1879, land and personal tax books	2.48
By amount delinquent on 1879, land and personal tax books	463.34
By amount errors on 1879, merchants' and manufacturers' tax books	5.77
By amount balance	2,913.62
Total	$ 8,069.03

JAMES A. DAVIS, *Collector, in account with Poor House Fund:*

January 1, 1880.

To balance	$ 1,667.87
To amount tax books, 1880	1,934.66
To amount merchants' tax book, 1880	67.23
To amount manufacturers' tax book, 1880	8.19
To amount quarterly collections	205.48
To amount from St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad	114.71
To amount from St. Joe & St. Louis Railroad	35.39
To amount from Western Union Telegraph Company	1.51
	$ 4,035.04

By amount treasurer's receipts	$ 1,975.60
By amount commissions	65.12
By amount treasurer's receipts for tax, 1879, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	111.73
By amount commission on same	3.46
By amount treasurer's receipt for tax 1879, St. Joe & St. Louis railroad	34.26
By amount commissions on same	3.06

January 1, 1880.

By amount treasurer's receipt tax 1880, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	111.13
By amount commissions on same	3.45
By amount treasurer's receipt tax 1880, St. Joe & St. Louis railroad	34.26
By amount commissions on same	1.06
By amount treasurer's receipt Western Union Telegraph tax	1.46
By amount commission on same	.05
By amount errors on 1879 land and personal tax books	1.24
By amount delinquent on 1879 land and personal tax books	231.67
By amount errors on 1879 merchants' and manufacturers' tax book	2.87
By amount balance	1,456.62
	$4,035.04

JAMES A. DAVIS, *Collector, in account with Sinking Fund:*

January 1, 1880.

To amount balance	$ 1,667.95
To amount tax books, 1880	1,934.65
To amount merchants' tax book, 1880	67.24
To amount manufacturers' tax book, 1880	8.19
To amount quarterly collection	205.23
To amount from St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	114.70
To amount from St. Joseph & St. Louis railroad	35.38
To amount from Western Union Telegraph Company	1.51
Total	$ 4,034.85
By amount treasurer's receipts	$ 1,975.69
By amount commissions	65.13
By amount treasurer's receipts for tax, 1879, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	111.73
By amount commissions on same	3.46
By amount treasurer's receipts for tax, 1879, St. Joseph & St. Louis railroad	34.26
By amount commissions on same	1.06
By amount treasurer's receipts for tax, 1880, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	111.13
By amount commissions on same	3.45
By amount treasurer's receipts for tax, 1880, St. Joseph & St. Louis railroad	34.26
By amount commissions on same	1.06
By amount treasurer's receipt from Western Union Telegraph Company tax	1.46
By amount commissions on same	.05

January 1, 1880.

By amount errors on 1879 land and personal tax books	$ 1.24
By amount delinquent on 1879 land and personal tax books	231.67
By amount errors on 1879 merchants' and manufacturers' tax book	2.80
By amount balance	1,456.40
Total	$ 4,034.85

JAMES A. DAVIS, *Collector, in account with Road Funds.*

January 1, 1880.

To balance	$4,580.26
To amount tax books, 1880	4,267.38
To amount merchants' tax book 1880	38.57
To amount manufacturer's tax book 1880	5.13
To amount quarterly collections	451.56
To amount from St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	253.28
To amount from St. Joseph & St. Louis railroad	82.33
To amount from Western Union Telegram Company	3.78
To interest on collections	3.83
Total	$9,686.12

By amount treasurer's receipts	$ 702.15
By amount road overseer's receipts, 1879	3,462.12
By amount commissions on road receipts	7.75
By amount treasurer's receipts, 1879, tax St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad	256.70
By amount commissions on same	7.94
By amount treasurer's receipt, 1879, St. Joseph & St. Louis railroad	79.86
By amount commissions on same	2.47
By amount treasurer's receipt Western Union Telegraph tax	3.67
By amount commission on same	11
By amount errors on 1879 land and personal tax books	8.17
By amount errors on 1879 merchant and manufacturer's tax book	7.76
By amount delinquent on 1879 land and personal tax book	499.16
By amount delinquent on 1879 merchant and manufacturers tax books	1.57
By amount balance	4,646.69
Total	$9,686.12

JAMES A. DAVIS, *Collector in account with Remley Lake Fund.*

January 1, 1880.

To amount quarterly collection	$ 87.00
To amount tax books 1880	252.35
Total	$ 339.35
By amount treasurer's receipts	$ 103.40
By amount balance	235.95
Totals	$ 339.35

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, *Collector, in account with County Revenue Fund.*

January 1, 1880.

To amount balance	$15,098.70
To amount from James A. Davis, collector	12,562.89
To amount from Thos. McGinnis, sheriff, costs returned to treasurer	26.70
To amount from J.A. Davis, collector, taxes St. L., K. C. & N. R. R. (1879)	670.22
To amount from J. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. Joe, & St. L. R. R. (1879)	205.76
To amount from Western Telegraph Company, (1879) taxes	9.06
To amount from from Geo. W. Trigg, overplus fees returned to county	372.23
To amount from Thos. McGinnis, sheriff, sale of stove	3.00
To amount from J. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. L., K. C. & N. R. R. (1880)	666.87
To amount from J. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. Joe & St. L. R. R. (1880)	205.60
To amount from Western Union Telegraph Company, (1880) taxes	8.80
Total	$29,829.83
By amount settlement with county court	$22,502.75
By amount balance	7,327.08
Total	$29,829.83

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, *Treasurer, in account with County Bridge Fund.*

January 1, 1880.

To amount balance	$ 9,366.76
To amount from J. A. Davis, collector	3,949.70
To amount from J. A. Davis, collector, (1879) taxes St. L., K. C. & N. R. R	223.46
To amount from J. A. Davis, collector, (1879) St. Joe & St. L. R. R.	68.56
To amount from Western Union Telegraph Company (1879) taxes	3.02

January 1, 1880.

To amount from J. A. Davis, collector, (1880) taxes St. L., K. C. & N. R. R	$ 222.29
To amount from J. A. Davis, collector, (1880) taxes St. Joe. & St. L. R. R	68.54
To amount from Western Union Telegraph Company, (1880) taxes	2.93
Total	$13,905.26
By amount settlement with county court	$ 5,618.12
By amount balance	8,287.14
Total	$13,905.26

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, *Treasurer, in Account with County Sinking Fund*:

January 1, 1880.

To amount balance	$ 3,257.30
To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector	1,975.69
To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. L. K. C. & N. R. R. (1879)	111.73
To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. Joe & St. L. R. R. (1879)	34.26
To amount from Western Union Telegraph Company, tax (1879)	1.51
To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. L., K. C. & N. R. R. (1880)	111.13
To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. Joe & St. L. R. R. (1880)	34.26
To amount from Western Union Telegraph Company, tax (1880)	1.46
Total	$ 5,527.42
By amount settlement with county court	$ 4,166.54
By amount balance	1,360.88
Total	$ 5,527.43

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, *Treasurer, in Account with County Poor House Fund:*

January 1,1880.

To amount balance	$ 2,499.23
To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector	1,975.60
To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. L., K. C. & N. R. R. (1879)	111.73
To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector, taxes, St. Joe & St. L. R. R. (1879)	34.26
To amount from Western Union Telegraph Company, tax (1879)	1.51
To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. L., K. C. & N. R. R. (1880)	111.13

January 1, 1880.

To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. Joe & St. L. R. R (1880)	$ 34.26
To amount from Western Union Telegraph Company, tax (1880)	1.46
Total	$ 4,769.18
By amount settlement with county court	$ 4,290.67
By amount balance	478.51
Total	$ 4,769.18

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, *Treasurer, in account with County Road Fund:*

January 1, 1880.

To amount balance	$ 2,887.10
To amount from James A. Davis, collector	702.15
To amount from J. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. L., K. C. & N. R. R. (1879)	256.70
To amount from J. A. Davis, collector, taxes St. Joe & St. L. R. R. (1879)	79.86
To amount from Western Union Telegraph, taxes (1879)	3.78
To amount from Western Union Telegraph taxes (1880)	3.67
Total	$ 3,933.26
By amount settlement with county court	2,200.27
By amount balance	1,732.99
Total	$ 3,933.26

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, *Treasurer, in account with Railroad Fund:*

January 1, 1880.

To amount balance	$ 6,647.12
To amount from Jas. A. Davis, collector	1.32
To amount from railroad funds (paid in principal and interest)	1,972.25
Total	$ 8,620.69
By amount receipt of clerk United States district court	5,081.92
By amount balance	3,538.77
Total	$ 8,620.69

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, *Treasurer, in account with Road and Canal Fund:*

January 1, 1880.

To amount balance	$ 25.76
By amount balance	25.76

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, *Treasurer, in account with Remley Lake Fund:*

January 1, 1880.

To amount balance	$ 237.14
To amonnt from James A. Davis, collector	163.75
Total	$ 400.89
By amount settlement with county court	307.14
By amount balance	93.75
Total	$ 400.89

ABSTRACT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF RAY COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Amount expended on county roads	$ 1,153.97
Amount paid road overseers	2,070.68
Amount expended on county bridges	4,489.71
Amount expended on courthouse, county jail, and merchandise furnished county	720.08
Amount expended for blank books and stationery	448.71
Amount expended on account of poor house, lunatic asylum and paupers	2,737.83
Amount expended on account costs in criminal cases	1,545.64
Amount expended on account coal furnished county	100.98
Amount expended on account of sheriff's fees	951.35
Amount expended on account of county clerk's fees	2,988.76
Amount expended on account of circuit clerk's fees	155.21
Amount expended on account of road and bridge commissioner's fees	151.00
Amount expended on account of county treasury commissions (part of 1879 and 1880)	856.93
Amount expended on account of salary county judges	432.76
Amount expended on account salary county attorney	600.00
Amount expended on account salary county school commissioner	43.00
Amounty expended on account county assessor's fees	619.82
Amount expeoded on account of board of equalization	126.00
Amount expended on account of costs in U. S. district court	89.16
Amount expended on account county printing and publishing	553.50
Amount expended on account scrip issued to grand jury witnesses, by circuit clerk	331.00
Amount expended on account of script issued to grand jurors by circuit clerk	437.20
Amount expended on account script issued petit jurors, by circuit clerk	836.95
Amount expended on account of inquests	160.36
Amount expended on account judge and clerks, general and special elections	299.30
Amount expended on account cost and judgment civil case	42.76
Total amount of expenditures	$ 22,742.66

EXHIBIT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF RAY COUNTY ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1880.

RESOURCES.

Amount due by collector	$ 19,449 67
Amount due by treasurer	22,844 88
Amount delinquent on tax-books	18,116 92
Total resources	$ 60,411 47

LIABILITIES.

Amount unpaid bonds for arming militia	$ 5,412 07
Amount interest due on same	541 21
Total	$ 5,953 28
Amount resources in excess of liabilities	$ 54,458 19

COUNTY RAILROAD BONDED DEBT.

Amount bonds issued to St. Joseph and St. Louis railroad	$ 200,000 00
Amount interest due on same	150,047 60
Total	$ 350,047 60
Amount railroad funds in county treasury	$ 3,538 77
Amount railroad funds loaned by county court	2,850 00
Amount interest due on same	130 00
Amount paid on judgment in U. S. court	12,851 03
Total	$ 19,369 80

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss
COUNTY OF RAY. }

I, Geo. W. Trigg, clerk of the county court, within and for the county of Ray and state aforesaid, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, for the fiscal year ending December, A. D. 1880, as the same appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court, at office, in the city of Richmond, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1881. GEO. W. TRIGG, *Clerk.*

SCHOOL FUND.

Twenty-five per cent of the state revenue, and also certain fines and penalties, are set apart for the support of the public schools. The county is the custodian of this fund, and it is loaned at ten per cent interest, payable annually.

The amount expended in support of the public schools of Ray county for the school year ending on the first Tuesday in April, 1881, was $30,657.19.

BANK STATEMENT.

Official statement of the financial condition of the Ray County Savings Bank, at Richmond, state of Missouri, at the close of business the 30th day of April, 1881:

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security	$ 105,188.45
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security	
Overdrafts by solvent customers	22,239.72
Other bonds and stock at their present cash market price	9,625.00
Due from other banks, good on sight draft	92,259.13
Real estate at present cash market value	6,007.17
Furniture and fixtures	817.80
Checks and other cash items	2,310.42
Bills of national banks and legal tender U. S. notes	5,480.00
Gold coin	2,845.00
Silver and other fractional coin and currency	121.00
Total	$ 246,893.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 27,176.00
Surplus funds on hand	17,907.60
Deposits subject to draft at sight	201,810.00
Deposits subject to drafts at given dates	
Due other banks and bankers	
Total	$ 246,893.69

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RAY. }

We, T. D. Woodson, president, and H. C. Garner, cashier of said bank, and each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

T. D. WOODSON, *President.*
H. C. GARNER, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Witness my hand and notarial seal hereto affixed, at office, in Richmond, the date last aforesaid.

(Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring January 19, 1885.)

JOSEPH E. BLACK, *Notary Public.*

Correct—attest:

A. W. DONIPHAN, }
C. T. GARNER, } *Directors.*
J. W. SHOTWELL. }

Official statement of the financial condition of J. S. Hughes & Company, private bankers, at Richmond, state of Missouri, at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1881:

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security	$ 83,685.65
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security	16,735.98
Overdrafts by solvent customers	7,208.54
Other bonds and stock at their present cash market price	
United States bonds on hand	
Due from other banks good on sight draft	118,281.24
Real estate at present cash market value	15,028.10
Furniture and fixtures	
Checks and other cash items	5,905.61
Bills of national banks and legal tender United States notes	10,507.00
Gold coin	1,866.00
Silver and other fractional coin and currency	562.40
Exchange maturing and matured	
Total	$259,780.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 20,000.00
Surplus funds on hand	25,525.35
Deposits subject to drafts at sight	203,992.04
Deposits subject to drafts at given dates	
Due other banks and bankers	10,263.13
Total	$259.780.52

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RAY. }

We, Joseph S. Hughes and Burnett Hughes, two of the partners in, or owners of, said banking business, and each of us, do solemnly swear, that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. S. HUGHES,
BURNETT HUGHES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of May, A. D., eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Witness my hand and notarial seal hereto affixed at office, at Richmond, Missouri, the date last aforesaid.

(Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring January 17, 1883.)

D. P. WHITMER, *Notary Public.*

POPULATION.

The population of Ray county in 1821, was 1,789; in 1830, 2,657; in 1840, 6,553; in 1850, 10,373; in 1860, 14,092; in 1870, 18,700, of whom 16,867 were white and 1,833, colored; 9,780 were males and 8,920 were females; 18,135, natives; 11,864 were born in Missouri; 1,562, in Kentucky; 527, in Ohio; 415, in Illinois; 1,081, in Tennessee; 947, in Virginia and West Virginia; 1,739, in other states; 565 were foreign-born. The population June 1, 1880, as shown by bulletin of the tenth census, was 20,193; that of each township being as follows:

Camden township		3,353
Crooked River township		1,883
Fishing River	"	1,961
Grape Grove	"	3,091
Polk	"	1,534
Richmond	"	6,070
Total		20,193

Thus it is demonstrated that since the meeting of the first county court, in April, 1821, Ray county has steadily moved "onward and upward" in the scale of greatness. Though only one-twelfth as large in area, her population is twelve times as great, while her increase in wealth—the result of material developments, accomplished by personal energy, industry and enterprise—is more than an hundred fold.

The county has grown, not only in material prosperity, but in all the elements of social refinement—in civilization, and in everything that contributes to the education, elevation and happiness of the people.

Her superior natural advantages and great resources, though not yet fully developed, have been utilized to the comfort, convenience and profit of thousands of her citizens; besides inviting others, in less favored lands, to come and make their homes within the limits of the richest county in one of the most fertile and charming regions on the continent of America.

The untrodden wilderness in which John Vanderpool was the first to settle, in the summer of 1815, has been converted into a veritable garden of wealth and beauty, interspersed with attractive homes and smiling villages, and has become the abode of a prosperous, happy and charitable people.

A delightful climate, productive soil, and unbounded resources, nature has done her part toward making old Ray the peer of any of her sister counties; the people have done the rest, and go on prospering and to prosper. Yet, much as has been done in the past, a great deal remains to be accomplished in the future. It will not do to be idle. While our prospects are roseate, let us

Pause not to dream of the future before us;
Pause not to weep the wild cares that come o'er us;
Hark! how Creation's deep musical chorus,
Unintermitting, goes up into heaven!
Never the ocean wave falters in flowing;
Never the little seed stops in its growing;
More and more richly the rose heart keeps glowing,
Till from its nourishing stem it is riven.

Biographical Sketches.

ALEXANDER W. DONIPHAN.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, speaking of the Mexican war, says:

Doniphan's exploits have been compared with those of Xenophon. Doniphan, with the first regiment of mounted Missouri volunteers, left Fort Leavenworth on June 12, 1846, and marched across the plains to Mexico, fought three important battles—Brazito, Sacramento and El Paso—conquered the states of Mexico and Chihuahua, and traveled more than 6,000 miles in twelve months, not a word being heard by the government from him in the meantime.

Alexander William Doniphan was born near Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, July 9, 1808. He is of English descent, though his paternal English ancestors immigrated to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled on the Potomac river, below Fredericksburg, Virginia, where the family name is still preserved by other descendants. His father, Joseph Doniphan, was the second son of Alexander Doniphan, in honor of whom Colonel Doniphan was named. By the law of primogeniture, which then prevailed in Virginia, Joseph Doniphan inherited no real estate, and what he subsequently acquired was the result of his own industry and frugality. When the war of the revolution began, he was about seventeen years of age, and as King George county, where his father resided, was one of the first sections of that state to be overrun by the British army, both he and his brother George enlisted in the Colonial army. George was killed at his brother's side, but Joseph served with honor till the close of the struggle. The activity and excitement of the war aroused in young Doniphan a spirit of adventure, and, as he had to carve out his own fortune, he was attracted to the far west by the stories of its wonderful beauty, its fabulous fertility and its climatic salubrity. Soon after the declaration of peace and the cessation of hostilities, he accompanied that grim old pioneer, Daniel Boone, to the wilds of Kentucky, encountering hardships and perils for which the life he had previously led had given him a relish. After a short stay in Kentucky, he returned to Virginia, and there married Miss Ann Smith, a daughter of Captain William Smith, of Fauquier county. He removed with his family to Mason county, Kentucky, in 1790, and died there in March, 1813, after a residence of twenty-three years, leaving his wife and seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom only two, Mrs. Susan Frazee, widow of Dr. E. S. Frazee, of May's Lick, Kentucky, at present

residing with her youngest son, near Rushville, west of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch are now alive. The oldest brother, Dr. Thomas S. Doniphan, father of Colonel John Doniphan, of St. Joseph, Missouri, served as a surgeon in the war of 1812, and died near the old homestead in Kentucky.

Upon the widow now devolved the responsibility of providing for and educating her seven children, and right nobly did she discharge her trust. Alexander being the youngest child, the solicitude of his mother centered in him, and until his ninth year she carefully supervised his training. At that age, he was sent to his older brother, George, then living at Augusta, Kentucky, where he received the best educational training the village could supply. When he was fourteen years old the Methodists established a college at Augusta, and from this institution he graduated in 1827, with distinguished honors, being then in the nineteenth year of his age. Orville H. Browning, secretary of the interior under President Lincoln; Charles Clark, late governor of Mississippi; Alex. M. Spencer, late mayor of Cincinnati; and others who afterwards became more or less distinguished, were schoolmates of young Doniphan. After graduating, he devoted himself for six months to the study of ancient and modern history, and began the study of law in 1828, under the learned and able jurist, Martin Marshall, of Augusta, through whom he received a thorough training in common and statute law, obtaining a license to practice in the states of Ohio and Kentucky in the fall of 1829, at the age of twenty-one. During the winter of the latter year, he traveled extensively in the western and southern states, and located at Lexington, Missouri, in the spring of 1830. He had spent his patrimony and more, in acquiring an education and in fitting himself for his profession and when he reached Missouri, without either money to maintain himself or friends, or acquaintances to assist him, he was entirely dependent on those qualities that have never betrayed him—energy, perseverance and intellectual endowments. They proved equal to the emergency, and he succeeded well in Lexington; but he determined, for reasons satisfactory to himself, to change his residence to Liberty, Missouri, which he did in 1833. Here he remained for thirty years, devoting the vigor of his younger manhood, and the experience of his maturer years, to the practice of the law, in which he rapidly rose to eminence.

With an ambition modified and restrained by sound judgment, an intellect capable of grasping and mastering the most intricate and abstruse propositions of law, a mind trained to reason correctly and reflect coolly, and an impulsive and impressive oratory, it is not strange that he won his way to distinction at the bar without the use of those arguments to which the weak resort. He grew in popular favor by the generous impulses of his own nature, and the superiority of his talents, and it is a singular fact

that, though he was at times opposed in sentiment to the great body of his old associates and constituents, he never forfeited the affection of his friends or the respect of his enemies. In 1836, he was elected to represent Clay county in the ninth general assembly of Missouri, and, though young, he made a creditable record in that body. Twice afterward, in 1840 and in 1854, he was chosen to fill the same position, which he always did with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In December, 1837, he married Jane Thornton, daughter of John Thornton, a well known, respected pioneer of Clay county. Mrs. Doniphan was a lady of refined sentiment, cultivated taste, and purity of character.

In the same year in which Colonel Doniphan was married, Governor Boggs called out a strong militia force to quell the disturbances of the Mormons at a place in Caldwell county, Missouri, by them called Far West. The defiant attitude of these people threatened to result in local war. General Doniphan commanded a brigade under Major-General Lucas, and by his address and soldierly bearing succeeded in bringing them to submission without bloodshed. About the middle of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, made a requisition for volunteers to join General Kearney in his expedition to New Mexico. General Doniphan joined Captain O. P. Moss' company from Clay county as a private. On the 18th of June, eight companies, which were to compose the 1st regiment, having arrived, an election of officers was had, which resulted in the choice of A. W. Doniphan as colonel. In taking charge of the regiment, Colonel Doniphan temporarily abandoned a lucrative practice and a young family, to which he was tenderly devoted, to lend his aid in subduing the enemies of his country. The expedition was commanded by General Kearney until Santa Fe was reached, when that gallant officer took a portion of the command and went to California, leaving Colonel Doniphan, the first regiment and all other forces in New Mexico. It was the design of Colonel Doniphan to march upon Chihuahua as soon as Colonel Price, who was known to be bringing reinforcements, should arrive to take command of Santa Fe; but on the 11th of October he received instructions from General Kearney to proceed to the country of the Navajos, a brave, war-like, and semi-civilized tribe of Indians, whose territory lay on the western slope of the Cordilleras, and chastise and subdue them. Winter was approaching; the mountain summits were almost inaccessible; the dangers and difficulties were formidable, but the courage and intrepidity of General Doniphan did not allow him to count the cost. He therefore set about the execution of his orders with all possible dispatch, and, after a wearisome and exhausting march, reached the Navajos' country, and secured a treaty of amity. He then turned his face toward the Del Norte again to prepare for his expedition against Chihuahua, reaching Valverde about the 10th of December. Doniphan was

to press on to Saltillo to join the forces of General Wool. The enterprise was fraught with danger, but this fact operated as a stimulus to excite rather than as a difficulty to daunt the young warrior and his gallant followers. He set out with eleven hundred and fifty men, including the first Missouri, one hundred men from the second Missouri, and two companies of the Missouri artillery battalion. On Christmas day a part of his command was attacked by twelve hundred Mexicans at Brazito. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive. In half an hour the Mexicans were forced from the field, leaving their dead and wounded where they fell.

On the 28th of February, 1847, near the city of Chihuahua, was fought the battle of Sacramento. Having traversed an unknown territory with a handful of troops, surrounded by enemies, and liable at any time to be attacked by a superior force, Colonel Doniphan was not now to be intimidated by a prospect, even of immediate peril. The American force numbered nine hundred and twenty-four effective men of all arms. The Mexican troops, under Major General Jose A. Hiredia, numbered four thousand, two hundred and twenty. Notwithstanding the superior force of the enemy, the fact that he had chosen his own position and fortified it well, such was the tact of General Doniphan that, after an engagement of three and a half hours, the Mexicans were utterly routed, with a loss of three hundred and twenty killed, five hundred and sixty wounded, and seventy-two prisoners, together with a large quantity of specie, stores, stock, guns and other munitions of war. The American loss was two killed and eleven wounded, three of the latter mortally. The city of Chihuahua was entered next day. Here Colonel Doniphan had hoped to join General Wool, but learned that he was at Saltillo, besieged by Santa Anna. This, however, proved to be untrue, and in a few days he heard of the victory at Buena Vista, and not long afterward of the battle of Cerro Gordo. The war was now virtually closed, and the troops slowly made their way to New Orleans, where they were mustered out of service, June 28, 1847. Upon their return to Missouri, the citizens of St. Louis gave the soldiers a grand reception, and they were welcomed by Senator Benton in a speech, to which Colonel Doniphan responded. Everywhere the commander and his heroic army were received with demonstrations of honor, showing that the people appreciated the dangers they had encountered and the results they had achieved. Colonel Doniphan returned to his home at Liberty, and resumed the practice of law. He remained in Liberty till in 1863, when he returned to St. Louis, where he remained till 1869. In 1861 he was one of the five delegates appointed to represent Missouri in the celebrated peace conference, and was one of the five from the border states, who, by special invitation, held an interview with President Lincoln, to counsel and advise as to the best method of

preserving peace, maintaining the Union, and settling the difficulties that then environed the nation, and the only one now living. It was while absent on this mission that he was chosen to represent his senatorial district in the state convention. By his marriage to Miss Thornton, the Colonel had two sons, to whose training he devoted much time and labor, but both died in youth. To his wife he was most warmly devoted, and her death, which occurred July 19, 1873, left him depressed and stricken. Before her death both he and his wife united with the Christian Church.

In 1869 Colonel Doniphan returned to Western Missouri, and located in Richmond, where he now (1881) resides. Colonel Doniphan was a man of great physical strength, as his erect carriage, firm, elastic step, and graceful, easy movement, at the age of seventy-three, evince. He is six feet three inches in hight, compactly built, with a large frame and well developed muscles. Of an impulsive nature, which is restained by reason and an overmastering will power; brave, fearless, true to his convictions of right and duty, a sincere friend, a frank and open foe, he has gathered about him a host of friends, whose confidence and esteem are his highest eulogium.

HON. GEORGE W. DUNN.

George Washington Dunn, the present judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Missouri, was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky, October 15, 1815. His father, Major Lemuel Dunn, a pioneer farmer of Kentucky, was the son of Michael Dunn, of Irish parentage, but a native of Virginia, and a noble defender of his country in the war for the independence of the American colonies. The mother of the subject of this sketch—whose maiden name was Sarah Read Campbell—was also a native Virginian, of Irish descent. Her father, John Campbell, was also a soldier in the war of the revolution. Major Dunn died in 1829, leaving his family in limited circumstances, on a farm, when George was only fourteen years old. Young as he was, he worked diligently through the summer, and attended school during the winter. He acquired such education as the family's finances would allow, at Cane Run Academy, Mercer county, excelling in mathematics. Although unable to take the full course at one of the higher institutions of learning, his unquenchable thirst for knowledge led him to eschew the usual pastimes of youth, and to devote every spare hour to study; and thus his ardor, close application, and self-denial made up for what his poverty disallowed. His mental tastes were of a very high order, far exceeding that of ordinary young men, and leading him into the advanced classics, law, general literature, and especially into the flowery fields of poetry, enabling him to

"Touch the heart, or fire the imagination at will."

At the age of nineteen he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store, at

Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky; but he carried with him his books, which he continued, at every opportunity, to closely read and carefully study. At twenty, he began the study of the law, with the determination to allow no obstacle not absolutely insurmountable to prevent him from becoming, at least, a respectable lawyer. He continued the study of law with unyielding tenacity for three years, only interrupted by regular intervals of school teaching, which he was compelled to follow for a support. In that time he attended the law department of Transylvania University, and was a member of the class of 1836 and 1837. Among his classmates were Beriah McGoffin, afterward governor of Kentucky; Richard Yates, afterward governor of Illinois; the present Hon. Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi; Reverend Jonathan E. Spillman, of Kentucky, and the present Hon. Samuel H. Woodson, of Missouri. At the close of the term he was licensed to practice law, by Judges Robertson and Marshall.

In the spring of 1839, Mr. Dunn settled in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and, opening a law office, practiced his profession in all the counties of the fifth judicial circuit. In the spring of 1861, he was appointed circuit attorney to fill a vacancy, and in 1844, was elected to that office without opposition, and filled it until 1848. During those seven years, besides being the prosecutor in all criminal cases in the circuit, he satisfactorily attended to a large practice in the civil cases. Judge Dunn had as his contemporaries at the bar many of the most eminent lawyers in the west, among whom were the following: Colonel A. W. Doniphan, Hon. David R. Atchison, Hon. Wm. T. Wood, Governor Peter H. Burnett, Hon. James H. Birch, Governor Willard P. Hall, Hon. Robert D. Ray, General B. F. Stringfellow, and others. In 1848, he was appointed judge of the fifth judicial circuit as successor of Hon. Austin A. King, who was that year elected governor of the state. He was elected judge of the same circuit in 1851, and again in 1857. In 1861, Judge Dunn retired from office, declining to take the test oath required of officers by the state convention of that year, and resumed the practice of law. In 1863, he was again elected judge of his old circuit by a large majority, and remained on the bench until 1865, when he, with others was thrown out of office by the vacating ordinance of the state convention. He again returned to the practice of his profession, and followed it until 1874, when he was elected without opposition as judge of the fifth judicial circuit, which position he now holds, having been again elected at the general election in November, 1880.

Whether as advocate or judge, few lawyers of this country hold higher rank than does Judge Dunn. The prime of his life has been spent at the bar and on the bench, and his contests have been with the most eminent lawyers of his time. His success as a lawyer, and his standing as a citi-

zen are attested by his long continuance in office, in the affection of his fellow-attorneys; in his reputation throughout Missouri for ability and integrity, and in the universal confidence reposed in him by the people of his district. A late writer said of him: "He only sought the honors of the law." The compliment is only half true. While no lawyer is insensible to "the honors of the law," Judge Dunn has striven to honor the law more than to seek its honors. As a judge, he comprehends at once the law and facts of the case; and his analytical honors enable him to develop the points with such clearness and force, that his decisions commend themselves alike to the bar and to the people, being always fortified by both the law and the facts.

In politics Judge Dunn has always been a democrat, faithfully adhering to, and supporting the principles of his party in its darkest days. He is not a partisan, however, and freely accords the right of individual opinion, holding the man all the more honorable for a candid, outspoken, but respectful expression of his honest convictions. Granting that the judiciary is not a "political" office, in the vulgar meaning of that term, Judge Dunn has nover been a candidate for any political position. He was a member of the state convention of 1861, called to consider the relations existing between the state of Missouri and the federal government. In that body he voted against secession, as well as against all other radical measures. Judge Dunn has ever exhibited a deep interest in the cause of education, and has been a warm friend of all educational institutions. When a young lawyer he became a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M., and at different times has held various important offices in that body. He is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. On the 19th day of May, 1841, at Nicholasville, Kentucky, George W. Dunn was united in marriage with Miss Susan Martha Henderson, daughter of Bennett Henderson, and grand-daughter of Colonel Joseph Crockett, an officer in the Revolutionary war. They have had five children, only one of whom, John Henderson Dunn, is now living. Judge Dunn has always evinced a taste for literature, which he has cultivated to a high degree. He has divided his affections between the goddess of justice and the fair nymph of poesy, and without having slighted either, shows that he has knelt at the shrine of both. He has given to the public many poetical effusions; gems in verse, of rare beauty and acknowledged merit. Judge Blackstone, on taking up the law, bade "farewell to his muse," but Judge Dunn continued to woo the winsome goddess; and while he will long be remembered as one of the ablest jurists of his day, he will not be soon forgotten as one of the genuine verse writers of the land, and the only poet who has found in the prosy proceedings of a court of justice, themes for poetical song. "The Temple of Justice," written by him a few years ago, and dedicated to the bench

and bar, has been widely published and admired, and we deem it eminently appropriate to reproduce it here:

THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE.

DEDICATED TO THE BENCH AND BAR.

There stood in Eden once, as legends tell,
A regal temple bathed in heaven's own light;
But when our happy parents sinned and fell,
That temple felt the avenging curse and blight;
And would have sunk in deep and endless night;
But God in mercy had its fragments thrown
O'er all the earth; and now they greet our sight,
Where'er we go in every clime and zone;
Each fragment of that temple is a precious stone.

In after ages on Moriah's brow
King Solomon a wondrous temple raised;
Built as was shown upon the mount; and now
We do not marvel that the nations gazed
Entranced; or that the Queen of Sheba praised
The master architect; for ne'er before
Had earth's admiring millions stood amazed
In view of such a structure; never more
Perhaps will such a temple greet us on time's shore.

But we are workmen on a temple too,
A glorious temple shielding human rights;
And if we labor as good men and true,
Our consciences will bring us such delights
As duty faithfully performed invites.
Then bring for this grand temple precious things—
Sapphires and rubies, emeralds, chrysolites.
We do not build on vain imaginings;
We trace the streams of truth to their celestial springs.

Through coming ages will our temple stand,
The grandest product of man's mind and heart.
Its dome and spire point to the better land;
Its walls and towers attest the builder's art.
I only ask to bear an humble part
In fashioning the work—to have my name
Inscribed upon its walls ere I depart;
I ask but this, and make no other claim
To that which heroes bleed for and the world calls Fame.

Richmond, Missouri, April 10, 1875.

We close this sketch with another of his gems, showing that the robe of ermine fits him no more gracefully than does the chaplet of poesy:

THE ERMINE AND THE HARP.

The Ermine's hue of spotless white
Invokes the wearer's earnest ken,
As law and equity unite
To shield and bless the sons of men;

For heaven-born truth by right prevails
And baffles every crafty scheme,
When justice holds the impartial scales
And mercy's tears bedew the beam.

Fraud writhes beneath the jurist's feet,
And falsehood from his presence flies;
Twin sisters these that dare not meet
The piercing glances of his eyes;
And fetters that the strong apply
To feeble limbs are snapped in twain,
And wrong's foul emblems scattered, lie
Around the bondsman's broken chain.

O, bring my harp! Its chords shall send
Exultant notes to greet all ears,
Notes, whose rich harmonies will blend
With music sounding from the spheres;
For right has triumphed over wrong,
And justice holds unbroken sway;
The victory demands a song,
A sweet song that will live for aye.

ROBERT SEVIER.

Robert Sevier, eldest son of Valentine Sevier, Esq., was born October 13, 1807, in Greenville, Tennessee. His grandfather, Robert Sevier, with several brothers, left his home in Tennessee to join the American army of the Revolution, and served with distinction in North Carolina against Cornwallis. The elder Robert Sevier held a commission as colonel of volunteers, and held this command at the battle of King's Mountain, where he received wounds of which he soon afterwards died. These brothers were also held in high estimation in civil life; one of them, John Sevier, was governor of Tennessee, after the war. Robert Sevier, the subject of our sketch, was entered a cadet at West Point, in 1824, and was graduated in 1828, brevet second lieutenant, and July 1, 1828, second lieutenant sixth infantry, joining his regiment at Jefferson barracks, Missouri. He served with the expedition on the upper Arkansas in 1829; Ft. Leavenworth, in 1829–32; in the Black Hawk war in 1832 against Sac and Fox Indians; Ft. Leavenworth in 1832–34; Jefferson barracks in 1834–36; Camp Sabine and Ft. Jessup, Louisiana, in 1836. Adjutant sixth infantry, from August 1, 1836, to October 31, 1837; in Florida war in 1837; resigned, October 31, 1837.

After his resignation, he remained two years in Tennessee. He spent the winter of 1839-40 in Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, seeking a location for business. In 1840 he entered into the mercantile business in Richmond, Missouri, where his remaining years were passed. In 1845, he was elected clerk of the circuit court and *ex-officio* recorder of deeds of Ray county, which office he retained for twenty years. In 1865 the con-

stitutional convention of Missouri removed such officers then in commission as refused to take and subscribe the oath of loyalty. Major Sevier was removed, and thereafter persistently remained in private life, although often solicited to occupy positions of trust, living on his farm. In 1851 he married Miss Ann H. Sibley, who died January 20, 1852. The issue of this marriage is Charles Sevier, a very worthy gentleman, occupying the paternal home at this time, with an interesting family; and a daughter, Isabel, who died at the age of nine. His second marriage was with Mrs. Maria Embree, a sister of ex-Governor Austin A. King, of Missouri. This lady survives him. Inheriting the talents and disposition of such an ancestry, his aspirations, even in boyhood, could be only of a high character. Having a vigorous mind, and using wisely his fine advantages in the acquisition of an education, his manhood was matured in the highest meaning of the word. Many graduates will readily remember their associations with him; his genial disposition; his amusing stories; his soldierly bearing—and these reminiscences must needs be very pleasant. During his term of military service, the army was small, and promotion slow; opportunities for gaining distinction were seldom found, and many young officers, who had families, retired to civil life. Major Sevier was in many respects well suited for military duty; he was remarkably intelligent, patient, brave, and uncomplaining. He retired from the service amidst the regrets of his army associates, and was welcomed into civil life by a large circle of friends. The evidences of the value of one's education are not to be sought for in military history alone. In the peaceful pursuits of private life, the man who acts well his part, educating his children in the fear and love of God; desciplining them to pass through the trials of life bravely and honestly; manifesting by every foot-fall in the pathway of life a true and determined integrity and usefulness, is by no means to be placed in low estimation. Such men build up and strengthen the free institutions of our country; adding to her wealth and honor, her usefulness to mankind, her reputation for good among the people of every land.

It is dificult to find a better reputation than established by Major Sevier during his life-time. Every tongue is ready in his praise. The history of his honest, cheerful manhood, so gracious to his fellow-citizens, seems well written in every heart; and his disposition to kindness made any business intercourse with him very pleasant. The business and professional men of Richmond, Missouri, are widely known as gentlemen of the highest standing, and the great esteem in which they held Major Sevier, speaks loudly in his praise. He was never at loss for an agreeable subject of conversation; an interview with him never failed to please, as well as to instruct. He was a most sincere believer in the truth of the revealed religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and an honest professor thereof. He

was not ashamed to own his allegiance to his God; he was, however, very unostentatious and unobtrusive. His profession of religion was made in 1851, and steadfastly maintained until death. For many years, he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. The internal evidences of the truth of Christianity sank deeply into his mind, and his faith, strengthened from year to year by careful study and reflection, only added to the strength of his convictions. "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return," with him is fully realized. He died May 16, 1879, at Richmond, Missouri, aged seventy-one years.

JOSEPH S. HUGHES.

Joseph S. Hughes is a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, and was born January 11, 1820. He is the sixth son and seventh child of John Hughes and Elizabeth (Berry) Hughes. His grandfather, Joseph Hughes, whose father settled on the eastern shore of Maryland at an early day, was of Welch descent. He married Sarah Swann before the revolution, and afterwards served gallantly in that war. In 1777, he moved to Pennsylvania, and settled in the old Red Stone Fort (now Brownsville), on the Monongahela river, where John Hughes was born on the 26th of November, 1777. The family remained at that place till 1779, when they removed to Kentucky, and for a number of years lived at Bryant's station. After the Indian troubles subsided, they settled in Jessamine county, Kentucky. The father of the subject of this sketch, as well as his maternal grandfather, Samuel Berry, were soldiers in the war of 1812, and served with becoming bravery under General Harrison. In 1822, when Joseph was but two years old, his father emigrated to Missouri, and located in Boone county, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of that section. Joseph S. Hughes remained with his father on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when, in 1838, he came to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, where he now resides, and engaged as salesman in a dry goods store, and continued to act as clerk and salesman until the year 1844. In that year, by patient industry, self-denial and economy he had acquired sufficient means to begin merchandizing on his own account. He continued the business alone until 1849, when he and George I. Wasson, Esq., of Richmond, formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general mercantile business, under the firm name of Hughes & Wasson. This copartnership existed till 1859. March the 1st, 1856, Joseph S. Hughes was elected secretary of the Richmond Insurance Company, and continued to fill that position until June 23, 1859, at which time he was elected cashier of the branch of Union Bank, located at Richmond and served as such till the national banking law supplanted the state banks. The parent bank, organized under the national banking law virtually closed the branches, and on the first day of January, 1866, the subject of our sketch and Geo.

I. Wasson, Esq., became the purchasers of the assets of the Richmond branch bank, and organized a private banking house, under the style of Hughes & Wasson, which continued till January 1, 1877, when George I. Wasson sold his interest to James Hughes and his son, Burnett Hughes. Since that time the business has been conducted under the firm name of J. S. Hughes & Co., private bankers and exchange dealers.

In 1869, when the St. Louis & St. Joseph railroad (now St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific), was completed to Richmond, Joseph S. Hughes, with Messrs. John Gibson and William Wilson, commenced sinking a shaft for the purpose of developing the coal interests in the vicinity of Richmond. The undertaking was quite successful, and by energy, unyielding perseverance and close attention to business, they have built up a trade of exceeding magnitude, which greatly augments the business and material wealth of Richmond and surrounding country. It is individual effort, industry and enterprise that most largely contribute to the growth and prosperity of the entire country. While personal energy, incited by a laudable ambition, enhances one's individual interests, it, at the same time, promotes the welfare of the community. This being true, it is safe to say that there is not a more useful citizen in Ray county, than the subject of our sketch. Messrs. J. S. Hughes & Co., are now operating three mines, and employ upwards of one hundred miners. Their coal is shipped to St. Joseph, whence, through their house at that place, it is distributed in large quantities to southern Nebraska and northern Kansas.

On the 2d day of October, 1844, Joseph S. Hughes was married to Miss Ann Laura Hughes, step-daughter of the late Major John H. Morehead, of Richmond, Missouri. They have an interesting, intelligent family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Their oldest son, George A. Hughes, is book-keeper in the banking house of J. S. Hughes & Co., and is also interested with his father in the Richmond coal mines. Charles B., the second son, is also clerking in the same bank. Their elder daughter, Martha S. (Hughes) Ferguson, is the wife of James M. Ferguson, Esq., a merchant of Columbia, Missouri. Their younger daughter, Mary E., now at school at Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, and their two youngest sons, Robert L. and John, are living with their parents and attending the public schools of Richmond. Mr. Hughes has lived in Richmond many years. He has seen the town grow from a rude hamlet to a business place of considerable importance; and to him, and such gentlemen as he, that growth, as well as the corresponding progress of the county, is largely due.

JAMES HUGHES.

James Hughes was born March 30, 1814, in Jessamine county, Kentucky. He was the fifth son, sixth child, of John and Elizabeth Hughes. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Berry, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812. His father was born in the old Red Stone Fort, (now Brownsville) in Pennsylvania, in the year 1777, whence he was taken with the family to Bryant's station, Kentucky, where they lived for several years. Afterwards, for many years, his father resided in Jessamine county, Kentucky. In 1822, when James was eight years old, his father removed with his family to Missouri, and settled in Boone county, where he was a pioneer farmer. James Hughes' father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under General Harrison. His maternal grandfather served under the same distinguished officer. His grandfather, Joseph Hughes, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. James Hughes spent his boyhood days in working with his father on the farm, and received his education at a country school, which was subsequently known as *Bonne Femme* Academy. When he was sixteen years old, he came, in 1830, to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and engaged as clerk and salesman in a dry goods store, continuing as clerk and salesman for different leading mercantile firms in Richmond until 1837, when he engaged in merchandising on his own account, in partnership with his brother, Willis Hughes. The firm continued to do an extensive, profitable business, till 1845, when, closing his career as a merchant, our subject removed to the country, and engaged in farming and dealing in live stock, which pursuit he followed steadily, energetically and successful for more than thirty years. During all that period he occupied the front rank among the best farmers in the state. He was even more successful as a farmer than as a merchant. In January, 1877, he returned to Richmond and entered into the banking business in partnership with his brother, Joseph S. Hughes and his son, Burnett Hughes. His two sons, Ami and Allen Hughes, are farming and dealing in live stock on the old homestead in the country. This is a model farm of eight hundred and eighty-two acres, improved on the most modern plan, and well stocked with the finest breeds of stock of all kinds. Mr. Hughes is also largely interested in other real estate in different parts of the county.

James Hughes was married in 1842, to Miss Elvira Smith, of Ray county, Missouri, formerly of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. His wife died on the 16th day of January, 1877. They raised a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Their oldest child, Elizabeth V., is the wife of William H. Mansur, cashier of the Bank of Salisbury. Their son, Newton Hughes, is a clerk in the same bank. Henry Clay Hughes, their oldest son, is a successful farmer, in Carroll county. Berry Hughes,

another son, is a farmer, and resides near Richmond, Ray county. Their youngest child, a daughter, Louisa R. Hughes, is living with her father, in Richmond. In politics, James Hughes was a Henry Clay whig, but since the death of the great Kentuckian, and the dissolution of the whig party, he has been, and continues to be a firm, but consistent, democrat. He feels, as he has ever felt, a deep interest in the welfare, prosperity, and future greatness of his county, state, and country. Such men are the bulwarks of free government. James Hughes, in all the avocations of life in which he has been engaged, has displayed energy, integrity, and a just regard for the rights of his fellow-man. He, therefore, enjoys the confidence of all who know him. He is spending even his declining years in active business, as a banker, and in promoting the comfort, competence, and happiness of his children. Estimating James Hughes by the good he has done, he deserves to be more highly eulogized than many whose names have been emblazoned in history. The same honorable career our subject has pursued is open to thousands of young men everywhere. The name of James Hughes will be a rich heritage for his children, when he shall have ceased from his earthly labors, and his good deeds shall be embalmed in their memories.

CHARLES J. HUGHES.

Charles J. Hughes was born near Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 27, 1822. His father, William Hughes, was a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, and with his parents moved to Kentucky, and was one of the early settlers of that state. He had no advantages of education, having early in life enlisted as a soldier in the United States army for the repression of Indian hostilities, where he served with due devotion and gallantry under General Arthur St. Clair. In the Indian fight, known as St. Clair's defeat, which took place near where Cincinnati now stands, November 4, 1791, he was wounded. He moved with his family to Boone county, Missouri, in 1827, and settled two and a half miles south of Columbia. Throughout his life he was esteemed for his high moral character, and his home was ever the seat of hospitality and a place of social enjoyment. In the year 1840 William Hughes died, respected by all his acquaintances. The maiden name of Charles' mother was Lucy Neal. She was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and was of highly respected parentage. She died shortly subsequent to the death of her husband. The subject of this sketch had five brothers and three sisters, all of whom are now dead, except the youngest brother, Julius C. Hughes, of Colorado; Laura (Hughes) Sickles, widow of the late Doctor Sickles, of St. Louis, and Catherine, wife of Doctor A. M. Robinson, of Clinton county, Missouri. Charles received a good education from

Columbia College, but pecuniary embarrassment compelled him to quit school. He, however, continued to be a close student. He was noted during his boyhood years as a bright and thorough scholar, so far as he had advanced in the college curriculum. After leaving school he hired out by the month, and was engaged six months with a surveying party on the Great Chariton river, in Adair county, Missouri. After his return home he entered the law office of Honorable J. B. Gordon, of Columbia, then regarded as among the most prominent lawyers of the state. After a severe course of some eighteen months' study in this office, he went to Monticello, and for some time studied law in the office of Honorable James S. Green, when he settled down to the practice of his profession, in Kingston, Caldwell county, Missouri, a stranger, without money and without friends. He soon acquired a good practice, being retained on one side or the other of all important litigated cases in the courts of his county, besides having a respectable practice in other counties of the fifth judicial circuit. Shortly after becoming a citizen of Caldwell he was appointed county seat commissioner of Kingston. In 1844 he was elected to represent his county in the lower house of the general assembly, and in 1846 was re-elected, and again in 1848, but resigned, and devoted his time and attention diligently to the practice of his profession till 1856, when he was again elected to the same position, and served faithfully and efficiently for two years. During his terms of service in the general assembly, he occupied prominent positions, being appointed a member of many of the most important committees. He was chairman of the committee on federal relations, a member of the judiciary committee, and of the committee on constitutional amendments, etc. When the cloud of civil war hung like a pall of darkness over the country, he, like others, hoped in vain for compromise. He desired that bloodshed should be avoided, if possible, and consistent with the honor and dignity of the union.

In 1863, Charles J. Hughes, with his family, moved to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and after what was known as the test oath was required of lawyers, preachers and teachers, he looked upon it as a deep and dangerous scheme to subvert the rights of the people; refusing to take such oath, he removed to Kansas City in the fall of 1865, and engaged in the real estate business, which he continued till the spring of 1867, when the supreme court having declared the test oath unconstitutional, he returned to the city of Richmond, and resumed the practice of law, soon re-establishing himself in an extensive lucrative practice. In the spring of 1871, he was elected mayor of Richmond. In 1872 he was elected by the Democratic voters of Ray county, judge of the court of common pleas. This court was abolished in 1874, and Judge Hughes was, that year, elected judge of the county and probate court. In 1878 he was elected

judge of the probate court and presiding justice of the Ray county court. Judge Hughes held by appointment the office of county and circuit attorney, county school commissioner, and curator of the state university, and was, also, for a number of years director of the school board of the Richmond graded school. He is the ardent friend of education, regarding it as the paramount duty of our country to prepare, by liberal, free education, the youth of the land for useful and honorable positions in life. Whilst a member of the legislature he aided in procuring the 500,000 acre land grant to the public school fund. Judge Hughes is, likewise, a warm advocate of internal improvement, as is evidenced by the fact that he introduced into the Missouri legislature the first memorial from his county, asking for the chartering of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and aiding the same. He is a member of the Christian Church at Richmond, and in his habits is temperate, industrious and upright. He is widely known as a true friend, a generous neighbor, genial, obliging and kind. He began life without means, and has succeeded by dint of untiring energy and perseverance. It has always been his pride to aid the young when starting out in life; nor have the deserving indigent ever called on him in vain. In politics, Charles J. Hughes is a democrat of the strictest faith; always conceding to others, however, the right of enjoying and expressing their opinions. June 9, 1850, he was married to Miss Susan Catharine Pollard, daughter of William C. Pollard, who represented Ray county in the legislature from 1834 to 1836, and who was captain of a company in Indian wars, and also in Colonel Richard Gentry's regiment in the Florida war.

Judge Hughes and wife have six children, three sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Charles James, Jr., graduated from Richmond College, and is a fine scholar. He is now a successful lawyer, having prepared himself for his profession at the State University, at Columbia. He was married to Miss Lucy Menefee, of Richmond, in September, 1874, and now resides in Denver, Colorado. The other five children are at home with their parents, to-wit: William Pollard, Margaret, Catharine, Luanna J., John, and Edna.

Judge Hughes is five feet nine inches in height, has black hair and eyes, and weighs one hundred and twenty pounds.

HON. JACOB TRIPLER CHILD.

Jacob Tripler Child was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1833. His father, Ezekiel Child, was a descendant of one of the Quaker families that came with William Penn to America. Some of them still live in Philadelphia, where they first settled. He was a natural mechanic, and spent much of his time in perfecting locomotive steam engines. He died of cholera, at Richmond, Virginia, in 1856. The

mother of the subject of this sketch, Susan L. Child (whose maiden name was Tripler) was of a Danish family of pioneers that settled in Delaware at a very early day, but afterwards removed to Richmond, Virginia. Ezekiel and Susan L. Child had six children. The eldest, John T. Child, is a citizen of Wilmington, North Carolina; L. T. Child, of Worcester, Massachusetts; Jesse Child, of Richmond, Virginia; Elizabeth L. is now the wife of W. C. Tripler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Susan is the wife of Colonel James W. Black, a lawyer of Richmond, Missouri, and Jacob T., the subject of this sketch, who is the fourth son. Jacob T. Child received a common school education, and when fifteen years of age, entered the office of the *Richmond* (Virginia) *Whig*, where he served an apprenticeship of five years, at the expiration of which time, he was employed in the same office for three years, thus becoming an adept in the profession. In 1856 he, in company with a party of young men, emigrated to Kansas. During the border ruffian troubles, he left that state and went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he engaged with the editor of the *Cycle*. In 1857, he established the tri-weekly *Journal*, which in a short time, he converted into a daily—the first in the Missouri valley. In 1861 he sold the *Journal*, and edited the *Gazette* a short time; after which he founded the *Evening News*, a strong democratic paper. He then removed to Richmond, Missouri, and purchased the *Northwest Conservator*, the name of which he changed to *Richmond Conservator*, of which he is still (1881) the editor and proprietor. The *Conservator* has never failed to appear at the appointed day each week—not even on July 14th, 1869, when a tornado unroofed the building. At the beginning of the late civil war, Jacob T. Child accepted the appointment of major, in Governor Stewart's regiment, which, however, did not go into service. He was then appointed adjutant of the 35th Missouri volunteers, and served on the lower Mississippi, under General Grant. He was next promoted to be captain of company F, which position he resigned on account of ill health. He afterwards organized a company of Missouri militia (Papaws), and was chosen first lieutenant, engaging in active service until the close of the war. In 1874, he represented Ray county in the twenty-seventh general assembly, and served creditably on several important committees. At the close of his term, he was elected mayor of the city of Richmond.

Colonel Child has always taken an active part in politics, and has been a delegate to every democratic state convention since his identification with that party. Like many of our great men, he is not renowned for his oratory, but has wide influence with his party, intrepidly using the columns of his paper to advance those measures of state and national politics, which he believes to be conducive to the general welfare of the people. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for

more than twenty years; is now president of the Missouri press association, and has held many other important offices. Jacob T. Child was married April 23d, 1861, to Elizabeth Rebecca McRoberts, of Kentucky, whose father was Major Andrew McRoberts, one of the pioneers of the mountains, and resided at Cumberland Gap, where he was celebrated for his courage, strength and endurance. He and his wife, with whom he has lived for more than fifty years, reside with their daughter in Richmond, Missouri. Colonel and Mrs. Child have five children, four sons and one daughter. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is deeply interested in everything that has a tendency to promote the cause of education and religion in the community in which he lives, and his future is full of promise.

THOMAS D. BOGIE.

Thomas Dudley Bogie, a native of Kentucky, was born on Silver Creek, in Madison county, August 26th, 1838. Paternal grandfather was born on board of a vessel, on the Atlantic ocean, between Europe and the United States. His father, Thomas Bogie, also a native of Madison county, Kentucky, was of Scotch descent, and was born in December, 1804. His mother, Frances S. (Stephenson) Bogie, was born in the same locality in 1818.

Thomas D. Bogie, being the son of a farmer, was raised on a farm, and, performing the labor incident to that vocation, lived till he attained his majority, in the vicinity of his place of birth. The schools of his neighborhood were few and inferior, and hence his school advantages were quite meagre. He attended the common schools, such as they were, three months in the winter, and the rest of the year aided his father on the farm—a work from which he lost not a single season till he was twenty-one years of age. His attendance at school, altogether, did not exceed eighteen months. In September of 1859, young Bogie, then twenty-one, accompanied his father and family to Randolph county, Missouri, and the following spring embarked in the mercantile business in Huntsville, that county. He continued merchandising, with varied success, till 1869. The first year of his experience as a merchant, was, on account of the civil war, quite unprofitable; from 1866, however, till he abandoned the mercantile business, he was very successful. When, in 1870, he sold his interest in the dry goods store, Col. Bogie entered into the printing business, becoming the partner of J. S. Hunter, Esq., and with that gentleman, was editor and proprietor of the *Huntsville Herald*, and so continued till January, 1875, when he bought Mr. Hunter's interest, and conducted the paper as sole proprietor until January, 1879. March 16th, 1872, he started, in connection with Hunter, the *Keytesville Herald*, which they conducted successfully for two and a half years, at the same time owning and

editing the *Huntsville Herald.* In January, 1879, Col. Bogie sold the *Huntsville Herald* to Elmore Fort, Esq., and the following April moved to Richmond, Missouri, and here, April 5th, purchased the printing establishment of S. J. Huffaker, editor and proprietor of the *Ray Chronicle*, the name of which he subsequently changed to *Richmond Democrat*, and under that name still (1881) owns, edits and conducts the paper. December 8th, 1863, in Callaway county, Missouri, Col. Bogie was married to Miss Doratha Virginia Maughas, a native of Danville, Montgomery county, Missouri, and daughter of the late Dr. M. M. Maughas, of Callaway county. They have four children, one of whom, Charles F., born September 26th, 1865, died February 13th, 1866. The living are: Dudley T., Mordecai M. and Rector S. Col. Bogie's father died in July, 1873, at his home in Randolph county, Missouri, aged sixty-nine. His mother died in May, 1874, at Keytesville, Chariton county, aged fifty-six. He has been a Mason since 1861; is a member of Blue Lodge and of the Royal Arch Chapter; he is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Christian Church. The success achieved by Thomas D. Bogie is a striking example of what may be accomplished by devotion to duty, talent, industry and perseverance. The young man who emulates his example, will be happily rewarded, and his pathway to the grave will be all strewn with roses.

SILAS R. CRISPIN.

Silas R. Crispin was born August 28, 1837, in Fayette county, Ohio. When about ten years of age his parents moved with him to Highland county, that state, where he grew to manhood. His father, Abel Crispin, born in 1819, was a native of Pennsylvania. He died in Highland county, above mentioned, in 1856. His mother, Mary A. (Wilson) Crispin, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, and died in 1852. In 1857, when he was twenty years old, Silas R. Crispin moved to Lafayette county, Missouri, and has ever since been a resident of the state. He was first employed as overseer of a plantation, but afterward engaged in the freighting business across the plains for a time, running a train of wagons to Denver, Colorado. In the winter of 1858–'59 he went to Mexico, by way of St. Louis and New Orleans, and bought mules, which he brought to Lexington, Kentucky, and sold. In the spring of 1860 he again crossed the plains, to Denver, Colorado. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, and served in company I, Colonel Gardner's regiment of General Joe O. Shelby's cavalry brigade. At the organization of his company, Mr. Crispin was elected second lieutenant. He participated, among others, in the following engagements: Camp Hurky, Lone Jack, Springfield, Prairie Grove, Newtonia, Hartsville, Little Rock, Spoonville, Mark's

Mills, Jenkins' Ferry, Helena, and other minor engagements. He was with Price on his last raid through Missouri. He took part in more than forty battles, but never received a wound, nor was he ever taken prisoner. In 1863 he was promoted to be captain of his company, which position he held till the close of the war. After the surrender of General Lee, in April, 1865, he took his company to Clarksville, Texas, where he remained until the 20th of the following June, when he started for Memphis, Tennessee, reaching that place about the middle of July, 1865. He there surrendered the last remaining regularly organized company of the Confederate army. He was a true soldier, and fought cheerfully and bravely for the cause he believed to be right, so long as a ray of hope remained to inspire himself and his gallant comrades to arms. He was and is an upright, genial gentleman, and his true soldierly bearing won the respect and affection, not only of his own company, but of every fellow-soldier who knew him. After the war Captain Crispin engaged in freighting across the plains, and continued in this occupation till the summer of 1866, when he returned to Ray county, Missouri, and entered into the mercantile business, which he has followed ever since. He has an extensive, valuable stock of goods, and receives, as he deserves, a most liberal patronage. Captain Silas R. Crispin was married January 29, 1867, to Miss Lizze Mason, of Ray county. Of this marriage one child, George H., born September 9, 1868, is now living. His wife, an estimable, accomplished lady, died March 22, 1877. April 9, 1879, Captain Crispin was again married, to Miss Malinda Shaw, of Ray county, a lady of intelligence, whose character is adorned by all the graces of womanhood.

AARON H. CONROW.

Aaron H. Conrow was born June 19, 1824, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He spent part of his boyhood days at, or near Pekin, Illinois, and from that place, with his parents, moved to Missouri, and settled in Ray county. Here, by dint of his own energy, he obtained a pretty thorough education, teaching school part of the time in order to get means to complete the same. In this he was very successful. He then chose the law as a profession, and by rigid economy and sedulous application, succeeded in making an eminent lawyer. On the 17th of May, 1828, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Quesenberry, daughter of David H. and Lucinda Quesenberry, of Richmond, Missouri. From this union resulted the following children: David, Benjamin, William S., and Mamie. He was appointed by the governor, judge of the first probate court established in Ray county. From January, 1857, to January, 1861, he was circuit attorney of the fifth judicial circuit of Missouri; an office that had previously been filled by such eminent lawyers as Hamilton R. Gamble, Abiel Leon-

ard, Charles French, Robert W. Wells, Amos Rees, Thomas C. Burch, Peter H. Burnett, George W. Dunn, and others, but by none of them more zealously and efficiently than by the subject of this sketch. He was a brilliant and successful advocate, a fine judge of law, and never descended to even the slightest artifice to gain the advantage of an opposing brother lawyer. He was above all littleness, open, candid, ingenuous. He was the preceptor of three young men who afterward became able and prominent lawyers; one of them is now a circuit judge, and the biography of another, who lives in Richmond, appears in this volume. Aaron H. Conrow was ever the fast friend of education, and no man contributed more liberally than he, in proportion to his means, to the support of institutions of learning. He was ever a safe counselor in matters of moment relative to the town and community in which he lived. In 1860 he was elected to the state general assembly—a democrat worthy to be trusted. He was in the general assembly at the beginning of the war, and sided with the south. He was instrumental in recruiting and equipping the first company organized in Ray for the defense of what he believed to be right. He ranked as colonel in the Missouri state guards, a military organization he had helped to create by his vote in the general assembly. He was by a majority of his comrades elected to represent his district in the confederate congress, and in that capacity, as in all others, served with singular zeal and promptness. He was present at the first meeting and at the final adjournment of that body. At the close of the war the amnesty agreed upon did not extend to members of the confederate congress, and fearing that if he fell into the hands of the successful party his life would be taken, he went to Mexico, and soon after arriving in that country, he was brutally murdered by a band of Mexican soldiers, on or about the 25th of August, A. D. 1865.

JOHN R. HAMILTON.

John R. Hamilton was born September 2, 1856, in Ray county, Missouri. Received his education at the State University, Columbia, Missouri, graduating in the law department of that institution, in the class of 1879. Prior to attending the university he had read law three years with Hon. C. T. Garner, of Richmond. He was admitted to the practice of his profession in March, 1880. He is the son of Thomas Hamilton, a native of Kentucky, who moved to Ray county, in 1841. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Shackelford, was a native of Clay county, Missouri. Mr. Hamilton is an exemplary young man, of exceptionally good character, and his close application and untiring energy will, it is believed, be duly rewarded.

JOHN W. SHOTWELL.

The subject of this sketch was born July 4, 1828, in Mason county, Kentucky. His father was Judge Jabez Shotwell, who was born in Kentucky, in 1791, and died in Ray county, Missouri, in 1871. He was for many years judge of the Ray county court; a highly honorable and useful citizen, who will long be kindly remembered by all who knew him, living. His mother was likewise a native of Kentucky, born in 1797, and died in 1852. In the fall of 1833 Mr. Shotwell moved with his parents to Lexington, Missouri, and in the fall of 1835, to Richmond, Ray county, where he now resides. Early in 1855 he began reading law, with Messrs. Oliver & Conrow, of Richmond, as his preceptors. He was admitted to the bar June 1, 1856. He is a successful lawyer, familiar with the different departments of his profession, and has been a close student. He enjoys an excellent reputation both as a lawyer and as a gentleman. In 1877 he associated with him in the practice, J. E. Ball, Esq.; the partners have a lucrative practice, as well as the confidence of the public. Mr. Shotwell was elected one of the directors of the Ray County Savings Bank, at its organization, and has been connected with it ever since. In February, 1880, he was elected its vice president, a position he still retains. In the year last mentioned he, in connection with W. P. Hubbell and L. D. Priest, sunk a coal shaft near the railroad depot in the western part of the city, to the depth of one hundred feet. They employ, in operating this mine, about twenty men. The coal is of superior quality, the vein exhaustless, and the business exceedingly profitable. Mr. Shotwell accompanied General Price, as a soldier in the state guards, in Col. Reaves' regiment, to Camp Cowskin Prairie, and took part in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek. February 14, 1861, he was married to Miss Julia E. Devlin, a native of Michigan. They have seven children living, five boys and two girls: Anna, John W., Joseph, Lizzie D., William M., Benjamin E. and Horace. Mr. Shotwell is a member of the Baptist Church, while his wife is a member of the M. E. Church South. They are exemplary Christians, and respected by the entire community in which they live. Mr. Shotwell is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor.

THOMAS L. SHAW.

Thomas L. Shaw is a native of Bedford county, Tennessee. He was born September 13, 1820. In May, 1836, he moved with his parents to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, where he has ever since resided. Most of his life has been spent as a farmer. In 1850, he crossed the plains with ox teams, to California, returning in the winter of 1852 and '53. In 1868, he sold his farm and opened the stone quarry known as Carroll county

sand stone quarry, with which he is still connected as part owner. In 1879, he entered into the grain trade in Richmond, and to this business he has given most of his personal attention since that time. From 1870 to 1879 he was proprietor of the livery stable known as McCuistion's stable at present. He still owns the barn. Mr. Shaw was married March 9, 1842, to Jane H. Ewing, a native of Ray county. They had four children, two of whom, Alice B. and Florence M., are living. Joseph F. and an infant are deceased. His wife died April 7, 1849. He was again married in the winter of 1854, to Ann Summerville, a Virginian by birth. She died May 22, 1856; and he was a third time married October 9, 1859, to Martha W. Bowen, of Bedford county, Tennessee. The offspring of this union are two children, Ida J. and Charles C. His third wife died September 2, 1875; and December 23, 1878, Mary H. Morrow, of Richmond, became his fourth wife. Mr. Shaw was one of the pioneers of Ray county, having come to Richmond when there were but five or six log cabins in the town, and the country was sparsely settled. He is a reliable, upright and honorable citizen, and takes a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of his town and county. He is a member of the M. E. Church South.

ALEXANDER A. McCUISTION.

Captain Alexander A. McCuistion was born February 24, 1827, in Bedford county, Tennessee. When he was but three years of age his parents moved with him to Missouri, and settled in Ray county. His father, Thomas McCuistion, was born December 12, 1792; was a native of North Carolina, and died in Ray county, Missouri, March 7, 1880. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Jordan. She is a native of Tennessee, born December 12, 1802, and is living with her son, the subject of this sketch, in Richmond. In his early manhood, Captain McCuistion was in both farming and mercantile pursuits. In 1861, he enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army, Captain J. K. McDowell's company, of Colonel B. A. Reaves' regiment. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge and Corinth, after which he was transferred to the commissary department, as clerk therein, and remained in that service till the close of the war. When peace was restored he retured home to Ray county, and resumed farming, which he continued till 1874, when he was, on the democractic ticket, elected by the people clerk of the Ray county court. He took charge of the office January 1, 1875, and served four years. At the expiration of his term as county clerk, Captain McCuistion abandoned politics, and engaged in business in Richmond, as proprietor of a livery and feed stable, his present occupation. He is a member of the Christian Church, and also the Masonic fraternity. He was married September 16, 1852, to Miss Susanna S. Berry, of Kentucky. They have three children, all sons,

as follows: Augustus L., salesman in the store of J. C. Brown & Co., Richmond; Edward P., with his father in the livery business, and George H., deputy sheriff of Ray county. His wife, who was an estimable lady, died September 28, 1870. He was a second time married, August 28, 1875, to Mary E. Smith, a native of Ray county. She is a member of the M. E. Church South, and an exemplary christian. They had one child, but it died in infancy. Captain McCuistion was an honest and capable officer, and retired from his office universally esteemed. He is, likewise, an honorable and useful citizen.

NATHANIEL DAVIS, M. D.

Nathaniel Davis was born July 31, 1807, in Washington county, East Tennessee. When he was about five years old, his parents moved with him to Knox county, Tennessee, where he spent his youth and passed the threshold of manhood. At the age of twenty-two, he was entered a student in the University of East Tennessee, and graduated with honor, from that institution in 1832. After which he attended the famous Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1834, received his diploma of graduation therefrom. He then selected Ray county, Missouri, as the field of his future labors, and started for the "far west" to carve out his destiny. How well he has succeeded, let the affection of his neighbors, and the respect and the esteem in which he is held by the people of the entire county, together with his comfortable home and surroundings, bear testimony. His character is untainted, and his very name is the synonym of integrity, hospitality and charity. He has grown old; the frosts of many winters have settled on his head, and "full of years and of honor," he has retired from the practice of his profession to pass the remainder of his declining years in the quietude of his home, near the eastern limits of Richmond. He was an eminently successful practitioner, because he was skillful, prompt, and always reliable. In 1837, he was thrown from a horse, and by this accident his ankle was dislocated and broken, thereby permanently laming him. Dr. Davis was here through the exciting period of the "Mormon war," and was compelled to seek safety by leaving his home for a time. During the great civil war, however, he remained at home, and was not seriously molested. In the fall of the year 1837, Dr. Nathaniel Davis was united in marriage with Miss Mariah A. Allen, of Ray county. She was, however, a native of Virginia. They have had six children, two of whom are deceased. The living are as follows: James A., collector of Ray county; Margaret Ann, wife of Murray F. McDonald, a merchant of Richmond; Alice, widow of George Mason, deceased, late of Richmond, and Samuel B., deputy county collector. His wife died August 23, 1878. She was a

lady of cheerful disposition, and added to an exemplary Christian character, gentle manners and the graces of womanhood.

JAMES A. DAVIS.

James A. Davis, son of Nathaniel Davis, M. D., is a native of Ray county, Missouri, and was born November 27, 1837. He was educated at the Richmond College, Richmond, Missouri. In 1862 he engaged in the mercantile business in Richmond, in company with James F. Hudgins and Thomas H. Bayliss, and continued in that pursuit till November, 1864; at which time he withdrew from the firm, and went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he remained one year, and then returned to Richmond, and resumed business, continuing about five years. He then engaged in farming, and after about three years became deputy county collector for Thos. B. Fowler, Esq., and subsequently for Mr. Fowler's successor, A. M. Fowler, Esq., acting as deputy altogether, five years. At the general election in November, 1878, he was elected, as a democrat, to the office of collector of Ray county, which office he now holds, having been re-elected in November, 1880. He is an excellent officer, serving the people with efficiency and fidelity; he enjoys their entire confidence, of which he has proven himself eminently worthy. He was married May 15, 1861, to Miss Mary Triplett, of Rappahannock county, Virginia. She was an intelligent, amiable lady, but died November 26, 1864. To this union one child, Carrie, now the wife of Frank Clark, Esq., of Ray county, was born. May 15, 1866, Mr. Davis was again married to Miss Alice M. Hughes, of Howard county, Missouri. She is an accomplished lady, of refined and captivating manners, and ingenuous disposition. They have five children, to-wit: Harry, Frank, Katy, Lucy, and Alice. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in good standing.

JAMES L. FARRIS.

James L. Farris was born in Williamsburg, Kentucky, May 7, 1833. At the age of three years his parents moved with him to near Dandridge, Jefferson county, Tennessee. He was entered a student at Burnsville (Anson county, North Carolina,) High School, at which institution he received his literary training. In 1855 he began the study of law with Colonel David Coleman as his preceptor. In 1856 he removed to Ray county, and engaged in teaching school, at the same time pursuing his law studies. He continued teaching till 1860, in which year he was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1861 he joined the Confederate army, entering the service in the Missouri state guard, under General Sterling Price. He subsequently enlisted in the regular Confederate army, and for his devotion, gallantry and soldierly bearing was promoted to a captaincy of artillery, and commanded the second battery organized

in Missouri for the Confederate service. He participated in the battles of Lexington, Missouri; Pea Ridge, Iuka, Corinth, the siege of Jackson, Mississippi, and fought through the Georgia campaign under General Joseph E. Johnston, taking part in all its engagements. He was with Hood in his march upon and retreat from Nashville, Tennessee, as well as in the battle of Selma, Alabama, under the famous cavalry officer, General Forrest. He surrendered and was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama, in May, 1865. He was a true soldier, brave, vigilant, and always in his place in time of battle. After the surrender he went to Carlinville, Illinois, and in 1867 began the practice of law in that city. In 1869 he returned to Richmond, Ray county, where he has since resided, practicing his profession. He has served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Ray county. In 1875 he was elected by the people a member of the constitutional convention that framed the present state constitution, and in the deliberations of that body took an active and prominent part. He was elected in 1876 to represent Ray county in the twenty-ninth general assembly, and in that position, as in all others, acquitted himself creditably and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Captain Farris is a brilliant public speaker; his speeches sparkle with wit and humor, and when occasion requires it, his denunciatory language is very powerful, his sarcasm withering; yet he never descends to vulgarity or to indecency of speech. He charms his auditors by his fascinating address, easy manner and graceful, significant gestures. He was married on the last day of July, 1859, to Miss Amanda Tisdale, an intelligent, accomplished lady, of Ray county. Two sons, Don W. and James L., Jr., are the offspring of this marriage. His wife died March 6, 1862, and January 15, 1873, he was again married, to Miss Olivia N. Gaultney, of Yazoo county. She is an intelligent and accomplished lady. They have had one child, a daughter, Jennie I.

JAMES W. GARNER.

James W. Garner was born in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, on the 4th day of March, 1851. His father is the Honorable Christopher T. Garner, Sr., of Richmond. His mother, E. B. Garner, is the daughter of James Mosby, Sr., and sister of W. W. Mosby, M. D., also of Richmond. The subject of this sketch graduated from the Richmond College in the class of 1870 and '71. Immediately after graduating, he entered upon the study of law, in the office of his father, Honorable C. T. Garner, and General A. W. Doniphan, who were then co-partners in the practice of law at Richmond, Ray county. He was a close, careful and persevering student, and being naturally of superior intellect, his comprehensive mind thoroughly mastered the theory of law in all its intricate fundamental branches; and on the 6th day of March, 1873, was admitted

to the bar. Though the Richmond bar was exceptionally able, and many of its members distinguished for their learning and ability, our subject, by dint of his pluck, energy and manly deportment, entered at once upon a paying practice, which has ever since continued to increase, till he now enjoys a reputation as a lawyer second to few men in the fifth judicial circuit of Missouri. Mr. Garner is a young man, scarcely yet in the prime of life, and an honorable and successful career, both professionally, and as a private citizen, is undoubtedly before him. November 4, 1873, James W. Garner was married to Miss Leonora Snoddy, of Howard county, Missouri, daughter of Samuel W. and Susan F. Snoddy. After his marriage with Miss Snoddy, he formed a co-partnership with his father for the practice of his profession, under the firm name of C. T. Garner & Son. This partnership existed till James W. Garner was elected prosecuting attorney for Ray county, (see list of county officers) which position he now holds. Mr. Garner is a democrat, and on the democratic ticket has been twice elected by the people of his county as their prosecuting attorney. During his first term of office, a great many important cases were tried, among others the noted case of the State of Missouri vs. J. T. Keyes. The trial of this case occupied fourteen days, and was conducted by our subject with singular ability and energy. There was also much litigation arising from the issuance of certain municipal bonds, in aid of the St. Louis & St. Joseph railroad, involving several hundred thousand dollars; all of which he attended faithfully, without assistance, and without causing the county additional expense. Mr. Garner has held several important and very responsible positions, and in the discharge of all his duties, official and private, has been honest, faithful and capable. He was one of the local attorneys for the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railway company, and in 1878 was a member of the city council of the city of Richmond. As an officer, James W. Garner is entirely equal to the trust the people have conferred upon him; their confidence is in nowise misplaced. As a gentleman he is genial and obliging, and in every department of life, honest, honorable and reliable.

HENRY C. GARNER, M. D.

Henry C. Garner was born March 21, 1827, in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, and lived there with his parents till 1841, when he came to Ray county, where he has lived ever since. In 1844 he went to Kentucky to complete his literary and medical education, and entered, as a student, Transylvania Medical College, at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he graduated in the spring of 1850. He then returned to Richmond, Missouri, and formed a co-partnership, for the practice of his profession, with Dr. Joseph Chew, now of Kansas City. After Dr. Chew's removal to Kansas City, Dr. Garner practiced alone for some time, and

entered into partnership with Dr. Geo. W. Buchanan; they continued to practice together till 1860, when he formed a partnership with J. M. Allen, M. D., now the president of the state medical association of Missouri. This partnership lasted until 1861, when Dr. Allen joined the Confederate army. Dr. Garner subsequently became associated with Dr. W. W. Mosby in the practice of medicine, and so continued till 1874, when he was elected cashier of the Ray County Savings Bank, which position he now holds and has held ever since. On becoming cashier of this bank he retired from the active practice of his profession, and, at present, his services are available only in cases of consultation. Dr. Garner had a large and lucrative practice; in his early days it extended into the counties of Clay, Carroll and Lafayette. He was a close student and kept fully abreast of the progress in medical science. Henry C. Garner is eminently a self-made man, having begun life as a poor boy; by energy, perseverance and rigid economy, he acquired means to educate himself—solely by his own efforts, excepting some pecuniary assistance received from his brother, Jno. C. Garner, whom he afterward fully repaid. He has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem alike of his professional brethren and of the people. While Dr. Garner was a remarkably successful practitioner, well read and learned in his profession, it is not as a physician that he is to be most admired; his high moral character, devotion to duty, gentlemanly bearing, and sterling worth as a member of society, challenge the respect of all. He was treasurer of Ray county from 1863 to 1867; has also been mayor of the city of Richmond, and has held other positions of public trust. December the 9th, 1852, Henry C. Garner was married to Eugenia A. Hudwall, of Chariton county, Missouri. They have eight children living, four boys and four girls: Thomas H., Edward S., Mattie M., Eugenia A., Henry C., Trigg, Docia Elizabeth, and Mabel Everett. Dr. Garner and his wife, who is an amiable lady of intelligence and refinement, are members of the M. E. Church South. He is also a Mason.

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, M. D.

William A. Holman is a native of Ray county, Missouri. He was born October 3, 1837, and, being the son of a farmer, was reared on a farm. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in company C, 3d Missouri infantry volunteers, of the Confederate army. He was a participant in the battles of Pea Ridge, Baker's Creek, Iuka, Corinth, and Vicksburg, at which place he was captured; he was however, exchanged in a few months and returned to his command. Under General J. E. Johnston, he fought through the Georgia campaign, and was afterward with Hood, who superseded Johnston in his raid through Tennessee. After the battle of Corrinth, he was promoted, for gallant conduct in that

engagement, from orderly sergeant to first lieutenant. He surrendered at Mobile, Alabama, in April, 1865. Upon his return home, he began the study of medicine, subsequently entered the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1869; after which he located for the purpose of practicing his profession in Albany, Ray county, where he remained till January, 1874. In that month he came to Richmond, and engaged in the drug business. In 1876, he was elected treasurer of Ray county, after which he sold his drug store. He was re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880, and is now serving out, with honesty, fidelity and efficiency, a third term as county treasurer of Ray county. He is a member of the church, as is his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza McGee, and to whom he was married April 29, 1869. Mrs. Holman is a refined and exemplary Christian lady, and both she and her husband, are respected throughout the entire community in which they live. They have one daughter living—Blanche, born November 18, 1872.

JAMES E. BALL.

James E. Ball was born September 9, 1854, in Carroll county, Missouri. He is the son of Francis M. Ball, who was a native of Ray county, Missouri, born in August, 1826. He lost his life in the cyclone of June 1, 1878, which devastated a large portion of the city of Richmond. At the time of his death he was a member of the city council, and was, as he had ever been, an honored citizen, highly esteemed for the excellence of his moral character, and as a gentleman in all the relations of life. James E. Ball, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, and immigrated to Ray county in 1818, thus becoming one of its pioneers. He died in Arkansas, at some time in the late civil war. In 1865, the subject of this sketch moved with his father and family to Richmond, where he now resides. He was educated at Richmond College, and in March, 1873, began the study of the law, under the instruction of Hon. John W. Shotwell. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1875; at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in partnership with his former preceptor, with whom he is yet so associated. James E. Ball was married January 17, 1877, to Miss Lizzie Shotwell, an accomplished young lady of Lafayette county, Missouri. They have one child living, Bessie, born November 10, 1878. Mr. Ball has twice served as city attorney, and is now a member of the city council. He is a young man of steady habits, temperate, studious and industrious.

JAMES T. McGINNIS.

James T. McGinnis, a native of Ray county, Missouri, was born June 12, 1857. His father, Captain Thomas McGinnis, was for a number of years a merchant in Hardin, this county, and when not at school, James assisted him in the store. He was four years deputy sheriff of Ray county, during the incumbency of his father. At the general election in November, 1880, although but twenty-three years of age, he was elected sheriff of Ray county. His term is not yet expired, and he is serving the people faithfully and efficiently. He is the youngest sheriff Ray county ever had, and probably the youngest ever elected to that office in the state. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a young man of great promise.

WILLIAM R. JACKSON.

William R, Jackson, born December 28, 1831, is a native of Ray county, Missouri. He has lived in this county from his birth to the present time. Until 1857 he was engaged in farming. In that year he moved to Richmond, and in 1868 opened a furniture and hardware store. In all his business enterprises Mr. Jackson has been quite successful. In 1880 he erected on the north side of the public square, Richmond, a large brick storeroom, and now has therein the largest stock of furniture and hardware in this part of the state. In 1877, he also opened a lumber yard and an agricultural implement house, which are now under the management of his brothers-in-law, Messrs. John Patton and Calvin Houser. They keep a full supply of all kinds of lumber and farming implements. Mr. Jackson was never sworn in as a soldier in the Confederate service, but he accompanied Colonel Rivers and General Slack to the southern part of the state, and took part in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek, and Dry Wood. He was married April 1, 1863, to Miss Lucy J. Holman, of Ray county, an accomplished lady of gentle and captivating manners. They have two children living: Ellen S., born July 25, 1866, and Elwood, born January 31, 1868, and one deceased—died in infancy. Mr. Jackson is a successful, enterprising business man, and by his liberality and public spirit has done much to build up the city of Richmond.

MAURICE C. JACOBS.

Maurice C. Jacobs was born in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, August 3, 1838. He received his education at the Richmond College, and in the spring of 1866 graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. He began the practice of his profession in Elkhorn, Ray county, but after a time, moved to Napoleon, a town in Missouri, on the boundary line, between Lafayette and Jackson counties. After practicing in that village some time, he returned to Richmond. In the

fall of 1874, he purchased the drug store of Messrs. Bullock & Donaldson, and since that time has been engaged as druggist and apothecary, at the same time practicing his profession. He is at present (April, 1881) the only eclectic physician in Richmond, and he has an extensive, lucrative practice. June 14, 1862, Maurice C. Jacobs was married to Miss Amanda E. Hudspeth, of Jackson county, Missouri. She died March 13, 1862; and August 1st, 1867, Dr. Jacobs was again married to Mrs. Helen M. Huston Morton, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Dr. Jacobs is an affable, agreeable gentleman, and justly merits the success he has achieved. He, as well as his wife, is a member of the Christian Church, and his good moral character is worthy of the highest emulation. He is also a Mason, Odd Fellow, and a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM A. CRAIN.

William A. Crain was born November 3, 1820, in Flemming county, Kentucky. His father was William Crain, who was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1784, and died in March, 1869, in Flemming county, Kentucky, in his eighty-fifth year. He has three brothers and four sisters living, as follows: John L., of Flemming county, Kentucky; James S., of Butte county, California; Noble H., of Flemming county, Kentucky; Rhoda Wilson, of Richmond, Missouri; Elizabeth E., of Bath county, Kentucky; Sarah Hilligoss, of Flemming county, Kentucky, and Amanda Carpenter, of Flemming county, Kentucky. William A. Crain, the subject of this sketch, was raised on a farm, receiving such education as the schools of his neighborhood afforded. He is a man of strong, practical common sense, has read extensively, and his mind is well stored with valuable general information, making him an interesting conversationalist. He spent the winter of 1852–3 in the state of Indiana, alternating between Shelbyville and Rushville, as places of abode. During the following summer he traveled through Illinois, dealing, to a considerable extent, in land warrants; and in the fall, returned to his home in Kentucky. In the spring of 1854, he came to Ray county, having first visited the county, however, in 1843. He remained here until the latter part of the year 1855, at which time he again returned to Indiana. Upon his arrival at Shelbyville, in that state, he engaged in keeping hotel, and followed this occupation till 1859, when he moved to Rushville, Indiana, and there opened a hotel, which he conducted till late in the fall of the year 1860, when he sold it, and went back to Kentucky. Remaining in that state till 1865, he returned to Shelbyville, Indiana, and became a clerk in a hotel, and remained such till after the close of the civil war. In the spring of 1866, he returned to Ray county, where he remained till the spring of 1869, when he returned to Flemmingsburg, Kentucky. In the spring of 1872,

went to California on a visit to his brother's, and after returning to his native county, in the winter of 1873, has remained here ever since. He has interests in both Ray county, Missouri, Flemming county, Kentucky, and, therefore, spends part of his time in each. William A. Crain was a soldier in the Mexican war. He enlisted in the company of which L. M. Cox was captain, Manlius V. Thompson's regiment, infantry. He served twelve months, at the end of which time the war was at an end. In politics Mr. Crain was a strong whig, during the existence of that party. In 1860 he voted for Lincoln for the presidency, and has ever since been identified with the republican party, the principles of which he believes to be founded in humanity, truth, and justice. He was ever opposed to the institution of slavery; but while he is very decided in his views, he seeks to obtrude them upon no man, and freely accords the right of individual preference, or opinion.

JOHN A. WASSON.

John A. Wasson was born in the state of Indiana, but reared and educated in Boone county, Missouri. His father, Mr. James F. Wasson, was a school teacher, and taught for many years in different states of the Union. Under his father's instruction, our subject received the greater part of his education. Mr. Wasson learned the carpenter trade in Gibson county, Indiana, and has pursued that calling most of his life. He was at one time a contractor and builder at Tipton, Missouri, and constructed more than twenty-five buildings there, including the Catholic Church. When the civil war commenced Mr. Wasson entered the Confederate service as a volunteer in the 16th Mississippi regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Posey. He was in Stonewall Jackson's division during the entire four years of war. He was twice taken prisoner by the enemy; the first time he was exchanged, and the second time held for seventeen months, until after the surrender. He was wounded by a shot in the left knee at the battle of Cross Keys, in Virginia, but fortunately suffered no permanent disability from it. Mr. Wasson was married on the 14th day of January, 1871, to Miss Clara Belle Pendroy, of Centralia, Missouri. He came to Ray county in the month of October, 1880, and has since then been engaged in business with Mr. George I. Wasson at Richmond.

DAVID P. WHITMER.

David P. Whitmer was born July 4, A. D. 1829, near Waterloo, Seneca county, New York. His father, Jacob Whitmer, was the son of Peter Whitmer, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Schott. His grandparents, having moved from near Hamburg, Pennsylvania, about 1809, settled near Waterloo, New York. All of them were farm-

ers, and of German descent. In 1831, Peter Whitmer, with his sons, Christian, Jacob, John, David, and Peter, settled in Jackson county, Missouri, with their families. They soon moved to Clay county, Missiouri, where Christian and Peter died. Thence they removed to Caldwell county, and, remaining there till 1838, they all moved to Richmond, Ray county, where the living yet reside, excepting John Whitmer, who has for many years been a citizen of Caldwell county. Peter Whitmer, Sr., died in Richmond, Missouri, at the age of 82, August 13, 1865. His wife survived him but a short time. They were all plain, honest men, and good citizens. Like most of the early settlers of Ray county, they were all poor when they came to Richmond, but their highest aim seemed to be to live above reproach, "unspotted from the world," and they inculcated these principles into their children. When the subject of this sketch was in his twelfth year, his father, Jacob Whitmer, was taken sick, and for three years was able to do but little work. David, being the oldest son large enough to work, became the main-stay of the family—cultivated a rented farm, got up wood, and went to mill and to market. When his father became able to work again, his limited means were well nigh exhausted. But, in 1845, by close economy, he had saved enough to buy two and a half acres of land in the suburbs of Richmond, and erect thereon a small brick dwelling. Here he lived till the day of his death, April 26, 1856. Before his death, our subject's father built a small shoe-shop on the land mentioned, which he kept up till the time of his death, the son working with his father in the shop during the winter, and on a farm in summer, cultivating some rented land, and thus continued until the boy was about seventeen, when, having become expert as a boot and shoe maker, his father, from that time, kept him in the shop summer and winter. Thus the young man grew up in obscurity and poverty, and inured to toil. But by close application, he did at least a third more work than any other hand, and found considerable time to read and prosecute his studies at home. In the spring of 1849, he informed his father of his long contemplated intention of qualifying himself for a lawyer, and arranged with his father to start to school. After attending school two weeks, the man upon whom his father relied to do the work in the shop, got on a spree and quit work; whereupon young David left school, and went back to work with his father at his trade. Meanwhile he pursued his studies diligently, working early and late at night. He did sufficient work in nine months to save three months of his last year of minority for school. On starting to school he found that he had, by his study at home, kept fully up with his classes. He continued at school two years at the old Richmond Academy, with Professor A. C. Redmon as his preceptor. Until the last year of his attendance at school, he was ably assisted by Colonel James W. Black, who engaged with Professor Red-

mon as a teacher, and who has proved himself to be one of the finest literary critics in Ray county, where he still resides.

While at school, the Judge included in his studies all the common school branches, together with the higher mathematics; Latin, logic, and astronomy. When he left school, he entered the study of the law with Hon. Aaron H. Conrow as his preceptor, at Richmond, Missouri. Finding, at the end of twelve months that his purse needed replenishing, he taught a six months' school for that purpose, at the same time continuing the study of law. On the 4th of September, 1854, he obtained a license to practice his chosen profession, from Hon. Geo. W. Dunn, judge of the fifth judicial circuit. He opened a law office at once, in Richmond, accepting the kind offer of ex-Governor Austin A. King, to put his law library in the young attorney's office, and office together. Young Whitmer rapidly grew in repute as a lawyer, and soon secured for himself the confidence of the public, and a lucrative practice. In 1857 he was elected the first city attorney of Richmond, and the following year was again elected to the same position. In 1858 he was elected commissioner of common schools for Ray county, and served two years. He was the only man on his ticket who was elected. In June, 1859, he entered into a law partnership with Hon. Aaron H. Conrow, his former preceptor. They continued together in business till the commencement of the civil war, in 1861, when they dissolved partnership, Mr. Conrow enlisting with the Missouri state guards, afterwards becoming a member of the confederate congress. Judge Whitman took the position that the cause of the Union was paramount to all other considerations, and should rise above all party and sectional issues. He, therefore, espoused the Union cause, and since that time has acted with the republican party.

In February, 1862, he was commissioned circuit attorney for the fifth judicial circuit, the old incumbent having failed or refused to take the oath prescribed by what was known as the convention ordinance. He at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Judge Austin A. King was, at the same time, and for similar reason, appointed judge of the fifth judicial circuit, and entered upon his duties, simultaneously with Mr. Whitmer. In the fall of 1863, Judge Whitmer was called by a convention of Union men of Carroll county to make the race for judge of the fifth judicial circuit. At first declining, he finally yielded, and at the polls received a majority in each of the counties of Carroll and Caldwell, but was defeated, his able and distinguished friend, Judge Dunn, being his successful competitor. When the enrolled Missouri militia were organized July 29, 1862, he was elected and commissioned captain of company F, fifty-first regiment, E. M. M., and was at once ordered into active service. Remained on duty until December, when he, with fifty men and two lieutenants, was detailed for active service during the winter, holding post at

Richmond, Missouri, Lieutenant-colonel J. W. Black, commanding post, the regiment being relieved from active service till further orders. In April, 1863, he was detailed as captain of company D, fourth provisional E. M. M. In the summer of 1863, he was detailed by Colonel Chester Harding, commanding department of northwest Missouri to wind up the unsettled business of Provost Marshal Hemory, removed. He accepted the position, and found on hand some twenty-five or thirty citizen prisoners, together with a detachment of U. S. troops, occupied as provost guards. He returned the provost guards to their regiment and in a short time disposed of the prisoners and all the business pertaining to the office, restoring confidence and giving general satisfaction. In November, 1863, his company and regiment were relieved from active service, excepting Captain Tiffin, with part of company C, who were retained in charge of the post during the winter months. In June, 1864, Captain Whitmer, with one lieutenant and thirty men, was ordered into active service as commandant of the post at Richmond. Marauders began to infest the country, troubles thickened and raids became frequent. Early in July Captain Whitmer received information that some three hundred men, under Thrailkill, had engaged and defeated a battalion of Colorado troops near Fredricksburg, fourteen miles west of Richmond. He issued orders immediately, calling on all good citizens who were willing to aid in the defense of their homes, to report to his headquarters at once, with such arms as they could command; at the same time, he sent a message to Col. McFerren, commanding post at Lexington, to send reinforcements at once, that, although his force was small he intended to fight, but not to surrender. In the evening Captain Colly arrived with his command. The citizen force was stationed on and about the college grounds, while the soldiers on duty, were placed to guard the approaches from without. Thrailkill, however, nearing the city, avoided it by turning north, and made a raid through Caldwell county. From that onward, till the fall of the notorious Bill Andersou, in 1864, near Albany, Ray county, the cloud of war lowered, hanging dark and gloomily over all this part of the state. In order to make the citizen force more efficient, Captain Whitmer organized them into a company of home guards, under command of Captain C. T. Garner.

Captain Whitmer and the various companies of his regiment were generally engaged in the field, on scouts and often in pursuit or in contact with raiders, until they were honorably discharged in November, 1864. During all this period Captain Whitmer was circuit attorney, and had leave of absence when necessary to attend the courts and look after the prosecution of criminals. After the war—in March, 1867—a common pleas court being established in Ray county, Judge Whitmer was commissioned as judge thereof, and served till the next general election, in

1868, when he was re-elected, receiving the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket, except the vote for Grant. Judge Whitmer concluded his term as judge of this court, which had probate, as well as common law and equity jurisdiction, with a complete index to the probate records from the beginning. After the expiration of his term of service upon the bench, Judge Whitmer again devoted himself to the practice of law. During all this time he has been a citizen of Richmond, Missouri. Though frequently solicited, he refused to run for any political position other than city offices; and although a Mason and Past High Priest of Royal Arch Chapter, A. F. & A. M., has always opposed all secret political organizations as dangerous to the liberties of the people. April 20, 1859, he was married, by Elder James A. Garfield, now president of the United States, to Miss Vashti Whitmer, daughter of Peter Whitmer, deceased. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and together with her husband, enjoys the confidence of her numerous friends. They have no children living. Judge Whitmer ranks high as a lawyer, and is in the prime and vigor of manhood.

THOMAS D. WOODSON.

It is not alone among military heroes; nor in the cabinet; nor among the luminaries of literature, of science, or of art, that we are to look for great and good men. There is another and larger class of citizens, not so dazzling, to be sure—whose fame, indeed, is circumscribed; who have never been renowned for achievements in war, nor for eloquence, great learning, or statesmanship, but who are, nevertheless, entitled to grateful recognition for the parts they have taken in sustaining society, religion, and the economy of government, who are really more useful to the world than many of those whose fame has extended far and wide. Such men, we mean, as quietly pursue the various necessary vocations of life; who live honorably, discharge the duties of citizenship, and by liberality, christian deportment, and individual effort contribute to the happiness of all. Thomas D. Woodson, son of Robert S. and Hulda Ann (Young) Woodson, was born in Woodsonville, Hart county, Kentucky, March 10th, 1828. His father was born in Goochland county, Virginia, November 26th, 1796, and moved with his parents to the present site of Woodsonville, then in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1804. His grandfather, Thomas Woodson, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, on the River James, twenty miles above the city of Richmond, December 2d, 1772, and died in Woodsonville, February 14th, 1857. His grandmother, also a native Virginian, born May 2d, 1776, died in the same village, July 21st, 1844. His mother was born January 14th, 1801, in Rockingham county, Virginia, and is still (1881) living, and resides with the subject of this sketch in Richmond, Missouri. His great grandfather, Matthew Wood-

son, was born in 1731, and married Elizabeth Levilian, only child of John Peter Levilian. His maternal great grandfather, Jesse Saunders, married Mary, only child of Anthony Levilian. His paternal great grand parents, grand parents, and his father were Old School Baptists. This faith, extending back to John Peter Levilian, making the fourth generation, reminds one of the faith of Paul and also of Timothy, which extended backward to the third or fourth generation. The parents of our subject had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. The rest are as follows, arranged with respect to their ages: Jane Ann, who married John H. Ardinger, Esq., a merchant of Woodsonville, Kentucky, who subsequently moved to Lexington, Missouri, where he was a prominent citizen a number of years; he is now living in Texas; Philip J.; Martha A., who became the wife of the late Governor Austin A. King, of Missouri; the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth Levilian, wife of Shelby A. Jackson, M. D., of Ohio county, Kentucky, and Robert Hyde, who joined the Confederate army at the commencement of the civil war, and receiving a wound at the battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi, fell into the hands of the enemy and died. His grandfather Thomas was the founder of Woodsonville, once a bright and attractive village, situated on a high plateau, overlooking the surrounding country, on the south bank of Green river, in Hart county, Kentucky. Thomas D. Woodson was a soldier in the war against Mexico. He volunteered in 1847, joining the 4th Kentucky infantry, and served till the close of the war, in the company of which, at first, Pat Gardner and afterwards Thomas Mayfield, was captain. At the close of the Mexican war, he came to Missouri and located at Kingston, in Caldwell county, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He remained in Kingston until in the spring of 1852, when he crossed the plains, with a train of ox wagons, to California. Continuing in California till January, 1854, he returned to his home in Missouri, and pursued his former vocation at Kingston till in 1863, when he removed to Richmond, Ray county, where he resumed merchandising, and conducted a store till the fall of 1878, at which time he closed out to Messrs. Holt & Hughes. In 1868, he participated in the organization of the Ray County Savings Bank, and was chosen its vice-president. He held this position till he disposed of his mercantile house, as above stated, when he turned his attention to banking exclusively. In 1879 he was elected president of the Ray County Savings Bank, and still holds that position. Mr. Woodson has also been extensively engaged in dealing in live stock, farming, etc. He owns several well improved and fertile farms in Ray and adjoining counties. He was married December 5, 1854, to Miss Sabina L. Hughes, a native of Clark county, Kentucky. They have three children living, viz. Lydia Annie, born September 27, 1855; Harrie Philip, born March 23,

1859, and Virginia Elizabeth, born September 11, 1870. Mrs. Woodson was a refined and amiable lady, but she is not now among the living—having died April 11, 1871. Mr. Woodson is a devout and consistant member of the M. E. Church South. His name is untarnished; his friends are legion; and his life not in vain.

PHILIP J. WOODSON.

The subject of this sketch, a brother of Thomas D. Woodson, was born in Woodsonville, Kentucky, January 6, 1823. In the spring of 1849 he went across the plains to California, spending five months on the way. He passed about twelve years in the mining districts of California, most of the time engaged in mining, in which he was quite successful. In the spring of 1861 he returned by the overland stage route, traversing Lower California, Arizona, and Texas, and traveling 2,800 miles in twenty-three days, reaching his home in Kentucky in May. In the spring of 1863 he returned to California, and remained one year, looking after his mining interests. In 1865 Mr. Woodson located permanently in Richmond, Missouri, where he is now a respected citizen. He was engaged in merchandizing in Richmond, in partnership with his brother, T. D. Woodson, Esq., until 1878, when they sold out their stock of goods, and since that time our subject has not been actively engaged in business on account of ill health. He is the owner of a fine farm, containing about five hundred acres, as well as some valuable city property. He was married October 25, 1865, to Miss Hallie J. Jackson, a most accomplished lady, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. He is a member of the regular Baptist Church, while his wife is united with the M. E. Church South. For genealogy of Mr. Woodson reference is made to the biographical sketch of his brother, Thomas D. Woodson, Esq.

JOHN C. BROWN.

John C. Brown was born near Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, January 29, A. D. 1835. His father, William, was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, October 6, 1809, and was raised and educated in the county of his nativity, and emigrated to Missouri with his parents in 1829, living on a farm during his life. He was a Baptist of the old school type; never desired office at the hands of the people, but has been content to live the life of a farmer, and a Christian gentleman. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Ralph, in 1832. She was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, January 6, 1813, and came with her parents to Ray county, at an early day. By the marriage of William Brown to Miss Ralph, there were born seven children, one of whom died in infancy; James H. went to Oregon, and died there in 1873; Mary F. died at sixteen years of age; Isaac R.

resides in Carrollton, Missouri, and is clerk of the circuit court in the seventeenth judicial district; Charles W., salesman with McWilliams, Crooke & Co., wholesale hats and caps; Jennie, married to Samuel V. Endsley, of Ray county. John C. the subject of this sketch, was raised on a farm, and finished his course of study at Carrollton, Missouri, in 1856, acquiring a good English education and some knowledge of the Latin. He left school, and followed teaching in Carroll, Saline and Ray counties, always giving satisfaction as a teacher. In April, 1857, he was employed as salesman in the store of Messrs. Hill & Ely, of Carrollton, Missouri, and left in the spring of 1861, with the confidence and approval of his employers; went to farming and dealing in stock till 1872. In November, 1872, he was elected sheriff of Ray county, and having filled the office to the satisfaction of the people, was in November, 1874, re-elected by an increased majority, receiving the largest vote cast for any candidate at that election. At the end of his second term, December, 1876, he retired from the office of sheriff, and commenced the practice of law in partnership with Judge Wm. A. Donaldson, having been admitted to the bar in February, 1877. He was married September 27, 1860, to Miss Hattie A. George, of Caldwell county, Missouri, who is a native of Anderson county, Kentucky, and was born November 22, 1842; and emigrated to Caldwell county with her father, David George, and died August 24, 1872. To this union were born six children, one of whom died in infancy. Of the others, Wm. D. was born July2 7, 1861; Eugenie, August 5, 1864; Anna Bell, March 4, 1866; John Dudley, January 23, 1868, and Charles Oscar, April 29, 1871. On May 6, 1874, Mr. Brown was married to his second wife, Miss Olive E., daughter of Felix G. Miller, Esq., of Ray county, born November 2, 1851. With his father's consent, Mr. Brown left home when seventeen years of age, and without means, principally educated himself, as his parents were unable to give him much pecuniary aid. He attributes his success to the prompt manner in which he always met each and every engagement. Through life he has made it his determined aim to come promptly to time, thus proving the truth of the adage, "punctuality is the soul of business success." Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Royal Arch Mason; he is also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and contributes liberally to the building of churches, and to the support of the ministry. In politics he is an unswerving democrat, and has been so from his early manhood. He is at present engaged in the mercantile business in Richmond, where he is respected and esteemed by every one.

GEORGE I. WASSON.

George I. Wasson was born September 19, 1819, in Wilson county, Tennessee, where he lived, assisting his father on the farm, till he was twenty-one years of age. In 1840, he moved from Tennessee to Missouri, and located in Richmond, Ray county, a stranger, young, without friends, without money, and with no resource, save his indomitable energy, pluck, perseverance, and habits of sobriety and economy. The young Tennesseean was not long in making "troops of friends;" his affability, good nature, and generous, obliging disposition, soon gained for him the esteem of all around him, and he was not long in finding employment, at once congenial, responsible and remunerative. Shortly after his arrival, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Ray county, and after holding this position, discharging its duties with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his principal and the people, he entered a dry goods store as clerk, and continued this occupation about two years. He was then elected constable of Richmond township, and held the office continuously till the year 1846, when, appreciating his steady habits, honesty, capacity and fidelity, the people elected him to the responsible office of sheriff of the county; and at the close of his term, two years afterward, chose him as his own successor.

In 1849, in connection with Joseph S. Hughes, he opened a dry goods store. He continued in this business, meanwhile conducting a fine farm of six hundred acres, near Richmond, and dealing extensively in leaf tobacco, till in 1866. In —— he was elected president of the branch of Union Bank of Missouri, located in Richmond, and served with efficiency in this capacity till 1865, in which year he embarked in the private banking business. He continued in this business about twelve years, or until 1877, when he sold out, and engaged in the leaf tobacco trade, packing, pressing, and shipping, in which he was quite successful; but after about one year he resumed the mercantile business. In September, 1879, he exchanged his store for the hotel formerly known as the Shaw house, which same he has changed to Wasson house. Mr. Wasson is now owner and proprietor of the Wasson house, which he has greatly improved. He is a man of great versatility, of strong natural ccmmon sense, quick to comprehend, and of far-seeing sagacity. Knowingly, he never wounds the feelings of any man; he is ever the friend of public enterprise, of education, and of whatever he believes to be conducive to the good of his friends, of the town in which he lives, or of his county. In whatever department of industry he is engaged, he is the same genial, courteous, and accommodating gentleman, of generous impulses, warm-hearted, sympathetic, and kind—hundreds of his fellow-citizens, less fortunate than himself, are indebted to him for deeds of charity. In 18— he

was elected a director of the branch of the Union Bank of Missouri, located at Lexington, Missouri, and in 1868 he was elected a director of the Union National Bank, of St. Louis, and remained an officer thereof till 1874, at which time the bank having failed, he was appointed to wind up its business. October 22, 1842, George I. Wasson was married to Miss Angeline B. Child, a native of Madison county, New York. Mrs. Wasson is a refined and intelligent lady, amiable, benevolent, and affectionate, and much of the success attained by her husband is due to her cheerful disposition, good judgment, and womanly virtues. They have had two children, but both of them died in infancy. George I. has been one of the most active, energetic, and enterprising business men Ray county ever had, and no individual has done more for its advancement, or is now more closely identified with the county, in all that pertains to its prosperity, wealth, and development.

CHRISTOPHER T. GARNER.

Christopher Trigg Garner, son of Colonel Jesse W. and Docia (Trigg) Garner, was born March 25, 1825, in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri. Colonel Jesse W. Garner, a native of Virginia, was born in Northumberland county in 1791, and when a boy removed to Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky. He married Docia Trigg January 15, 1810. In 1819 he moved to Missouri, and settled in Old Franklin, Howard county. About a year afterward he removed to Fayette, and from 1820 to 1841 lived in that town and in the vicinity thereof. In the year last mentioned he moved to Ray county, and in 1848 to near Liberty, Clay county, where, in June, 1850, he died. He was one of the Missouri pioneers, a carpenter by trade, and built the first court house and college buildings at Fayette. He was a leading Mason, and was present at the organization of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri. He was a man of integrity of character, decision, energy and enterprise, good judgment, and strong, practical, common sense, highly esteemed and universally respected, kind and affectionate in his family relations, generous and philanthropic. Docia Garner was the daughter of Gen. Stephen Trigg, and was born January 21, 1782, in Bedford county, Virginia. She was a descendant of the Trigg family that emigrated from England and settled in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, the sons of which distinguished themselves as soldiers in the revolutionary war, in the war of 1812, and in the Indian wars of a later period. They were in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of King's Mountain, and in the Indian battle at the Blue Licks, Kentucky. C. T. Garner, the subject of this sketch, until he attained his majority, worked at daily labor for his father, attending school irregularly, for short intervals, in the log school-houses of that day. His education was obtained mainly by his own exertion. He taught school about a year,

then went into a store as clerk for a few months. Desiring to study the law, he entered the law office of Honorable George W. Dunn, of Richmond, Missouri, in 1845, and read law continuously for nearly three years. In May, 1848, he received license to practice his profession from Judge Austin A. King, afterward governor of Missouri. The judge, on handing him his license, advised him to locate permanently at Richmond and engage in the practice of his profession. He yielded to the suggestion with great reluctance, as the bar of Richmond was then composed of such eminent lawyers as Philip L. Edwards, George W. Dunn, Ephraim B. Ewing, Charles E. Bowman, Mordecai Oliver, and E. A. Lewis. Without any money, library books, or office furniture, he was allowed the privilege of occupying a table in a drug store for his office; a copy of the revised statutes of Missouri, kindly lent him by a friend, was the extent of his library. The first earnings of his profession were applied to paying his legal preceptor for board and instruction while studying his profession. Afterward he purchased such books as his limited means would allow. Sympathizing friends gathered around him, and his prospects for a living practice began to brighten. He soon acquired a remunerative practice, which he has retained at the same bar for a period of thirty-two years. He has traveled his own circuit and practiced in the courts of ten counties. On the 5th day of November, 1850, in Callaway county, Missouri, he was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Mosby, an estimable and accomplished lady, the daughter of Major James Mosby. Mr. Garner was a whig. His judicial circuit, during the existence of that party, was composed of the counties of Ray, Clay, Carroll, Clinton, De Kalb, Harrison, Daviess, and Caldwell, which were then, by a large majority, democratic in politics. In 1852 he became a candidate for circuit attorney, and was elected by a handsome majority over his opponent, who was a good lawyer, a popular man, and a democrat. He discharged the duties of the office until the expiration of his term, in 1856, with success and ability, when he declined a candidacy for re-election. In his prosecution he met such distinguished lawyers as Colonel A. W. Doniphan, Colonel James H. Moss, Governor Willard P. Hall, and Honorable H. M. Vories. Mr. Garner was chosen to draw up the charter for the city of Richmond and secure its incorporation. In 1858 he advocated, by a thorough and energetic canvass, the proposition submitted to the people of his county for voting $200,000 to aid in building a railroad through the county. In 1861 he was strongly and decidedly for the Union, doing all he could to resist the wave of secession, which threatened to involve his native state in civil war. With unfaltering firmness he remained loyal to the government until the end of that memorable struggle. In 1864 he organized a company for the purpose of defending the town and people against the depredations of bushwhackers, by whom they were threat-

ened. In 1862 he was elected a member of the general assembly from Ray county, and became a wise, prudent legislator, a prominent leader of the conservative element of that body, and exerted a propitious influence over its deliberations. In 1866 he assisted in procuring the stock and organizing the Ray County Savings Bank, was elected a director, and has been annually re-elected to the present time. Upon the organization of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company and the St. Joseph & St. Louis Railroad Company, he was retained as one of their attorneys, and is still so employed. There is not a public enterprise in his section to which he has not contributed by his talents and influence, having been, and still being, a liberal contributor to the building of churches and institutions of learning, and to the support of churches, schools, and all movements for the public good. Though not a member of any church, his life has been exemplary, temperate, and moral. He is a Mason, but belongs to no other charitable organization. He is identified with the democratic party, though originally a strong whig. Mr. Garner has an interesting family of seven children: James W., Christopher T., Jr., Elizabeth B., William H., Sarah J., Mary V., and Jessie C. His three eldest children are well educated, being graduates of Richmond College. His wife, Elizabeth B., was born February 6, 1832, in Callaway county, Missouri, and is a most excellent Christian lady, having united with the Christian Church before her marriage.

JAMES W. BLACK.

James Witherspoon Black, son of Rev. James Black and Nancy (McMurran) Black, was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, about seven miles from Harper's Ferry, January, 8th, 1828. His father was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1777. He was a highly educated gentleman, being a graduate of Washington College, Washington county, Tennessee. He is well known in the annals of the Presbyterian Church, having been a devoted, faithful minister of that church for more than fifty years. His labors extended over a wide field, embracing in their limits the states of Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. He married Miss Nancy McMurran, of Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1820. After a long, useful, and active life, he died at his home in Shepherdstown, Virginia, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Colonel Black's mother was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, in 1792. She was the daughter of Mr. Joseph McMurran, a native of the County of Down, Ireland, who emigrated to Jefferson county, Virginia, at an early day. He married a Miss Lowrie, of Virginia, who survived him many years. Colonel Black's mother, after the death of his father, continued to live in Shepherdstown till in 1863, when she removed to Richmond, Missouri, and lived with her son, Joseph E. Black, until her death, March 16, 1869.

The subject of this sketch received a portion of his early education in his native county. On the removal of his parents to Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, in the spring of 1837, he was entered a student at Cambridge Academy, and made some progress in the branches pertaining to an English education. He afterwards attended for a short time a select school in Belmont county, Ohio. In 1844, his parents moved from Ohio to Washington county, Pennsylvania; thence, in 1845, to Somerset county, same state; and finally returned to Jefferson county, Virginia. In the fall of 1846, he entered, as a student, Washington College, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and there commenced the prosecution of his classical studies. While at this institution he gave preference to the Washington Literary Society. Hon. James G. Blaine, now secretary of state of the United States, and Hon. James H. Hopkins, democratic member of congress from Pennsylvania, in 1876, were students at Washington College at the time our subject attended that school. On leaving Washington College in 1847, he pursued his classical studies under the tutilage of Prof. Joseph J. Stutzman, of Somerset, Pennsylvania. His course of classical studies with Prof. Stutzman embraced Latin, Greek and German. In 1848, he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Cox & Stutzman, of Somerset, and was admitted to the bar on motion of Colonel J. R. Edie, February 5, 1851, after a rigid examination by a sworn committee, appointed by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, then on the bench. Judge Black presided over the committee on examination, and took an active part in propounding questions to the young applicants. On receiving his license as an attorney, young Black returned to his home in Virginia, first visiting, however, a number of the eastern cities, and spending some days in Washington City, where he visited the capitol while congress was in session, and had the pleasure of seeing and hearing in debate such illustrious statesmen as Clay, Cass, Corwin, Chase, Benton, Butler, Douglas, Davis, (Jefferson) Hale, Houston, Foote, Soule and Seward. After receiving license to practice his profession, he remained at home but a short time, till he left for the great west, his destination being St. Paul, Minnesota. After a long trip, mainly by steamboat, he reached that city about the 10th of April, 1851, and was cordially received by Hon. Alexander, governor of the territory. St. Paul, at that time, was a small place, and for a great portion of the year cut off from the pleasures of the more civilized country farther southward. The prospect of acquiring a lucrative practice in St. Paul was not very encouraging hence he concluded to return to St. Louis, and decide there upon some other point at which to establish himself in the practice of his profession. After remaining in St. Louis a short time, he concluded to go to western Missouri, and took passage on the steamboat Isabel, for Independence, having with him a young friend named George S. Hupp, who had accom-

panied him from St. Paul. Meeting on the boat Dr. Thomas King, a member of the legislature from Ray county, they were induced by that gentleman to visit Richmond, in Ray county. They arrived at Richmond, May 7, 1851, and being pleased with the country, concluded to remain, and formed a co-partnership for the practice of the law. The following August, however, Mr. Hupp was summoned home and Mr. Black continued the practice alone till October, following, when he engaged as teacher in the Richmond Academy. The next spring he established the *Richmond Herald*, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. In 1852, he sold the *Herald* and resumed the practice of law, and continued it till the spring of 1853, when he established a school at Liberty school district in Ray county. He followed teaching at Liberty, Wakanda and Camden, until the commencement of the civil war. The fall of the year 1855, however, was spent in traveling through the eastern states. On the organization of the militia in Ray county, in July, 1862, he was appointed enrolling officer of Ray county, and after enrolling the militia of the county was appointed by General Loan, mustering officer, and organized and mustered into service ten companies of militia, which formed the 51st regiment of Missouri enrolled militia, and in October, 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Gamble lieutenant colonel of this regiment. In December, 1862, he was appointed by General Vaughan, commander of the military post of Richmond, Missouri, with full command of all the military forces in the county, which position he held till the spring of 1863. While in command of the 51st regiment, he frequently performed active service in Ray, Lafayette, Jackson and other counties of western Missouri.

In 1863, as provost marshal of Ray, he enrolled the county, agreeably to the conscription act. In 1864 he was elected, on the democratic ticket, to represent Ray, in the general assembly, and served in that body from 1864 to 1866. In the summer of 1866, he was one of the delegates from the sixth congressional district of Missouri, to the democratic national convention at Philadelphia; and was, also, one of the delegation that called on President Andrew Johnson, after the adjournment of the convention, Hon. Reverdy Johnson being chairman of the delegation and delivering the address to the President at the White House. In 1866 he received the appointment of United States revenue collector for the sixth district of Missouri, from President Johnson. His headquarters were St. Joseph. In January, 1867, he made a tour of inspection of the entire sixth revenue district, by order of the revenue department, and made a full and complete report of all the distilleries in the district. On making such report he received a very complimentary letter from the commissioner of internal revenue, and was by that officer strongly recommended to the United States senate for confirmation. He was, on Feb-

ruary 26, 1867, unanimously confirmed by the senate collector of the sixth district, on motion of Senator B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri. In 1868 he again resumed the practice of law in Richmond, entering into co-partnership with his brother, Judge J. E. Black. In 1870 he was elected, as a democrat, mayor of the city of Richmond. He has served as member of the city council five years, having been first elected in 1874. In the fall of 1876, he was appointed mayor of Richmond by the city council, Vice William S. Seymour, resigned, and served till April, 1877. He has been a director of Richmond College since 1879; and since the fall of that year president of the board of directors. Colonel Black strongly opposed secession, and was a firm advocate of the Union. He deplored the necessity of civil war, clearly foreseeing its desolating results; yet he was of the opinion that secession was wrong, and if successfully accomplished would weaken and ultimately ruin a nation, which, *united*, is the most prosperous and powerful on the globe; hence, he was for maintaining the Union, even at the cost of internecine conflict. While in the general assembly during the winter of 1865–66, a bill was introduced by the member from Caldwell, for the purpose of changing the northern boundary of Ray county, and depriving it of all the land in townships fifty-four, commonly known as the "six mile strip." The bill, through the exertions of himself and his colleague, Hon. John Grimes, was defeated. In 1872, he was secretary of the democratic central committee and in the fall of that year, received the support of the Ray county delegates for congress. Colonel Black has been married three times. His first marriage was with Miss Joey H. Nisbet, of Ray county, a native of Armagh county, Ireland, May 28, 1857. His first wife, who was a lady of exceeding grace, culture and refinement, died October 3, 1860. June 15, 1863, he married Miss Florence E. Menefee, of Booneville, Missouri, an accomplished lady, who died January 29, 1866. His third marriage, October 15, 1874, was with Miss Sue T. Child, of Richmond, a native of Philadelphia, but for several years a resident of Richmond, Virginia. She was in the latter city most of the time, while it was beleaguered by the Federal forces. In 1864, she succeeded in getting through the lines, and passing up the valley of Virginia, via Winchester and Martinsburg, reached Philadelphia in March, 1864. She is a sister of Hon. Jacob T. Child, editor of the *Richmond Conservator*, and is an intelligent, amiable and affectionate lady, attractive in person, and refined in manners. Colonel Black has two children living, issue of his first marriage, viz: James Black, a promising young man in his twenty-first year, who has recently graduated first in class—of which he was chosen valedictorian—from the State University, at Columbia, Missouri; and Mary G. O. Black, who lives with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, of Ray county. The only child of the second marriage, Henry

Menefee Black, died in 1866. Colonel Black is a member of the Presbyterian Church. James W. Black has had a somewhat varied experience in life, but in every way an upright, useful and honorable one. Himself a ripe scholar, a warm-hearted, public spirited gentleman, he has ever been the active, ardent and faithful friend of education, religion, and of every enterprise looking to the betterment of his friends and neighbors, or to the promotion of the general welfare.

DAVID H. QUESENBERRY.

A native of Virginia, born in Fauquier county, December 20, 1805. In his infancy, his parents moved to Barren county, Kentucky, of course, taking him with them. In 1834 Mr. Quesenberry removed to Lafayette county, Missouri, and the following year to Richmond, Ray county, where he has ever since resided. He has lived in Richmond more than forty-six years, continuously, and has been a resident of the town longer than any other person now living. Mr. Quesenberry has long enjoyed the respect, confidence, and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was six years deputy clerk of the county court of Ray county; for about three years postmaster of Richmond, and filled the office of justice of the peace over twenty-five years. He was married October 9, 1828, to Miss Lucinda Warder, of Barren county, Kentucky. They were neighbors from infancy. They have only one child living, Mary Ann, born July 28, 1829, in Barren county, Kentucky, who became the wife of the late Honorable Aaron H. Conrow, of Richmond. John Zacheus, born July 4, 1836, died in infancy. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South, and are consistent, exemplary Christians. Their earthly labors must soon have ceased, but they will continue to live in the hearts of a host of friends.

BENJAMIN J. BROWN.

Benjamin Johnson Brown was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, December 9, 1807. He lived in that state till about the age of twenty-five, and then, in 1832, moved to Missouri, and settled in Ray county, of which he was one of the pioneers. When he reached Richmond there were only three or four houses in the town, and the county was sparsely settled. He was here to encounter the inconveniences and hardships of pioneer life, and lived to enjoy the comforts, growth, and development of the county in after years. To this improvement no man contributed more than the subject of this sketch. Always enterprising and liberal, of an open, generous disposition, and a warm heart, he was ever ready to aid in all enterprises calculated to benefit his town, county, or state. He gathered rapidly and gave with a liberal hand, and was never known to turn his back upon any meritorious enterprise or object. There were but few

men who shared so largely the confidence of the people. He was four different times elected by the people of his county to the office of sheriff—twice without opposition. He was also twice elected to the office of state senator from his district, and was president of the senate at the time of his death. These and many other positions of public trust were bestowed upon him by his fellow-citizens, the duties of all which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. At the outbreaking of the civil war, Colonel Brown espoused the cause of the south, and became a gallant soldier in the Confederate army. He ranked as colonel, and commanded a regiment at the battle of Springfield, Missouri, in which he lost his life, August 10, 1861, while leading a charge upon one of the columns of the enemy. From the position of the enemy the charge was, of necessity, somewhat protracted, and when killed, Colonel Brown was some thirty yards in advance of his forces, making observations with a view to triumphant onslaught. At the time of his death he was a member of the Christian Church at Richmond. Colonel Brown was twice married. The first time to a Mrs Moon, of Richmond, Missouri, by whom he had five children, as follows: Thomas J., of Gallatin, Missouri; Mariah F., wife of James S. DeMasters, of Richmond; Susan J., of Waverly, Missouri; Ro Ann, wife of James P. Kiger, of Richmond, and Alice J., wife of B. F. McCord, of Waverly, Missouri. His second marriage, December 15, 1845, was with Miss Mary Ann White, who was born August 28, 1825, in Scott county, Kentucky. About the year 1840, she moved with her mother (her father, David B. White, having died in Kentucky), to Clay county, Missouri, and subsequently settled permanently in Richmond, where her marriage with Colonel Brown was solemnized. She survives her husband, and with her son, Walter W. Brown, is keeping house in Richmond, at her beautiful home in the northern part of the city. The issue of Colonel Brown's second marriage is seven children, two of whom are deceased. The living are: Mary L., wife of Wesley Allison, of Lawson, Ray county; William T., of Lawson; Benjamin J., Walter W. and Emily Oliver, wife of Rev. James Elmore Dunn, of Plattsburg, Missouri. Walter W. Brown, who lives with his mother, was born May 26, 1858, in Ray county. He received his education at Richmond College. When seventeen years of age he engaged with J. W. Harrison, of Richmond, Missouri, to learn the trade of harnessmaker. After working with Mr. Harrison about five years, he accepted a situation with Dan T. Duval, of Richmond, with whom he is yet engaged. Mr. Brown is a skilled workman, devoting most of his time to fine work, for doing which he has an excellent reputation. He is a sensible, sober, industrious young man, and his success in life is assured.

ADAM J. BARR.

Adam Johnston Barr was born July 4, 1828, in Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His father, James Barr, came from near Glasgow, Scotland, to America, in 1801, and settled in New York City, where he lived with his father for some time; then moved to Pennsylvania, where Adam, the subject of this sketch was born. Colonel Barr is a descendant of Scotch parents, of which he is a genuine type. When he was about nine years old, his father, with his family, moved to Steuben county, New York, in which state they resided two years, and then returned to Pennsylvania, where for many years he lived with his parents upon a farm. When quite young Adam left home to mark out his own destiny. He had no education, save such as he had obtained during the winter terms of a country school. After leaving home, however, he attended the academy of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and when his money gave out, he would teach a term of country school, and then return to his studies. After attending the academy for some time in this way, he left school and obtained a position as receiving clerk at the Cambria iron works, then in process of construction. Having accumulated some means he concluded to study medicine and accordingly entered the office of Dr. Yeagly, at Johnstown, in the fall of 1849. He attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1852, and then went to Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, to commence the practice of his profession. When he arrived at Waverly he had but one dollar with which to begin business. He soon, however, acquired a good practice, and, before the year closed, found that he had a practice that was paying him at the rate of three thousand dollars per year. He won great popularity and his success in his profession was remarkable. Becoming dissatisfied with the place, however, and desiring to seek a home in the west, he left Waverly in the fall of 1858, and came to Ray county, Missouri, where he settled and practiced his profession. In 1859 Adam J. Barr was married to Miss Nannie Jacobs, daughter of Clayton Jacobs, a merchant and an old and respected citizen of Ray county. To them were born two children: Leo James and Lizzie Theodosia. Here he practiced medicine until the breaking out of the rebellion. Being a strong Union man, and coming as he did from Ohio, he was regarded by many as a northern man. During the presidential canvass of 1860, he took decided grounds with the Douglas party, and strongly advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the presidency, and became somewhat prominent in the canvass as a Douglas democrat. The excitement growing out of this election continued, and the discussion of its issues engendered strife and deepened the prejudice then existing till the country was precipitated into civil war. His strong outspoken advocacy of the Union rendered his position, to

some extent, perilous. While in his office one evening compounding some medicine, he was shot at through the window, the bullet passing close to his face and breaking the glass on the shelf in front of which he was standing. He was at this time corresponding with the Hon. James H. Burch, Sr., who was at Jefferson City attending the state convention. The object of these communications was to devise some plan for military relief, and to keep the representatives in the state convention properly advised as to the condition of this part of the state. Having been informed that plots were formed for his assassination, he was compelled to escape to the woods, where he remained several days without food or shelter. He resolved one night to venture into a lonely cabin surrounded by a dense forest, and obtain some nourishment, and, if possible, learn something of the military bands in search of him. On approaching the cabin everything was quiet, but the door was soon opened to his raps, and he found the inmate to be a strong Union man, and learning from him the names of the Union men in the neighborhood, he wrote out a call to them to meet him in the woods near by, at ten o'clock the following night, and bring with them such arms as they could collect, and also bring good horses, blankets, etc. To this call twenty-five well armed men came, and he was at once chosen their leader. They marched to Cameron, reaching that place at daylight the next morning. Here they met Major James, with a small organization of militia. From here they went to St. Joseph, participating in skirmishes on the way. From St. Joseph, Col. Barr went to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he was appointed assistant surgeon, and placed in charge of the hospital. The following spring he accompanied a detachment of soldiers, under Major A. Allen, to Richmond, Ray county, where he remained during the summer, recruiting and reorganizing the militia of the county, and was commissioned by Governor Gamble, colonel of the Ray county (Missouri) militia, who were armed, equipped and put into active service. Under his military control the peace of the county was soon restored, and citizens of both parties returned to their usual vocations of life. In the fall of 1862 the state election was held, and he was chosen a representative of the state general assembly from Ray county. He served two sessions and took an active part, with others, in the reorganization of the state government, supporting all the important measures looking toward the restoration of law and quiet. In the senatorial contest he voted for John S. Phelps, until he was withdrawn; then, as his second choice, for Judge Breckenridge, of St. Louis, but the general assembly adjourned without electiong a U. S. senator. Upon his return home he canvassed the county, and in public speeches advocated the emancipation policy of the general government. He was returned to the legislature, fully endorsed by his constituents, and voted for B. Gratz Brown and John B. Henderson for the United States senate.

In 1864 under the new call of President Lincoln for additional troops, he, in connection with Colonel Bradshaw, of St. Joseph, recruited the 44th regiment of infantry volunteers. Colonel Bradshaw was commissioned colonel, and he lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and they were mustered into service, and at once ordered to Paducah, Kentucky. Upon arriving there they found orders and transfers awaiting to take them to Tennessee, to re-inforce General Schofield, who was suffering from General Hood's army, which had entered the state, and were *en route* to Nashville. They met Schofield's retreating army at Columbia, where they were immediately thrown into battle, and from Columbia to Franklin they were continually under fire. At Spring Hill they gallantly led a charge, and turned the flanking enemy. At Franklin they were in the hottest of the fight, and here, during a charge upon the outer works held by the enemy, a large number of the regiment were killed and wounded. Here Colonel Bradshaw, early in the fight, was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Colonel Barr was now left in command of the regiment, and fought bravely till the close of the battle, but the Union forces retreated to Nashville, where the 44th Missouri was attached to the 16th army corps, of General A. J. Smith. Colonel Barr, at the head of his regiment, participated in the three days' fight at Nashville, and then, in the pursuit of General Hood's army across the mountainous country of Tennessee. They were next taken by transports to Eastport, Mississippi, where Colonel Barr received the news of his election, as a delegate, to represent Ray, Clinton, Caldwell, and Carroll counties, in the state constitutional convention. He laid the communication before General Smith, who gave him leave of absence, and ordered a gun-boat to take him to Cairo, where he took the cars for St. Louis. Upon his arrival in that city he took his seat in the convention, which had been in session some time, and the ordinance abolishing slavery had been passed, but by resolution he was allowed to record his vote in favor of the emancipation of slavery in Missouri. He was placed upon some of the most important committees, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of the convention, being frequently called to the chair. At the assembling of the legislature, after the adoption of the new constitution, he was elected by that body one of the curators of the state university. He was also, the same year, elected clerk of the circuit court of Ray county, and was appointed assistant United States assessor of the sixth district of Missouri. When solicited, in 1867, to become a candidate for congress, he refused, saying that he had no desire for any other office, and besides, his personal friend, Van Horn, was a candidate, and he did not wish to be in his way. Subsequently he became a delegate to the congressional convention, which met at Liberty, and did much to secure the nomination of Van Horn. He was then selected by his friends, as a candidate for lieutenant-governor of

the state, but would not allow his name to be used. Having studied law Colonel Barr abandoned medicine, and, since the war, has been engaged in the practice of the legal profession. He has since, and during the war, advocated and supported the policy of the republican party; but he has avoided all public participation with either party, preferring the quiet of his home to the strife and turmoil of the politician. In religion, as in politics, he is liberal in all his views. He believes in the divinity of the Bible, but thinks that the popular theology of the day is liable to misconstrue and misapply many of its most essential truths; that true religion is like truth, analytical, and courts investigation, becoming brighter thereby; but that human creeds and theology are synthetic, once torn to pieces, and thoroughly dissected by a scientist, they can never be re-united, and therefore engender strife and discord; that true Christianity unites the human family in bonds of love and respect, and elevates and ennobles the race.

WILLIAM WALLACE MOSBY, M. D.

William Wallace Mosby was born near Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, June 1st, 1824. His father, James Mosby, was a native of Virginia. He was a farmer in moderate circumstances in Kentucky, but emigrated to Mississippi in 1826; remained in that state two years, and in 1828 moved to Callaway county, Missouri. He was an ardent friend of Henry Clay, and a warm advocate of his political views, though he never sought preferment at the hands of his party. His mother, Elizabeth Robards, was a daughter of Capt. George Robards, a Virginia planter, who emigrated to Mercer county, Kentucky, where his daughter, Eliza, was born. She was a devoted christian, and was deeply interested in the reformation introduced by Alexander Campbell. Her earnest prayers and exemplary Christain life were the means by which her husband, though after he had passed the meridian of life, was brought into the church, of which he remained a consistent member until his death, January 9, 1871. Her motherly devotion had a strong influence in moulding the character of her children, all of whom became members of the church. William W. Mosby received a sound English education, together with a pretty thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek, from private schools. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine, under Dr. Franklin Dillard. He attended the medical department of Transylvania University, in the class of 1844–5, and the Louisville Medical College, in the years 1845–6. Up to this time his work had been very arduous. His father had a large family, eight children, dependent upon him, and he was unable to supply his son with the necessary funds to complete his education. Young Mosby, therefore, worked during the planting and harvesting season, and attended school in the winter. As soon as he was sufficiently advanced to teach school, he followed that avocation, obtaining

a sufficient amount to enable him to attend one course of lectures. He borrowed money to complete his medical course, and graduated, to find himself in debt, and without means. He immediately selected Richmond, Ray county, as the field of his future labors, not having, at the time, sufficient means to pay for a week's board. He soon after formed a partnership with Dr. Joseph Chew, now of Kansas City, which lasted about eighteen months. But he was ambitious to build up a reputation on his merits, and withdrew from the partnership to begin what afterward became a large and lucrative practice. He subsequently entered into partnership with Dr. Henry C. Garner, which lasted from 1866 to 1873. Dr. Garner became cashier of the Ray County Savings Bank, and the partnership was dissolved. He has always been able to attend promptly to all calls for his professional services, and to this he attributes much of his success. He is thoroughly read in his profession, has a large, well selected library, and spends much of his leisure time in the study of the more modern authors on the theory and practice of medicine and surgery. In 1847, he took an interest in a drug store with Marion F. Ball and Mordecai Oliver, under the firm name of Marion F. Ball & Co. This firm existed for some time, when he purchased the interest of his partners and associated his sons with him, and still continues the business in the name of W. W. Mosby & Sons. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the enrolled Missouri militia and was appointed surgeon, serving as such two years. When Colonel John C. Hale organized the fourth provisional regiment, he was appointed regimental surgeon, with the rank of major, and served until 1864, when the regiment was disbanded. In the fall of 1862, he was elected to represent his district, embracing the counties of Caldwell, Carroll, Clinton and Ray, in the state senate, and served four years. While a senator he opposed the bill calling into existence the convention that subsequently adopted the Drake constitution, and also the test oaths and registration which were so obnoxious to the people. In 1876, he was re-elected to the same position, receiving a majority of nine hundred over both his opponents. In politics he was a whig during the existence of that party, and a strong Union man during the war. Since that time he has co-operated with the democratic party. He was four years president of the board of education of Richmond College, and has always been an advocate of whatever would promote the educational interests of the country. A warm friend of the temperance cause he was a member of the Sons of Temperance only two or three months, till he withdrew, believing that the temperance cause should be controlled by the church. He was four years a director in the Union Bank of Missouri. He is a member of the Christian Church and has been an elder in that body for over thirty years, and superintendent of the Sunday-school (which he assisted in organizing) for twenty-five years. Dr.

Mosby was married September 29, 1847, to Miss Sarah Catharine Jacobs, daughter of Joel Jacobs, deceased, a farmer of Ray county, a native of Virginia, who died before the marriage of his daughter. They have had six children. The eldest son died suddenly of malignant diphtheria, at the age of twenty-two, when he had just finished a thorough study of the science of medicine, and was prepared to begin the practice. His second son, Charles Archibald, has adopted his father's profession, and is associated with him in practice. Charles and John are in charge of the drug store. William is conducting a farm. Mary Eliza and James Edward are at home with their parents.

JOSEPH E. BLACK.

Joseph Edwards Black, second son of James and Nancy Black, was born in Jefferson county, Virginia (now West Virginia) April 25, 1832. When about five years of age, his father and the family removed to Ohio, and after residing in that state a number of years, moved to Pennsylvania, where he principally resided till he emigrated to Missouri. On the 16th day of March, 1852, Joseph E. Black located in Ray county, Missouri, where he has ever since continued to reside. He received his education in the common schools of the various places where his parents resided. He took a thorough course in mathematics, as well as a general course in the branches of an English education, including the natural sciences; and also a course in Latin. and a partial course in Greek and German. He is a studious, careful reader, and has endeavored by close application, to become familiar, at least with English literature, and in this particular he has met with admirable success; his knowledge of the best British and American writers—poets, historians and romancists—making him an excedingly interesting conversationalist, and a most agreeable and instructive companion. He followed the profession of teaching about fifteen years, having taught about ten years in Ray county. He was elected school commissioner of Ray county in 1860, and as teacher, commissioner and private citizen, has devoted a great part of his life to the promotion of educational interests. He was admitted to the bar in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, April 20, 1862, and has, excepting one short period of interruption, continued in the practice of the law ever since. He has been quite successful as an attorney, as well in the United States courts, and the supreme court of Missouri, as in the lower courts. He ranks high as a lawyer both in point of legal ability and moral worth. He acted with the Benton democracy of Missouri until the commencement of the civil war, when he joined the republican party, with which he acted until 1878, when he became a member of the greenback party; and since that time he has taken an active part in promulgating the principles and policy of this political organization. In addition to the office of school commis-

sioner, he filled the office of county attorney for Ray county from January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1873; and has held other offices of trust. In 1870, he was a candidate for representative in the state general assembly. He served in provisional company C, 51st regiment, E. M. M., from the organization of the regiment to September 17, 1864, whenever it was called into active service. On the date last mentioned, he was commissioned adjutant of the regiment, to rank from July 5, 1864, and was in active service during part of that year. Upon the organization of the state militia in 1865—May 12th—commissioned adjutant of the 1st regiment of Missouri militia, and was immediately ordered into active service to assist Col. R. S. Moon in organizing the Missouri militia in the third sub-district, first militia division of Missouri, including Ray, Clay, Platte and Clinton counties. Col. Moon was relieved, and Adjutant Black completed the organization, and served till September 30, 1865. He was a contributor to the editorial columns of the *Richmond Herald*, mentioned elsewhere, and has contributed, more or less, to almost every paper published in the county. August 21, 1859, Joseph E. Black was married to Miss Mary Sabina, daughter of Haden S. Trigg, Esq., a biographical sketch of whom will be found elsewhere. Mrs. Black is an amiable, intelligent lady, and to her much of the success, and all of the happiness of her husband is due. They have had nine children, of whom three sons and a daughter are living, as follows: Joseph E., Jr., Ann A., William W. and Eugene D. His property in the city of Richmond, Ray county, was in the path of the cyclone which utterly destroyed a large portion of the city, June 1, 1878. The greater portion of his family was at home, and escaped without injury, but his material loss, like that of many others, was very great. In the midst of misfortune and discouragement, and without any available means or assistance from the fifteen thousand dollar fund contributed by the public for the benefit of sufferers from the cyclone, he managed by great exertion to rebuild his residence, and was the first one to return with his family to the storm-stricken district. Disdaining to sacrifice principle to a desire for popularity, he has ever been found defending the rights of those, of whatever nationality, least qualified by their wealth, influence, or power to recompense him for the sacrifices he has made. Making duty his guiding star, he is consoled by the reflection that its faithful performance will meet with an appropriate reward. While occupying prominent public positions, he necessarily took an active part in all questions agitating the public mind, and his views have always been liberal, and of an advanced character.

ELIJAH F. ESTEB.

Elijah F. Esteb was born March 23, 1832, in Wayne county, Indiana. He was entered a student at Whitewater College, Centerville, Indiana, and at that institution received the greater part of his education. After leaving school he chose the law as his profession, and entered upon its study with ardor and a determination to succeed, if success could be accomplished by indefatigable energy, perseverance and economy. He had for his preceptors the late Honorable Oliver P. Morton, afterwards a distinguished member of the United States senate, and Nimrod Johnson, one of the ablest lawyers of his day. Naturally of superior intellect, quick to comprehend, with a mind at once synthetic and analytical, it readily grasped the abstruse, subtle propositions of the different branches of the law, and his progress was easy, rapid, and thorough. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar. Having qualified himself for the profession by a severe course of reading, under the instruction of the ablest attorneys in the state, he was prepared to enter at once upon the large and lucrative practice that awaited him in Wayne, Union, and neighboring counties. He continued to practice in these counties with gratifying success for five years, a most liberal proportion of all litigated cases being entrusted to his attention, notwithstanding his contemporaries at the bar were much older, and had already become distinguished in the profession. But like many other young men, he desired to seek his fortune in the great west, and in 1857 he left Wayne county, Indiana, and going to the state of Iowa, settled in a county of the same name as the one he had left in Indiana. While a citizen of Iowa he was elected by the people to a seat in the upper branch of the state legislature, and filled that position with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction and profit of those whom he represented. While in Iowa, he also edited, for one year, a paper known as the *South Tier Democrat*, and in the capacity of editor, proved that his versatility of intellect qualified him for other fields of mental labor, than the practice of the legal profession, although for the latter he was peculiarly fitted, not only by special preparation, but by his talents and inclination. In 1864 he moved to Caldwell county, Missouri, and was, in 1865, appointed circuit attorney for the fifth judicial circuit, which office he held till January, 1869. While in that county he was also appointed one of the curators of the state university, at Columbia. In 1866 Judge Esteb removed to Richmond, Ray county, of which place he has ever since been a respected citizen. His ability as a lawyer is acknowledged by all who know him, and he is above reproach as a man of integrity and excellent moral character. September 10, 1855, Elijah F. Esteb was married to Miss Rebecca W. Mills, a native of Ohio. They have had two children, one of whom, Frank L., died at the age of six years; the other, Ralph Eugene, born October 24, 1861, lives with his parents,

and is a student at law under the instruction of his father. He is a graduate of the Kemper Family School, of Booneville, Missouri. Judge Esteb and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE A. STONE.

George A. Stone, son of George Stone, was born May 23, 1843, in Livingston county, Missouri. His father was a native of Virginia, born in 1798, and died November 3, 1871, in Livingston county, Missouri. In 1863 Mr. Stone crossed the plains to Idaho territory, where for one year he engaged in mining. He spent another year in Utah, Arizona, and California, after which he returned to his home, in Missouri, and resumed his former occupation, that of farming. In 1874 he entered into the mercantile business, and sold goods at Mooresville. The following year he shipped his goods to Waxahoochie, Texas, where he remained one year, and returned to Missouri, locating at Richmond, in which city he sold goods about four years, and at the same time studied law. He was admitted a member of the bar in January, 1880, since which date he has devoted his time to the practice of the law, and to the real estate business. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and so, also, is his wife. He also belongs to the Richmond Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was married October 16, 1866, to Miss Mollie Hudgins, of Richmond. She is a native of Missouri, and an estimable and accomplished lady. They have four children: Irene, born August 5, 1867; Clarence B., born July 10, 1869; Karl E., born January 25, 1879; infant girl, born December 6, 1880. George A. Stone is a popular, promising attorney, and has the confidence, good will, and esteem of the entire community.

THOMAS N. LAVELOCK.

Thomas N. Lavelock was born on the first day of the year A. D. 1854, in Sangamon county, Illinois, but in his infancy his parents moved to Dallas, Texas. They remained there only a few years, however, and about 1857 they moved to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri. Mr. Lavelock received a thorough literary training at the Richmond College, Richmond, Missouri, and, in 1878, graduated from the law department of the Missouri State University, at Columbia. In July, 1878, he opened a law office in Richmond, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1880, in connection with George W. Trigg, he purchased the abstract of title records of the late Captain George N. McGee, and since that time has devoted part of his attention to the title abstract business. He also represents, as agent, several leading American insurance companies. He has been quite successful in the practice of the law, and, though young, has a large and remunerative business, the result of continued industry,

sobriety, integrity, and manly deportment. He is urbane, obliging, and kind, of benevolent disposition, a true friend, and a warm-hearted, genial gentleman. He is not yet in the prime of manhood, and his future is bright with promise. His father, born about the year 1818, was a native of Ireland. He emigrated to America, and died in Ray county, in 1863.

JAMES D. TAYLOR, M. D.

James D. Taylor was born in Ray county, Missouri, July 30, 1834. His father is David Taylor, a native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. He immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Ray county, in 1833, and is yet living, in good health—

"Hearty and hale is he, an oak that is covered with snowflakes."

Dr. Taylor commenced the study of medicine in 1857, in the office of Doctors Joseph Chew and G. W. Buchanan, of Richmond. He subsequently attended the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated with honor, in 1861. After his graduation, he returned to Richmond, and entered the practice of the profession, for which, by a thorough course of reading, and instruction at the best medical school in Missouri, he qualified himself. With the exception of a period of interruption during the civil war, he has practiced in Richmond since he graduated. In the fall of 1861, he joined the Confederate army, as surgeon of the first Missouri cavalry, and served until he was captured at Mt. Vernon, Missouri, in the fall of 1862. He was paroled, returned to his home, and did not again enter the army, but pursued the practice of his profession. Dr. Taylor has always had a lucrative practice. He is skilled, thoroughly conversant with the science of medicine in its every branch, prompt, attentive, careful and vigilant. James D. Taylor's urbanity and good nature are proverbial; he is pleasing in address, polite, courteous, and especially attentive to the stranger who bears the impress of a gentleman. He was married February 10, 1864 to Fannie E. Duvall, an accomplished, and only daughter of Isaac Duvall, a well known and honored citizen of Ray county. They have one child living, Carl D., born April 16, 1872. Dr. Taylor and wife are members of the Christian Church. He also belongs to the order of A. F. and A. M. He has never sought office or preferment at the hands of his fellow-citizens, preferring to discharge the duties of his profession, untrammeled by extrinsic affairs. He has, however, been mayor of the city of Richmond.

GEORGE W. TRIGG.

George W. Trigg is a native of Ray county, Missouri. He was born November 30, 1846. His father, Haden S. Trigg, a biographical sketch of whose life may be seen elsewhere in this volume, immigrated from Tennessee to Missouri at an early day, and settled in Ray county. Here

George was reared on a farm, in the management of which, when not at school, he assisted his father. He received a good education, which he has continued to improve by reading and study. In the fall of 1863, he moved with his parents to Booneville, Missouri, and in 1864 went to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he remained five years, the two last years of which time he was engaged in teaching school. In the spring of 1869, in company with his father's family, he returned to Ray county, Missouri, and was employed for a time in the office of Messrs. Doniphan & Garner, attorneys at law, after which he was engaged as clerk in the Ray County Savings Bank, for two and a half years, at the end of which time he was elected cashier of the bank, He discharged the duties of his position creditably until in 1875, when he went to St. Louis to become book keeper in the wholesale grocery house of Messrs. Keach, Sloan & Company, but returned to Richmond in August, 1876, to accept the position of deputy circuit clerk of Ray county. He retained his position until January 1, 1879, when, having been elected clerk of the Ray county court at the general election in November of the preceding year, he entered upon the duties of that office, and is now serving the people of Ray as their county clerk. He is a capable, honest and faithful officer, as well as an ingenuous, generous and obliging gentleman. June 26, 1873, George W. Trigg and Miss Julia N. Jenkins, of Springfield, were united in marriage. She is an accomplished lady, and by her cheerful disposition and wifely devotion, gladdens the home of her husband. They have three children, as follows: George A., born November 1, 1875; Eleanor G., born May 20, 1877, and Frank W., born February 1, 1880. Mr. Trigg is a member of Richmond Lodge A. F. and A. M.

WARREN W. EWING.

Warren W. Ewing was born November 25, 1854, in Ray county, Missouri. He received his education at the Richmond College. In the spring of 1874 he was employed as salesman in the dry goods store of McDonald & Davis, of Richmond, and retained this position till in 1877, when he purchased Mr. Davis' interest in the store. In the fall of 1878 he sold out, and rebuilt the Shaw House, which had been partially destroyed by the cyclone of June 1st, 1878. He conducted this hotel till the autumn of 1879, when he sold it, and in connection with his present partner, built the large and imposing brick edifice on the north-east corner of the public square, in which is the opera house and the elegant storeroom of Fowler & Ewing. Mr. Ewing is an energetic, enterprising young man, and deserves much credit for what he has done in behalf of the city of Richmond. He and his partner, Mr. Fowler, have a large, elegant and complete stock of goods, and receive, as they deserve, a most liberal patronage. Mr. Ewing is the present treasurer of the city of Richmond,

an office he has held for years. He is a Mason, and secretary of Richmond Lodge, A. F. and A. M. November 27, 1877, Warren W. Ewing was married to Miss Fannie E. Shaw, of Richmond, Missouri, of which city she is a native. She is a lady of rare accomplishments, winsome manner, and cheerful, and felicitous disposition. They had one child, Virgil C., born September 15, 1878; died March 6, 1880.

JAMES W. SMITH, M. D.

James W. Smith is a native of Ray county, Missouri, and was born May 7, 1848. His literary training was acquired at Richmond College, Richmond, Missouri. In 1869 he entered the drug store of Taylor & Donaldson, where he remained as clerk (at the same time studying medicine) till the fall of 1872. As medical student, Doctor Geo. W. Buchanan, of Richmond, was his preceptor till he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1874. After graduating he entered upon the practice of his profession at Orrick, Ray county. In the spring of 1876 he returned to Richmond, and formed a partnership with Doctor J. D. Taylor, buying also an interest in the drug store of Taylor & Ringo. He continued the practice of medicine and a druggist and pharmacist, in connection with Doctor Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & Smith, until March 1, 1881, when they dissolved, W. C. Patton, Esq., purchasing the interest of Doctor Taylor in the drug store, while Doctor Smith retained his interest therein, and continues the practice of medicine alone. Doctor Smith is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as is his wife, an accomplished lady, *nee* Mary V. Bates, a native of Ray county, to whom he was married December 14, 1876. He is also a member of Richmond Lodge A. F. & A. M. He is a successful practitioner, a genial gentleman, and useful citizen, and as such is highly respected and esteemed.

ROBERT B. KICE, D. D. S.

Robert B. Kice, a native of Indiana, was born September 9, 1837. In his infancy, however, he was taken to Booneville, Missouri; thence, after a short time to Lexington, Missouri, where he grew to be a man. He was educated, so far as respects his literary training, in what was then the Masonic College of Lexington. He graduated from that institution in 1855; and then going to the city of Baltimore, Maryland, two winters attending the celebrated Baltimore Dental College, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1858. After his graduation, he located, for the the practice of his profession, in Richmond, Missouri, where he has ever since remained, in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice and of the esteem of all who know him. He believes in the old adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," and has remained at Richmond, steadily and success-

fully pursuing his profession, for which he is qualified by thorough training, continued application, and long experience. Robert B. Kice was married October 27, 1858, to Miss Joaella Jacobs, of Ray county. They have five children living: George J., born May 6, 1867; John D., born March 27, 1869; Effie M., born January 6, 1873; Robert B., born February 8, 1876, and Daisy, born November 4, 1877. Dr. Kice is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity.

BURNETT HUGHES.

Burnett Hughes was born in Ray county, Missouri, January 28, 1850. He was educated at the State University, Columbia, Missouri, and reared on a farm. In 1872 he entered the banking house of Hughes & Wasson, Richmond, Missouri, as book-keeper, where he remained until January 1, 1876, when he was elected cashier of a bank at Salisbury, Chariton county, Missouri. January 1, 1877, he and his father bought the interest of George I. Wasson in the banking house of Hughes & Wasson, since which time he has devoted himself to the business of this bank. He is a member of the Christian Church, and so is his wife. He was married January 26, 1876, to Miss Kate Morehead, of Leavenworth City, Kansas. She is a native of Lexington, Missouri. They have two children living: Ralph B., born September 17, 1878, and James M., born June 20, 1880. Mr. Hughes is an active, energetic young man of fine business capacity, temperate, reliable, and of unexceptional moral character.

CAPTAIN ELI HUGHES.

John Hughes was a native of Virginia, and was born in the year 1782, and died in Perry county, Indiana, in the year 1864. He served as captain under General Harrison, in the war of 1812; and it was he that recruited the volunteers who fought the battle of Tippecanoe. His son, Captain Eli Hughes, the subject of this sketch, was born in Harrison county, Indiana, May 31, 1827, and there, residing on a farm with his father, grew to be a man. In 1848 he went to Louisiana, and worked at the cooper's trade till 1856. He then traveled through different states, until 1857, at which time he located in Ray county, where he has ever since made his home. Until the commencement of the civil war, Captain Hughes was engaged in farming. January 8, 1862, he enlisted as first lieutenant, in company B, 3d cavalry of Missouri state militia. In July, 1862, he was promoted to the captaincy, and served as such until March, 1865, when he was mustered out of service, with his regiment. He took part in the battles of Newtonia and Springfield, and served through the campaign of General Schofield, through Arkansas, in 1862. He was wounded by guerrillas in Arkansas, July 18, 1862, a ball passing through

his left hand, and one entering his left side. From these wounds he has never completely recovered. He, notwithstanding his wounds, remained with his company until mustered out. He commanded in several engagements with guerrillas—was victorious over Captain Tuck Smith, capturing thirty-four of his horses, in Arkansas, in August, 1864. Captain Hughes returned home after the war, and engaged in milling, to which he has given his attention ever since. He was married April 16, 1868, to Miss Mary Crowley, of Ray county. Of this union two children are living: Mattie D., and James H. C.; and two are deceased. His wife died February 1, 1873, and he was again married, February 28, 1874, to Mary J. Lile, of Ray county. They have one child living, Jessie E. Captain Hughes was appointed, by General Holland, to receive the surrender, under Lincoln's amnesty proclamation, of Confederate troops in northern Arkansas. He accepted the appointment, and discharged its duties in a creditable manner.

FELIX G. MILLER.

Felix G. Miller was born November 10, 1822, in Ray county, Missouri. He is a son of Sebourn J. Miller, who was a Ray county pioneer, having immigrated to this county from Tennessee, in 1819. He was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1794, and died in Ray county in August, 1837. He was for many years a justice of the Ray county court, and held other offices of trust and profit, conferred by the suffrages of his fellow citizens. Our subject was reared on a farm. His education is limited to that of the common schools, but he is a man of strong common sense, good judgment, and general information. He has always been a farmer, and now owns about 700 acres of excellent land, all of which is well improved and in a high state of cultivation. During Mr. Miller's boyhood, Ray county was almost a wilderness, very sparsely settled, without mills; markets were distant, and the country in many places unreclaimed. He has lived, however, to acquire a competency, to see his county advance to a position scarcely second to any in the state, and himself to partake of the comforts and advantages of modern improvements. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and also of the Masonic fraternity since the year 1849. He was married to Martha A. Woodward, of Ray county, but a native of Kentucky. Some years after the death of his first wife, April 30, 1850, he was again married to Sophronia Hill, of Ray county, who was born in Tennessee. They have three children: Ollie, wife of John C. Brown, of Richmond; Ava, wife of Peter Trimble, of Richmond, and Winfield, a merchant in Knoxville, Ray county.

JOSEPH S. SHOOP.

Joseph S. Shoop was born May 16, 1816, in Washington county, Maryland. When about fifteen years of age, he went to Waynesborough, Pennsylvania, to learn the trade of cabinet making. After remaining four years and a half thus employed, he spent a few months in Ohio, and then came to Ray county, arriving October 28, 1837, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture until about the year 1863, when he purchased a farm one mile south of Richmond, to which he moved. In the fall of 1878 he again engaged in the furniture business, but continued to reside on his farm, till the spring of 1881, when he rented out his farm and returned to Richmond, and now devotes his whole attention to the furniture business. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is a pious, unobtrusive, honest man. He was married in September, 1842, to Miss Maria Bransford, of Barren county, Kentucky. His first wife died, and some years afterward he was married to Mary E. Baber. They have three children, Cora D., Thomas W. and Clarence.

MAJOR JOHN P. NORVELL.

John P. Norvell was born June 19, 1829, in Tuscumbia, Alabama. When one year old his father moved with him to Pulaski, Middle Tennessee, where he lived till he was fourteen years of age, and with his father's family returned to Alabama. Four years later he went to Mississippi. While in Pulaski, Tennessee, on a visit, in 1846, he enlisted as a soldier in the war against Mexico, in Colonel Jonas Thomas' regiment, termed the "Giles County Troopers," Captain Milton A. Harris. Suffering at the time from a gun-shot wound, he only went as far as Arkansas, and was left, sick. He afterward returned to his home, and in February, 1846, he moved with his father and family to Pontotoc county, Mississippi. In 1852 he moved to Missouri and located at Walnut Grove, in Greene county, where he engaged in farming and dealing in live stock. June 22, 1861, he was mustered into the Confederate army, at West Plains, Missouri, as first lieutenant of company D, first regiment Missouri state guards, McBride's infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was promoted to quartermaster and paymaster of the northern sub-district of Arkansas. During his service in the army he took part in the following principal engagements: Wilson Creek, Oak Hill, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Brownsville, Little Rock, Camden, Pleasant Hill, Mansfield, Jenkins' Creek. After the engagement at the last mentioned place he was promoted and made chief of transportation for General Price in his last raid through Missouri. He was also at the storming of Pilot Knob, and with Shelby in his raid upon Booneville and Glasgow, and in the fights at Lexington, Independence, Coleman, Marais-des-Cygnes, and New-

tonia. After the close of the war, Major Norvell went to Jackson, Mississippi, and near that place engaged in cotton raising, dealing in stock, etc. In December, 1873, he returned to Missouri, and located in Madison county, and in December, 1875, went to Kingsville, Johnson county, where he lived till February 1, 1881, at which time he moved to Ray county, where he still resides. He is engaged in farming, and in staging in connection with the Wabash railway. He is the owner of a good farm near Richmond, and is the lessee for five years of a fine blue grass farm, on which he is grazing stock. He, however, resides in Richmond on account of its educational advantages. Major Norvell has been a man of remarkable activity, energy, and pluck. He was a brave soldier, always in the front of battle, and never shirked a duty whatever peril its performance engendered. He was married November 12, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth J. Nisbitt, of Mississippi. She died July 17, 1849; and he was again married January 16, 1853, to Miss Louisa Lawrence, of Springfield, Missouri. They have five living children and three deceased. The living are as follows: Mary Frances, wife of W. C. McFall, of Weatherford, Texas; Laudon S., Rhoda A., Joe Shelby and Fidelia S. Major Norvell is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

MAJOR JOHN R. HAMACHER.

John R. Hamacher, a native of Scott county, Indiana, was born August 27, 1841. He was brought up to the occupation of a miller. In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Union army, joining company D, 40th infantry regiment, Indiana volunteers, and served gallantly until the close of the war. He was promoted to be second lieutenant, then captain, and afterward major. He was with his regiment in every important battle, and took part in the following: Battles of Cumberland, Yazoo River, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, and Black River Bridge, and was engaged through the entire siege of Vicksburg, and in the battle of Alexandria, Louisiana, after which they were granted a furlough to return home. Upon their returning, they re-enlisted, and were on provost duty at Lexington, Kentucky, Major Hamacher being, part of the time, provost marshal. He was, for a time, military conductor on the Louisville & Lexington railroad. He spent the remainder of his term of service in Kentucky and Tennessee, but was never called into active service. Major Hamacher was not seriously wounded in the war, unless we may except the loss of a finger; yet he was always at his post, and dared to lead where any dared to follow. He never faltered nor lagged in the rear; he loved the clatter of musketry, and the cannon's roar was music to his ears. He was a true soldier, and, as an officer, held the affection of his troops. Upon his return home from

the war, he resumed his former occupation of milling. In 1866 he was placed in nomination by his party for county clerk of his county, but the entire republican ticket was defeated. In 1869 he removed to Audrain county, Missouri, and engaged in farming; but, after one year, went to Carroll county, where he also farmed, continuing this vocation until in 1871, he moved to Carrollton, and purchased the woolen mills at that place, which he operated three years, at the end of which period he moved to Ray county and bought a mill, east of Richmond, which, in 1879, he moved to that city and rebuilt; and he now has, in Richmond, one of the finest and most thoroughly equipped steam flouring mills in this part of the state, where he does both local and custom work. John R. Hamacher was married August 2, 1864, to Miss Margaret A. Vandusen, of Scott county, Indiana. To this union were born three children, but one of them is deceased. Gertrude, born October 12, 1867, and Elmer, born March 23, 1871, are living. Mr. Hamacher is a member of the Masonic order.

ANDREW J. BOTTS.

Andrew J. Botts was born March 30, 1853, in Jefferson county, Iowa. His father was John Botts, a native of Adair county, Kentucky, born in 1820 and died in 1870 in Macon City, Missouri. His mother's maiden name was Susan Craig, she also, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, and died in Macon City, Missouri, in 1864. When the subject of this sketch was about four years old, his parents moved with him to Macon county, Missouri. In July, 1864, he went into the union army as drummer in company B, 42d Missouri volunteers. He remained with the army until the close of the war—doing garrison duty in Tennessee, and participating in various skirmishes. After the war, he returned home and entered into the tinning business, and in 1867 went to Chillicothe, Missouri, to learn the trade of tinner. He remained there three years, and in 1870 went to Millville, Ray county, and took charge of a hardware store. After two years, he moved to Richmond and opened the hardware store he now owns and conducts. He has a very large and complete stock of hardware goods; in fact it is a store that would do credit to a much larger city. He was married May 24, 1876, to Miss Lina E. Ballinger, of Ray county. They have one child, Walter, born April 30, 1877. Mr. Botts is an active, industrious, public spirited young gentleman, and is an honor to the town in which he lives.

WILLIAM C. PATTON.

William C. Patton, son of Robert W. Patton, a native of Tennessee, and who settled in Ray county more than half a century ago, was born July 30, 1854, in Ray county, Missouri. After attending the common schools, he was entered a student at Richmond College, and in that institution received his education. He taught school a year after leaving college, and then entered the Ray County Savings Bank as clerk. In May, 1877, he accepted a situation in the drug store of Doctors Taylor & Smith, of Richmond, which he held until March, 1881, when he purchased the interest of Dr. Taylor in the drug store, and now, in partnership with Jas. W. Smith, M. D., under the firm name of Smith & Patton, is engaged as druggist and pharmaceutist. Their store is well appointed, and contains every article properly belonging in such an establishment. Mr. Patton has served three terms as recorder of the city of Richmond; further than this, he has not asked the suffrage of his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is correct in habits, truthful, high-toned and honorable. He is yet quite young and being strong and vigorous and endued with all the characteristics of true manhood, his future is bright with hope.

WILLIAM P. HUBBELL.

William P. Hubbell was born March 13, 1828, in Franklin county, Kentucky. He is a son of Captain William D. Hubbell, who was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1797, and is still living. Captain W. D. Hubbell was a clerk on the first steamboat that passed up the Missouri river, in the spring of 1819. He is quite active, both mentally and physically for one of his age, and is still cheerful, interesting and instructive in conversation, and the fact that he must soon "pass on" causes him no gloomy forebodings. He lives at Columbia, Boone county, Missouri. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. At the age of twelve years his father moved with him to Howard county, Missouri, but remained there but two years, till he removed to Clay county, Missouri. In the spring of 1850, William P. Hubbell went to California, crossing the plains with a train of ox wagons. On the way he and his associate travelers established a ferry across Green river, which they conducted about six weeks, and sold out at a net profit of about $5,000. He returned home in 1851, and engaged in merchandising, first at Liberty, Clay county, and afterward at what is now Missouri City. He continued in business there for eleven years. In July, 1864, he went to Carrollton, Illinois, where he was engaged till the fall of 1865, in the mercantile business. He then came to Richmond, Missouri, and here again resumed his favorite occupation of merchandising. Mr. Hubbell owns, lives on and superintends a beautiful,

well improved and fertile farm just outside the limits of Richmond. He has some eight or ten acres in small fruits of various kinds, besides a large orchard of apples, peaches, pears and cherries of the finest varieties. He is also a member of the firm of Shotwell & Co., engaged in coal mining. They have a shaft near Richmond, and employ more than twenty men in taking out the coal. He has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since he came to Richmond, and is now in that occupation in connection with his eldest son, John W. They carry a full stock of dry goods and groceries. William P. Hubbell was married August 25, 1859, to Mary C. Quail, at Washington, Pennsylvania, of which place she is a native. They have the following children living: John W., Mary W., William M., Clarence H. and Charles G. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and their exemplary christian character is worthy of all emulation.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

William Marshall was born December 12, 1829, in Glasgow, Scotland. In his childhood he accompanied his parents to Canada, and remained there till he became a man. He served an apprenticeship of six years, learning the trade of boot and shoemaker. In the spring of 1852 he came to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and for about one year plied his vocation in the employ of another; at the end of that time, he purchased an interest in the shop of his employer, and subsequently, by purchase, became sole proprietor, and has ever since conducted the business alone. William Marshall started in life a poor boy, without any advantages of wealth or personal assistance from others; but by patient toil, prudence and economy, has succeeded in gaining a competency. He has a handsome property, including a comfortable home in the city of Richmond. He has no enemies, and his friends are numbered among the best men in the county. He was married October 9, 1853, to Miss Eliza Kavanaugh, of Ray county, a native of Canada. They have four sons and three daughters living: Sarah E., William E., Robert, Mary C., John, James and Jessie.

JOHN T. BANISTER.

John T. Banister was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 8th day of October, 1851. His father was Judge Nathaniel Banister, a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky. He removed to Missouri and settled in Ray county in the year 1843. Judge Banister was a man greatly esteemed by the people of Ray county. From 1864 to 1865, he was judge of the probate court of Ray county. He was a prominent lawyer, a wise counselor and a sincere friend, devoted to his neighbors, his county and his country. He died May 18, 1877, in Richmond, Missouri. The subject of this sketch

was educated at Richmond College, Richmond Missouri. Having completed his education, he engaged in teaching school, and continued in this pursuit for five years. In the fall of 1876, he was elected by the people, county surveyor of Ray county. His term of office expired January 1, 1881, but at the general election in November, 1880, he was re-elected to serve four years from the first of January, following. He was elected on the democratic ticket. John T. Banister is an unassuming gentleman, of ardent temperament, candid, obliging and kind. As an officer he is equal to the Jeffersonian test, as is amply proven by the readiness of the people to make him his own successor. He resides with his mother, whose maiden name was Levisa J. Craig. He is a native of Kentucky, but was among the early settlers of Ray county, Missouri.

OLIVER N. HAMACHER.

Oliver N. Hamacher was born April 17, 1856, in Scott county, Indiana. In 1870 he moved with his parents to Audrain county, Missouri, and in the fall of the same year moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and after remaining on the farm one year with his father, spent two years in school at Carrollton, Missouri, and at Lexington, Indiana. After which he came to Ray county, and entered into the milling business with his brother. Continuing with his brother four years, he went to Dewitt, Missouri, where he was in the milling business until the fall of 1877, when he returned to Ray county, and again joined his brother, John R. Hamacher, as partner with him in the ownership and control of their steam flouring mill, at Richmond. They have four run of burrs, do excellent work, and have an extensive trade. Mr. Hamacher is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married, May 13, 1880, to Miss Minnie A. Prechard, an accomplished lady of Richmond, Missouri. In connection with their mill, the Hamacher brothers have a wool-carding machine, with a capacity of 100 pounds per day. Oliver N. Hamacher also owns a farm of 120 acres. He is a young man of great promise, and is highly respected for his upright, moral character.

JOHN T. PATTON.

John T. Patton was born June 9, 1829, in Bedford county, Tennessee, and in the fall of 1830 moved with his parents to Ray county, where he has ever since resided. He is a son of James Patton, deceased, who was a native of Tennessee, born in the year 1801. He was among the first settlers of Ray county, and helped to establish the first state and county roads in and through the county. He continued to reside in this county until his death, which occurred in 1877. The subject of this sketch was a farmer all his life up to the year 1876, when he moved to Richmond, where he engaged in the lumber trade and in dealing in agricultural

implements, in connection with his brother-in-law, W. R. Jackson, Esq. They have a large trade, doing an extensive business in each of their lines. John T. Patton was married in 1850, to Miss Margaret Emmerson, an intelligent, amiable lady, of Ray county. To this union were born three children, who are yet living: Laura A., wife of William Magill, of Ray county; Isabel, wife of Rufus Hill, of Ray county, and Margaret J., at home. His wife died in 1858, and Mr. Patton was again married, in November, 1859, to Miss Narcissa R. Jackson. They had one child, but it is now deceased. Mr. Patton and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a good citizen, an honest man, a polite and genial gentleman.

CHARLES JOHNSON, M. D.

Charles Johnson was born in the year 1826, in Yates county, New York. He attended a medical school in New York, from which he received his diploma. The school was subsequently moved to Philadelphia. He began the practice of medicine in 1847, in New York state, but has practiced, also, in Indiana and Illinois. In 1856 he came to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and continued the practice of his profession until 1874, in which year, on account of failing health, he moved to Colorado, and continued the practice of medicine at Silver Spring ranche, near Colorado Springs. In the spring of 1878 he went to Wilson county, Kansas, where he owned a farm, and practiced about one year, after which, in the spring of 1881, he returned to his former home, Richmond, Missouri, where he intends spending the remainder of his days. Doctor Johnson was married in September, 1856, to Mariah L. Cowdery, of Ray county. She was born in Ohio. He never belonged to any church society, religious or secret organization of any kind.

WILLIAM D. FISHER.

William D. Fisher, born in 1852, is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of George W. Fisher, now living at Mt. Carroll, Illinois. His father, George W. Fisher, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1826. The subject of this sketch, at the age of two years was taken by his parents to Carroll county, Illinois, where they settled in 1854. In 1868, he took up the photograph business, and after learning the art of photography, moved, in 1870, to Kansas City, Missouri, where he worked at his calling three months; thence he moved to Liberty, Missouri; after remaining in that town three months, he came to Richmond, where, in connection with Dr. Kice, he continued his business of photography. In 1874, he went to Yankton, Dakota, where he remained two years, after which he returned to Richmond, where he now resides and is engaged at his vocation. Upon his return to Richmond, Mr. Fisher entered into the

mercantile business, which he continued for three years, and then opened the photographic rooms he now occupies. Having spent a number of years in preparing himself for his business, Mr. Fisher is well qualified by skill and experience to prosecute his profession with success. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a worthy gentleman, manly, upright and reliable.

MURRAY F. McDONALD.

Murray F. McDonald was born January 3, 1836, in Culpepper county, Virginia. His parents were Eben McDonald, and Elizabeth (Settle) McDonald, both of whom were natives of Culpepper county, Virginia; Eben McDonald, born about 1806, and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1808. They were highly respected and honored citizens of the Old Dominion, and were noted for that genuine hospitality which ever characterizes the true Virginian. Eben McDonald died in 1852, and Elizabeth McDonald in 1863. Murray's grandfather, Latt McDonald, was also a Virginian. He served creditably in the war of 1812. He had five brothers who emigrated westward from Virginia at an early day. Murray F. McDonald, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, receiving his education at a high school in Jefferson, Virginia. When he came to be a man, he entered the mercantile business as clerk and salesman. In 1854, he moved to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, where he was again employed for some years as salesman in a dry goods store. In 1859, he embarked in his favorite pursuit, that of merchandizing, on his own account. He retired, however, in 1861, on account of the civil war, then commencing. In 1869, he again resumed the mercantile business, in Richmond, Missouri, at the store room he now owns and occupies, on the north side of the court house square. He has a very large, costly and elegant stock of goods, and is liberally patronized. Murray F. McDonald is one of the leading business men of Richmond; he is of a modest, retiring disposition, attends closely to his calling, but he is deeply interested in the welfare of his town and county, and is a man of warm impulses, morally upright, honest and reliable. He has been a member of the city council several terms, and has held other positions of trust since becoming a resident of the city of Richmond. He was married December 28, 1858, to Miss Maggie Davis, a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Davis, of Richmond, Missouri. They have four children living, viz: James A., born December 3, 1859; Murray, born January 7, 1861; Beverly, born November 13, 1862, and Daisy, born August 8, 1866. Mr. McDonald is a member of Richmond Lodge A. F. and A. M.

OLIVER T. DICKENSON.

Oliver T. Dickenson was born in 1839, in Albemarle county, Virginia. In 1844, when he was five years of age, his parents moved with him to Boone county, Missouri. At the age of eighteen he went to learn the trade of carriage-maker. He was several years in learning his trade, and in 1859 opened a carriage and buggy manufactory in Richmond, Missouri, where he made carriages and buggies of a very superior kind, employing constantly from six to eight workmen. He continued in a prosperous business till the cyclone of June 1, 1878, swept over Richmond, totally demolishing his shop, among others, and destroying over $4,000 worth of finished work, ready for delivery. He was left without tools and entirely without means to carry on his business, which he settled up as best he could, and in 1880 built the livery stable where he is now engaged in the livery business. He has a good trade, and is a plain, unpretending, honest man, who attends closely to his business, harms no man, pays his taxes, and discharges the duties of a citizen cheerfully, punctually, and honorably. He is a member of the order of Knights of Honor and of the Knights of Pythias. Oliver T. Dickenson was married in 1863 to Susan J. Asbury, of Ray county, but a native of Kentucky. They have two children living: William N., born August 18, 1864, and Minnie L., born October 8, 1873, and two deceased. He is a son of Nimrod W. Dickenson, a native of Virginia, who was drowned in the Missouri river in 1844. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Robinson. She also was a native of Virginia; was born in 1815, and died about the year 1872.

WILLIAM S. CONROW.

William S. Conrow, son of the late Honorable Aaron F. Conrow, was born in Ray county, Missouri, May 4, 1855. He was educated at Richmond College. After leaving school he adopted the law as a profession, and entered upon its study under the instruction of Captain James L. Farris, attorney at law, Richmond, Missouri. In 1877, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in partnership with Captain Farris. In April, 1878, he was elected city attorney of Richmond, and re-elected in 1879, and again in 1880. April, 1881, he was elected city recorder, an office he now holds. These positions of trust, bestowed by his fellow-townsmen, evince the confidence they have in young Conrow. He is a talented young man, and if he continues prudent, persevering, and pains-taking, will succeed in life.

JOHN F. MORTON.

John F. Morton was born in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, March 6, 1860. When he was about two years of age, his parents moved to Portsmouth, Ohio; in the high schools of which city, young Morton received his education. In the spring of 1879, he began the study of law, having for his preceptor, General A. W. Doniphan, of Richmond, Missouri, to which place young Morton had moved the year previous. In the spring of 1881, he was admitted to the bar, and the same spring was elected city attorney of Richmond, the duties of which position he is discharging very acceptably. He is a son of John F. Morton, deceased, a native of Kentucky. His father died in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1866. His mother is now the wife of Maurice C. Jacobs, M. D., of Richmond, Missouri. John F. Morton is an intelligent young man, studious, temperate and energetic, and if he continues as such, as he doubtless will, a bright future awaits him.

DANIEL T. DUVAL.

Daniel T. Duval is a native of Ray county. He was born in the year 1850, and raised on a farm, and followed that occupation continuously till the spring of 1881, when, after selling his farm, he purchased the saddle and harness stock of J. W. Harrison, of Richmond, and engaged in that trade. He has a commodious store-room, and a full line of everything pertaining to a well appointed saddle and harness shop, and is rapidly building up a large and lucrative business. Mr. Duval is a son of Thomas A. Duval, who came from Virginia, where he was born, to Ray county, Missouri, at an early day. He died in 1864. Daniel T. Duval is a promising young man, active, energetic and attentive to business.

JOSEPH H. DEVLIN.

Joseph H. Devlin was born in Chariton county, Missouri, in the year 1844. His father was Reverend Joseph T. Devlin, a minister of the M. E. Church South. He was a native of Delaware, born in June, 1811, and died in Ray county, Missouri, in October, 1878. He was a sincere, earnest Christian, a faithful minister, a steadfast friend, and in every department of life, one of the best and purest of men. Joseph H. Devlin, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Richmond College. He has always lived in Missouri, but as his father was a Methodist minister, he necessarily moved from place to place. After leaving school he went to Carrollton, Missouri, where, for about twelve years, he was engaged in selling goods. In October, 1880, he moved, with his family, to Sherman, Texas, but after spending the winter in that place, returned to Missouri, and located in Richmond, Ray county, and took charge of

the lumber yard of McDonald & Company, which position he still holds. He was united in marriage, May 16, 1872, with Miss Maggie Ritenour, of Kansas City. They have had four children, only one of whom, Mamie, born May 1, 1879, is living. Mr. Devlin is a member of the M. E. Church South. His wife also, is a member of that church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. A worthy citizen, he receives the respect of all who know him.

MATTHEW J. CREEL.

Matthew J. Creel was born, August 18, 1833, in Culpepper county, Virginia. When about sixteen years of age, he went to learn the carpenter's trade, and served an apprenticeship of four years. In 1855 he emigrated to Van Buren county, Iowa, and two years later came to Ray county, Missouri. He was exetensively engaged in farming till the outbreaking of the civil war. After the close of the war, he embarked in the mercantile business, and followed it for about ten years. Abandoning mercantile life, he resumed his trade, and has since worked at it in the city of Richmond, Missouri, continuously. He has been a member of the M. E. Church South for many years, all the time one of the most active and untiring workers in behalf of his church, and of religion generally. He takes a warm interest in the Sunday-school work; leads in the Sunday-school singing, and is also leader of the church choir. His wife is also a member of the M. E. Church South, and is a pious, unassuming Christian woman. He was married, May 10, A. D. 1859, to Miss Mary E. Branstetter, of Richmond, Missouri. They have eight children: Sallie P., Myrtie E., Henry L., Sterling Price, James P., Edward B., Mattie H., and John E.

JOHN R. GREEN.

John R. Green was born November 4, 1858, in Caldwell county, Missouri. He is the son of John W. Green, Esq., a native of Kentucky, born in 1836, and now a respected citizen of Richmond, Missouri. In 1866 our subject moved with his father's family to Richmond, Ray county, where he has ever since resided. He was, like many other excellent and scholarly young men of Ray county, educated at Richmond College. After leaving school, he was employed for about four years as clerk in a drug store at Richmond. January 1, 1879, he accepted the appointment as deputy circuit clerk under the late John W. Spurlock, and in that capacity continued to act until the spring of 1881, when he was appointed by Governor Crittenden, clerk of Ray circuit court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John W. Spurlock, Esq. During his service as deputy clerk, Mr. Green had control of the office a great deal of the time, owing to the protracted illness of Mr. Spurlock, and when appointed

to the office was well qualified for the position. As an officer he is courteous, attentive, and in every way efficient. As a private citizen, he is generous, obliging, and honorable. A brilliant future is before him.

CHARLES SEVIER.

Charles Sevier, son of Major Robert Sevier, was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 30, 1832. In 1840, he, with his father's family, located at Richmond, Ray county, Missouri. He was educated at the Richmond College, and at the Masonic Institute, Lexington, Missouri. In 1853 he entered the circuit clerk and recorder's office, (ex-officio) as assistant to his father, then the incumbent of those offices. He was shortly afterward appoint his father s deputy, and continued as such until 1865. He then went to farming on his farm near Richmond. Mr. Sevier owns a fine tract of land of about two thousand acres, most of which is in the vicinity of Richmond. During the past two years much of his time has been engrossed in settling the estate of his father; he has, however, all the time superintended his large tracts of farming land, most of which are in grass. Charles Sevier was married in 1856, to Susan L. Murrell, of Lafayette county, Missouri. To this union were born the following children, who are living: Samuel M., born August 10, 1859; (who has recently graduated at Kemper's Family School, Booneville, Missouri,) and Isabel, born January 5, 1862. His wife, an amiable lady, died June 4, 1866. Mr. Sevier was again married January 28, 1869, to Emma A. Dines, of Ray county. She is an accomplished, estimable lady. They have four children: Robert, born December 1, 1869; George F., born July 28, 1872; Mary R., born July 27, 1876, and Ann H., born April 24, 1878. Mr. Sevier is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a good citizen, and an honest man.

LOUIS ZUR MEGEDE.

Louis zur Megede was born in Soest, Prussia, in the year 1821. In his boyhood he served a full apprenticeship, learning the jeweler's trade. In 1841, when he was twenty years of age, he immigrated to the United States, and settled in St. Louis, Missouri. After working for a time as journeyman jeweler, he opened a shop on his own account in St. Louis, which he conducted about two years, and then moved with his stock of jewelry to Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri. This was in the year 1849. He remained in Lexington, until the year 1877, when he moved to Richmond, Ray county, where he has ever since resided, and is a respected, useful citizen. In 1858, however, he had established a branch store in Richmond, which he left in charge of a Mr. Ludniz. This stock, at the commencement of the civil war, he moved back to Lexington; and again in 1865, reopened his branch store in Richmond, which, under his direc-

tion, was conducted by a Mr. Engler, until Mr. zur Megede moved with his family to Richmond to make the place his permanent home. He is a successful business man, having in his store a large and complete stock, not only of watches, clocks and jewelry, but of musical instruments, wall paper, stationery and books. He has a comfortable home in Richmond having just finished a handsome new residence. He was married in Prussia, February 24, 1861, to Isabella Dallinger. They have had seven children, of whom two are deceased. The living are: Louis, born March 13, 1862; he is now engaged with his father in the store; Emelie, born September 20, 1865; Bella, born July 12, 1867; Albert, born May 5, 1869, and Frederick Amo, born July 2, 1879. The older members of Mr. zur Megede's family belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is the youngest son of William zur Megede, who was burgomaster of the city of Soest.

CAPTAIN JOHN P. QUESENBERRY.

John P. Quesenberry is a native of Barren county, Kentucky, where he was educated, and grew from infancy to manhood. In 1840, he moved to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and has ever since resided in that town. He was first employed as salesman in the dry goods store of J. S. Hughes & Co., and afterward with James S. Lightner. He was attentive, industrious and efficient in these positions, and of course, filled them with credit to himself, and to the profit and satisfaction of his employers. By the year 1848, he had saved out of his earnings sufficient means to go into business on his own account, and in that year, in co-partnership with Robert McGee, Esq., opened a general store, under the firm name of J. P. Quesenberry & Co.; and, although Mr. McGee withdrew from the firm in a few years, the firm name has never been changed, and still remains, J. P. Quesenberry & Co., though the subject of this sketch in the sole proprietor. Mr. Quesenberry has been long and actively engaged in business in Richmond; he has been a leading merchant of the town for almost a half century, and during all that time has earnestly labored to promote the interests of his town and county. He lives not alone for his own aggrandizement, but to contribute to the well-being of those among whom he lives. He has been longer engaged as a merchant in Richmond, than any other man. In June, 1861, he joined the Confederate army, and was one of the first to enter that service from Ray county. He enlisted as a private soldier, but in April, 1862, was made quartermaster of his regiment, and served as such until July of the same year, when he was elected first lieutenant of his company, and in November following, the captain having fallen in battle, Lieutenant Quesenberry was elected to the captaincy, and held that rank until May, 1865, when he resigned on account of ill health, but remained with his command until the close of the war. He was present at, and participated in the following battles:

Carthage, Springfield, Lexington, (Missouri), Oak Hill, Helena, Prairie Grove, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, (Louisana), and Jenkins' Ferry, besides numerous engagements of minor importance. In the army, as well as in civil life, Captain Quesenberry was always punctual—never "behind time." In camp he was genial, cheerful and full of life; in battle, brave, unfaltering, and at the fore-front. After the war, when peace was restored, he returned to his home, sorrowful, but not despondent, and resumed his former vocation, that of merchandising, in which he is now engaged. Captain Quesenberry takes a deep interest in all that looks to the improvement of his county, educational, religious or otherwise. He has long been united with the M. E. Church South, at Richmond, and is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined that order in 1845. There are many "good men and true," in Ray county; Captain Quesenberry is one of them, and none are more highly esteemed and respected.

HENRY C. BURGESS.

Henry C. Burgess was born in Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, in 1845. In 1859, he, with his parents moved to Johnson county, Missouri, where they remained until in 1863, when they removed to Richmond, Ray county. Mr. Burgess, in his youth, learned the wagon maker's trade, working at the business with his father, until the latter's death in 1878, when he and his brother, Thomas J. Burgess, took charge of the shop and business, and have since, as before, had an extensive trade. He, in partnership with his brother, does a general blacksmithing and wagon making business. They also repair wagons, buggies and farm implements, as well as manufacture both, wagons and buggies. They are superior workmen, and their work is equal in every particular to that made in eastern shops. They employ generally, from five to eight workmen. The subject of this sketch is a son of Thomas N., who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, about the year 1812, and died in Richmond, Missouri, in 1878. His mother's maiden name was Couchman; she, also, was a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1815; died in 1874. The shop and residence of his brother, T. M. Burgess, were destroyed by the cyclone of June 1, 1878. Two of the family died from injuries received, and five others were seriously wounded. The house, shop and contents were utterly destroyed. The brothers, however, nothing daunted, began anew after the disaster, and have succeeded admirably. Henry C. Burgess is a member of the Christian Church, and also of the Knights of Honor. He is an industrious, energetic, and worthy gentleman, and fully merits the success he has achieved, as well as the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen.

THOMAS J. BURGESS.

The subject of this sketch is a brother of Henry C. Burgess. He was born in 1860, in Jackson county, Missouri. His parents moved to Richmond, Ray county, in the fall of 1863, and here Mr. Burgess has ever since resided. He was educated at Richmond College. When about thirteen years of age he commenced to learn blacksmithing, working under different persons, till the death of his father, when he and his brother succeeded to the business, which is fully described in connection with the biographical sketch of Henry C. Burgess. Mr. Burgess is yet quite young, but he is a skilled artisan, and being intelligent, prudent and persevering, his future is full of promise.

ISAAC L. BURGESS.

Isaac L. Burgess was born in 1844 in Independence, Jackson county, Missouri. He is a brother of H. C., and T. J. Burgess. In 1855, he moved with his parents to Johnson county, Missouri. He learned the trade of wagon-maker under his father, who was a skilled workman. In 1861, he enlisted in company G, 1st Missouri cavalry, Colonel Gordon's regiment of General Joe O. Shelby's brigade, Confederate army, and served until the fall of 1864. He fought bravely and well, taking part in the following engagements: Carthage, Springfield, Prairie Grove, Helena, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. After returning home from the army, he went to the Rocky Mountains and spent one year there, and again returned to Ray county, and engaged in farming, which he continued for two years; after which he resumed his trade in Richmond, Missouri, and has followed it ever since. He is an excellent workman and has a large trade; the people liberally patronizing him because of his industry, energy and superior workmanship. Mr. Burgess is a member of the order of Knights of Honor. He is a worthy gentleman, prompt to meet every engagement reliable, honest, and honorable. January 10, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Walker, an intelligent, amiable lady, of Ray county, Missouri. They have two children, Charles F., born February 11, 1871, and Lulu, born February 17, 1874.

HENRY P. GROW.

Henry P. Grow was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1848, and lived in that city until 1860, when he, with his parents, moved to Ohio. In 1864 he enlisted in company C, 23d Ohio Union volunteers, and remained in the army till the close of the war. His regiment, which he was always with, save when disabled by a wound, took part in the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. In this engagement Mr. Grow was severely wounded in the left leg, and in the morning was

captured, but recaptured in the evening. He was sent to the hospital at Baltimore, where he was confined to his room for three months, after which he was assigned to detail duty, being unable for active field service. After the close of the war he returned home and learned to be a carpenter under his father. In 1867 he moved to Ashland, Kentucky, and in the fall of 1870, came to Richmond, where he has ever since remained, with the exception of two years, from 1872 to 1874, spent in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Grow and his partner, Mr. Abbott, are among the leading carpenters and builders in Richmond; they are fine workmen, always reliable, prompt, and industrious. They erected many of the beautiful dwellings for which the city of Richmond is so remarkable. Mr. Grow has just completed a very handsome and substantial residence for himself. He is a member of the M. E. Church South; of the I. O. O. F.; of the Knights of Honor, and of the Knights of Pythias. He was married December 12, 1871, to Miss Paulina Jackson, of Ray county. To this union were born the following children: Annie M., Livie C. and Myrtle. His wife, who was a daughter of Caleb Jackson, of Ray county, died February 22, 1878.

RUDOLPH PALMER.

Rudolph Palmer is a Virginian, born in Loudon county, of the "Old Dominion," in the year 1821. His father was a farmer, and Rudolph followed that occupation in his native state till 1858, when he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and again engaged in farming, and continued it for seven years in that county. In 1865, he moved to Ray county, and followed his occupation of farming till the spring of 1880; at which time he took charge of the boarding house in Richmond, of which he is now proprietor. Mr. Palmer was married in 1848, to Susan Whaley, of Virginia. The offspring of this union was thirteen children, ten of whom are living: Hugh W., Franklin P., Nancy C., Mary V., Alice A., Louella, Minnie, John, Amy and Clyde.

GEORGE W. BUCHANAN, M. D.

Geo. W. Buchanan was born August 16, 1828, in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky. His parents died, leaving him an orphan at the age of two years. His father was William Buchanan, an honored citizen of Kentucky. Doctor Buchanan is of Scotch descent, his ancestors having immigrated to the state of Virginia from Scotland at an early day. His grandfather, George Buchanan, was one of the early settlers in Kentucky, and his family was among those who located, laid out, and built the town of McAfee Station, Kentucky. He came to Missouri with his maternal grandfather, James Tilford McCoun, in or about the year 1834, locating on land east of and adjacent to the city of Richmond, Ray county.

Here our subject spent his boyhood days and grew to man's estate. He attended school part of the time; the rest worked on the farm, and taught school, thereby earning a support and the means to complete his education, the foundation of which he had already laid by careful study and diligent application. After spending two years at the Masonic College, Lexington, Missouri, he, in 1850, returned to Kentucky, and was entered a student at Center College, Danville, and graduated from that institution in 1852. He then resolved to adopt the medical profession, and to that end attended a course of medical lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio. He subsequently became a student at the celebrated Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1855 graduated therefrom with honor. He returned to Richmond, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, which, with marked success, he has ever since continued, and, with the exception of about seven years, at Richmond. During a part of the years 1861 and 1862, Doctor Buchanan was surgeon-in-chief of the hospitals at Lexington, under General Sterling Price, after which he resumed his practice at Richmond. George W. Buchanan was married in 1855 to Miss Emily Terry, of Richmond, Missouri, but a native of Danville, Virginia. He spent the years from 1864 to 1870 in Colorado, with his wife and family, having gone for the benefit of the former's health. While in Colorado, he practiced his profession. In 1869, Mrs. Buchanan died, at Georgetown, Colorado. By his marriage with Miss Terry, Doctor Buchanan has one son: William Terry, born in 1861. He was again married in 1872, to Henrietta R. Watkins, of Ray county. They have three children: George Watkins, Charles Allen, and James McAfee. Doctor Buchanan has been longer in practice at Richmond than any other physician (not retired) in the place. He has always had an extensive, lucrative practice, in which he has been remarkably successful.

BENJAMIN F. DUNCAN.

Professor Benjamin F. Duncan was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, April 29, 1842. When Benjamin was about nine years of age, his father moved to Daviess county, Missouri, and here he assisted his father in the cultivation and management of the latter's farm. In 1857, while working at a threshing machine, which was in rapid motion, he met with an unfortunate accident, which deprived him of his right arm. Two years later he began his college course at William Jewell College, Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, under the renowned William Thompson—the "Spurgeon of the West;" and in the spring of 1862, he entered the sophomore class of Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, and graduated with honor, in 1865. After graduating, he spent the summer visiting with his cousin, Doctor J. F. Cook—now president of Lagrange (Mis-

souri), College—and through his influence received the position of president of the Campbellsburgh High School, which he held two years. He then determined to abandon the teacher's profession; and the law presenting an inviting field for his future labors, he determined to prepare himself for the bar. His friends, however, prevailed upon him to accept the presidency of Concord College, a Baptist institution, located at New Liberty, Owen county, Kentucky. After three years he resigned his position as president of this school, and purchased the Eminence Male and Female Seminary, located at Eminence, Kentucky. Here he remained until in 1876, when he sold that institution, and, returning to Missouri, was elected president of Grand River College, at Edinburg, Missouri; he, however, declined the position to accept that of principal of the Richmond, Ray county, public schools, which position he now holds. His report to the board of directors for the year ending the first Tuesday in April, 1881, will be found elsewhere in this volume. Professor Duncan is eminently well qualified for the profession of teacher; he has made it his life-work, and he is yet in the prime of active manhood, with years of usefulness, and a brilliant future before him. Benjamin F. Duncan was married November 14, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Buchanan, a native of Hopkinsville, Christian county, Kentucky. She is an educated lady, of amiable disposition. Her father was James Buchanan, who, for about twenty years, was professor of mathematics in Center College, Danville, Kentucky. They have four children: James B., Anna Blanche, John M., and Eva.

WILLIAM S. TOMPKINS.

William S. Tompkins is a native of Missouri. He was born in Randolph county, February 25, 1839. He was educated in the common schools, and in Grand River College, Missouri. In the spring of 1861, he was mustered into the Confederate service, as a volunteer. He belonged to company F, Rives' regiment, fourth division, Missouri state guards. He bore a gallant part in the battles of Wilson Creek, Drywood and Lexington. In the last mentioned engagement, he was seriously wounded, being shot through the left shoulder. From this wound he has never so far recovered as to be able to perform manual labor. As he was disabled, Mr. Tompkins returned home, and remained till 1864, when he rejoined the army, and staid with it till the termination of the war, when he engaged in farming and teaching school jointly. In 1875, he was elected county school commissioner of Ray county, for a term of two years; at the end of which time he abandoned farming, and accepted the appointment as deputy county clerk, and held the position till January 1, 1879, when he was elected as teacher of the intermediate department of Richmond Graded Schools, a position he now holds. William S. Tomp-

kins was married in 1863, to Miss Nancy G. Terrill, of Randolph county, Missouri. They have five children living, and two sons deceased. The living are as follows: Martha A., Samuel, William G., Clara B., and —— — (infant). Mr. Tompkins and wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church. He is a worthy gentlemen and a successful teacher.

ADAM K. REYBURN.

Adam K. Reyburn was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, August 6, 1816. When Adam was about a year old, his parents moved to Missouri and settled in Boone county, where he lived till the age of nineteen. In 1837, he went to Indiana and engaged in contracting and building, making his home at Indianapolis. Among the buildings erected by him in that city, are the state and branch bank buildings. In 1840, he returned to Missouri, and located in Lexington, where he merchandized two years. He then came to Richmond and bought a carding factory, which he continued to operate until 1847, when he sold out and returned to Lexington, to resume the mercantile business, but this time in partnership with his brother, Lewis C. Reyburn. He soon sold out, however, and after spending one year in farming, near Pleasant Hill, in Cass county, returned again to Lexington, and built a carding machine, which he conducted till in 1852, in which year he came back to Richmond and repurchased the carding mill he had sold five years before. In 1858, he again sold his carding mill, and moved to his farm three miles west of Richmond. In 1861, he returned to Richmond, and was not actively engaged in business during the war. In 1865, he was appointed sheriff of Ray county, and served two years. In the fall of 1866, he was elected by the people to the same office, and held it four years. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. He owns 800 acres of valuable farming land, well improved and convenient to market, all of which he personally superintends. He resides in town, however, where he owns a fine property. He is a director and one of the stockholders in the Ray County Savings Bank. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was married in the fall of 1843, to Permelia A. Griffin, of Lexington, Missouri. She is a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Berry G. Griffin, who was born April 12, 1823, in Mason county, Kentucky. He was murdered in Richmond in 1867, by the bandits, who, at the same time, robbed the bank at Richmond. Mr. Reyburn and wife have six children, four boys and two girls, to-wit: Charles H., of Colorado, employed with Barlow, Saunderson & Co., mail contractors; James T., a farmer, of Ray county; Permelia J., wife of John W. Francis, formerly sheriff of Ray county, but now of St. Louis; Lucy A., and George H.

WILLIAM T. SINGLETON.

William T. Singleton was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, in 1852. He is a son of John S. Singleton, of Rolla, Phelps county, Missouri. He is a native of Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Stewart. She is a native of Kentucky. His parents are still living. When about sixteen years of age, the subject of this sketch entered the employ of the Wabash Railroad Company, as telegraph operator at Wentzville, having learned telegraphy at High Hill, Missouri. He was operator at different points on this road till in 1874, when he was appointed agent at Lexington, Missouri. He remained at Lexington three years, and was transferred to De Witt, Carroll county, Missouri. He was also in De Witt three years, and in the fall of 1880, came to Richmond, Ray county, where he is at present engaged with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company. He has been constantly in the employ of this company for more than thirteen years. This long period of uninterrupted service is ample testimony of his integrity, efficiency and gentlemanly deportment. Wm. T. Singleton was married June 4, 1879, to Miss Evaline W. Squires, an accomplished lady of Carroll county, Missouri. They have one child, Bessie E., born March 9, 1881. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South. He is also a Mason.

ROBERTSON L. JACOBS.

R. L. Jacobs was born November 25, 1852, in Ray county, Missouri. He was educated at Richmond College. After leaving school, he went, in 1874, to Lacygne, Kansas, and engaged in the hardware business until 1876, when he sold out and traveled through Texas for a few months, after which he located at Empire City, Kansas, dealing in hardware for a few months; after which he returned to Lacygne, and again engaged in the hardware business until January, 1878, when he sold out and returned to Ray county, and farmed for two years. In June, 1880, he purchased a harness shop, in Richmond, and has since been engaged in the business. He has a large trade and carries a full line of harness, saddles, etc. He is an enterprising, successful business man, and a gentleman of excellent moral character. He is a member of the Christian Church.

CHARLES A. MOSBY, M. D.

Charles A. Mosby was born in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, February 29, 1855. He received his literary training at Richmond College, Richmond, Missouri. In 1875, he began the study of medicine under the instruction of his father, Dr. W. W. Mosby. In 1878 he graduated from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri. Having graduated, he returned to Richmond and entered at once upon the practice of his

profession, associated with his father. While attending medical college in St. Louis, he still retained an interest in the drug store of Dr. W. W. Mosby & Son, at Richmond. He is yet a partner of his father in this store, which they have conducted for a number of years. They have recently completed a large brick building, in which is their drug store—one of the best appointed and most extensive in this part of the state. Mr. Mosby is a young man, highly esteemed for his integrity, good nature and exemplary moral character. He is energetic, affable and obliging, and the confidence and esteem with which he is regarded are not unworthily bestowed.

LOUIS BAUM.

Louis Baum was born in Bosen, Prussia, in the year 1843. When about fifteen years of age, he came to the United States, and located in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, where he engaged in selling goods till the breaking out of the civil war. He then began dealing in horses and mules, buying and selling them to the government, which he continued till the close of the war. He then bought and sold horses and mules on his own account, shipping to St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1879, he formed a co-partnership with George I. Wasson, Esq. They erected a large stable, and have since done a very extensive business, buying, during the past eighteen months over $120,000 worth of mules and horses. Mr. Baum is a man of great energy and strict integrity. He is a son of Mishel Baum, a native of Germany, who came to America about the year 1879, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, May 31, 1881, at the age of eighty-four. He had seven children, six of whom were at his death-bed. The youngest daughter, living in New York, was not present. Mr. Baum is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of two secret societies, known as Free Sons of Israel and Bena Brith, both of them in St. Louis. Mr. Baum's success has been achieved by energy, industry and perseverance, and his life is an example by which every young man may profit.

JOHN W. FRANCIS.

John W. Francis was born in Madison county, Ohio, on the 14th day of May, 1842. His father, Alexander B. Francis, was born in the same county and state, on the 28th day of January, 1817. His mother's name, before marriage, was Virginia A. Elsey. She was born in Virginia on the 9th of January, 1823, and was the eldest of a family of seven children. His parents were married on the 1st of August, 1841, and three years afterward in the spring of 1844, the year of the great overflow of the Missouri river, emigrated to the state of Missouri. They traveled mainly by steamboat in seeking their new home in the west. They landed first

at Booneville, Missouri, but remained there only a short time, selecting, after a few weeks, Sugar Tree township, Carroll county, for their new home. His occupation here was farming, until the death of his mother, in April, 1854, when he lived for a short time in the family of Wilson Malone, and with his aunt Betsey Francis. His father marrying Margaret Colley, in 1855, he returned home and lived with his father until the death of his father's second wife. His father then sent him to live with John F. Dale, four miles northwest of Richmond, where he remained until his father married the third time, July 14, 1857, uniting his fortunes this time with Mary A. Proffitt. His father, about this time, purchased a small farm, seven miles north of Richmond, and lived on it until his death, which took place July 11, 1862. Before his father's death, a few months, he enlisted in the United States service, volunteering as a private in company K, 23d Missouri volunteers, for the term of three years from the 22d day of December, 1861. This regiment was then stationed at Grand River Bridge, one mile east of Utica, and shortly afterward went into winter quarters at Chillicothe, Missouri. On or about the 1st of March, 1862, his regiment was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and after some thorough drilling, it was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. It left St. Louis by steamboat, on the first day of April, 1862, and succeeded in reaching its point of destination, Saturday, April 5, 1862, in time to participate in the great battle of Pittsburg Landing, on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862. His regiment was in General B. M. Prentiss' brigade, in the battle, and suffered terribly, having been greatly exposed in the hottest part of the engagement. His company (company K) was fearfully depleted. Out of eighty men in this company that went into action, only fifteen answered at roll call at the close of the battle, the remainder being killed, wounded or taken prisoners. In fact, the entire regiment had met with such a heavy loss, that it was sent back to Alton Illinois, to recruit. The brave colonel of the regiment, Colonel Jacob T. Tindall, was killed on the first day of the battle, April 6, 1862. Mr. Francis received a wound in this battle, and was sent back to hospital in St. Louis, to receive surgical treatment. After recovering from his wound he rejoined his regiment, which had partly filled up its thinned ranks with new recruits, and in 1863 took up its line of march to McMinnville, Tennessee; thence to the front at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and took part in all the battles and skirmishes from there to Atlanta, Georgia. The prominent battles in which he was, were Mission Ridge, Resaca, Georgia; Ringgold, Georgia; Allatoona, Georgia; Kenesaw Mountains, Georgia; and in the siege of Atlanta. When his regiment arrived at Atlanta, it was assigned to the first brigade, third division, fourteenth army corps, army of the Cumberland. After the capture of Atlanta, he was in the memorable march after the Confederate General Hood and his army,

when he went back to Franklin, Tennessee. On the Coosa river, near Rome, Georgia, General Sherman divided his army, and sent the fourth and twentieth corps to oppose General Hood and the remainder of the army concentrated at Kingston, Georgia, and severed communication with the world. He was one of the grand army that marched with Sherman to the sea, and was one of the boys in blue, in that celebrated march, and took part in all the movements of the victorious columns that General Grant characterized as prompt, skillful and brilliant. He was discharged in 1865, at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and took passage on the ocean steamer Fulton, for New York City, thence by railroad to Ray county, Missouri. On reaching home he found his father and brother were both dead, and the other members of the family living at different places. He turned his attention to farming for a short time after he came home. In the spring of 1865, a regiment of Missouri militia was organized in Ray county, and he was elected captain of one of the companies, (company D), and duly commissioned by Thomas C. Fletcher, governor of Missouri, on the 5th day of May, 1865. In October, 1865, he went to Lawrence, Kansas, and hired to a freighting firm to drive a team of oxen across the plains to Fort Union, New Mexico, and was caught in a severe storm on the Cimarron, in New Mexico, and lost over three hundred head of oxen by freezing and starving to death. In the spring of the year following, he went on to Fort Union and Las Vegas, delivered over freight, and returned to Ray county in the summer of 1866. After the Richmond bank robbery, May 23, 1867, when John Shaw, mayor of Richmond, F. S. Griffin, deputy sheriff, and Benjamin G. Griffin, his father, were killed by the bank robbers, he was appointed deputy sheriff by Mr. A. K. Reyburn, who was then sheriff of Ray county. He acted as his deputy until his term of office expired. In November, 1868, he was elected sheriff and collector of Ray county, on the Republican ticket.

On August 24, 1869, he married Amelia J. Reyburn, then seventeen years old, and eldest daughter of A. K. Reyburn, ex-sheriff of Ray county. The issue of the marriage has been two boys: Harry and Willie. The latter one, Willie, died January, 1874. In November, 1870, he was re-elected sheriff by a larger majority than any one on the ticket, running ahead of the party vote. He was also elected one term to the city council, and one term, marshal of the city of Richmond, from April, 1870, to April, 1871. After the expiration of his term as sheriff and collector of Ray county, he went to Colorado and remained there about one year, then returned to Richmond, and shortly afterward moved to Hardin, Ray county, and was appointed by the board of trustees, marshal and collector, and served one term. He then moved back to Richmond. During his official career as sheriff, he discharged the duties of his office with marked ability. He pursued and captured many criminals and fugi-

tives from justice. Among the most noted ones were, James Devvers, whom he captured in Madison county, Kentucky, the reward being $1100. James Devvers was one of the bank robbers in Richmond, May 23, 1867. Another was William McDow, who killed Ben Houston near Knoxville, Missouri. He was caught at Lone Jack, Missouri, reward being $500. He also captured Abe Lee, who had killed his man in Mandeville, Carroll county, Missouri. In April, 1877, he was appointed as postal clerk in the railway mail service by Postmaster General D. M. Key, a position which he now holds. He moved to the city of St. Louis at the time he was appointed, and still resides there. He was at one time a stockholder in the Ray County Savings Bank, and a director of the Ray County Agricultural Association. By his energy and close attention to business and the duties of his office, he acquired a large amount of property. He at one time owned the fine brick mansion east of Richmond, and four hundred acres of land near and adjoining the city. In the great financial crash of 1873, that involved so many men of capital and business talent, he lost the great bulk of the fortune he had amassed. His great energy and capacity for whatever he turns his attention to, are rapidly elevating him to a high position in the prominent circles of business men of the country. His career, so far, is a fine example of what pluck and peseverance will do in overcoming all the unfavorable surroundings and obstacles of early life.

HOLLAND VANDERPOOL.

The early pioneers of our county are rapidly passing away; ere long the last of them will have been "gathered to their fathers." Among the few who yet survive is Holland Vanderpool, a native of Campbell county, East Tennessee. He was born December, 24, 1806. His father, John Vanderpool, was the very first settler in Ray county. He came in the summer of the year 1815, and located on Crooked river, in the southeastern part of the county, and the early years of our subject's life were those of the pioneer. School advantages were meagre—in fact there were no schools—and Mr. Vanderpool's literary training is, in consequence, limited to such as he acquired at home, with no further assistance from others than the teaching him of the alphabet by his parents. August 28, 1828, Mr. Vanderpool was married to Miss Leah Linville, also a native of Tennessee. The result of this union was ten children, only four of whom are now living, as follows: Franklin, James K., George W. and Martha. Holland Vanderpool has spent almost his entire life in Ray county, and now that his head is blossoming for the grave, he is sustained and blessed by the reflection that he has "lived honorably, hurt nobody, and rendered every man his due." For more than forty years he has been a faithful, consistant member of the Old School Baptist

Church. A man of proverbial kindness, he has done much to relieve the sufferings of others—ministering to the distressed, healing the sick and dispensing charity to those truly in need, whenever and wherever he could. Mr. Vanderpool took no part in the civil war. He remained at home, pursuing his life-long vocation of farming. He has made it the ruling principle of his life "to do unto others as he would be done by," and has therefore the respect of all who know him. A worthy citizen, a warm-hearted, obliging gentleman. We are happy to pay this tribute to a character deserving a more extended notice than the plan of this work will allow.

ALEXANDER OLIPHANT.

Alexander Oliphant was born at Marlfield, near Kelso, county of Roxborough, in Scotland, in 1806, and died from the effects of injuries received from a fall in Leavenworth, Kansas, September 22, 1878. He married Mrs. Martha Nisbet, widow of John Nisbet, December 7, A. D. 1837, in the county of Armagh, in Ireland. His wife survives him. He had two children, Mary G. Oliphant, now Maitland, wife of Alexander Maitland, and Ralph Oliphant, both of whom survive him. Johanna H. N. Nisbet was a daugher of Mrs. Martha Oliphant by her first husband, who married James W. Black, of Richmond, Missouri. She died October 3, A. D. 1860. In 1838, Mr. Oliphant left Scotland for the purpose of making his future home in the United States. In the same year he settled on his farm, seven miles north of Richmond, in Ray county, in the state of Missouri, where he remained until the day of his death. Mr. Oliphant having become a citizen of this country, always took a lively interest in its prosperity. In all the issues peculiar to a new country constantly springing up, he displayed a clear judgment and great thought in forming his conclusions. As a farmer he was active, enterprising and successful. His farm was a model of enterprise. Always ready to encounter the risk of the adoption of modern appliances and methods, he kept pace with the great progress in agricultural pursuits. In the raising of fruit and culture of the grapes, he displayed great art, and brought to bear a knowledge of botany that only intense observation and study can supply, and in whatever direction he turned his attention in the raising of staple productions, the introduction of improved quality of cereals, the raising of stock or culture of fruit of every character, he was not satisfied to tread the trodden path, but sought from observation and science, and treatises upon the subject that knowledge which would enable him to keep fully up with the greatest advance of science. His dwelling, surrounded by plants and flowers, indigenous and exotic, displayed his culture and taste and rendered his home a bower of beauty which a Shenstone or a Rogers might have envied. Amidst all his busy and active pursuits he still retained his love

of the muses. Every department of knowledge received his attention. Mathematics never palled upon his taste, and in their varied applications, he took intense interest. Surveyor of the county in which he resided for a number of years, and subsequently undertaking large contracts of surveying under the government of the United States in the territory of Kansas, he made himself thoroughly master of the most complicated instruments and system of surveying used in surveying large tracts of country. He made a specialty of chemistry, ornithology and pyrotechny. He had a rare and valuable collection of birds of the various species peculiar to the west, and studied with care their habits and peculiarities. A devoted lover of chemistry, he spent a portion of his time in its experiments and applications; and pyrotechny furnished a means for some of its most striking illustrations as well as amusement for his leisure hours. Turning from severer pursuits, music would relax his overstrained faculties, and as the airs adapted to ballads and lyrics familiar to his youth welled from his favorite instrument, he would live over his life again and roam amidst the forests, and hills, and mountains and lakes of his native land. Mr. Oliphant graduated at Edinburgh College. He possessed a mind thoroughly disciplined by the most laborious and intense study. Possessing a fine natural capacity, and aided by every facility for acquiring information, he explored a wide field of science and stored up a vast amount of knowledge. He was gifted with a memory strong, vigorous and grasping, which retained, even in his old age, a tenacity of retention truly wonderful. His conversation was a rich and varied feast. Mr. Oliphant was member of the Episcopalian Church, enjoying full membership until the day of his death. He was distinguished for his social qualities. His society was sought by all. All would leave his social reunions not only feeling they had been pleased and entertained, but instructed. He was a kind friend, a devoted husband and an affectionate father; and his family mourn him as one whose place can never be filled.

PEYTON T. SMITH.

Peyton T. Smith, a native of Missouri, was born in St. Charles county, May 3, 1820. His parents, James W. and Lucy H., about the year 1824, removed with their infant son, Peyton, to this county, locating about seven miles southwest of Richmond, on what is known as Rollins' Branch. Nearly two years later they again removed to the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. Here, in later years, the elder Mr. Smith, assisted by his son, operated a tannery, in connection with the farm. Peyton T. Smith was married January 19, 1843, to Miss Lucy H. Bates, a native of Virginia. The marriage ceremony was performed near where they now reside, by the Rev. Zachariah Quesenberry. This

union was blessed by the birth of six children, five of whom still live. The other, born March 3, 1847, died in infancy. The names of the surviving children, with dates of birth, are as follows, viz: Cleopatra S., born May 19, 1844; James W., born May 7, 1848; Mary S., born April 21, 1850; Nancy F., born May 22, 1852. Although Mr. Smith has met with severe reverses in business, great destruction and loss of property by fire, at different times during life, his well known industry and close attention to business, and his indomitable pluck in battling against adversity, have won for him an enviable position among his neighbors. He owns a highly improved farm of 172 acres. One hundred and sixty acres of it, comprising pasture lands, orchard and tillable fields, are in a high state of cultivation, well watered and stocked. Mr. Smith, despite the obstacles he has been obliged to combat, is to-day a successful business man, and as an evidence of the esteem in which he is held as a financier, he has been successively elected to the responsible position of director in the Ray County Savings Bank.

GEORGE FRANK.

Was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1849. His father, John Frank, died there, and his mother subsequently married Phillip Burrell. They removed to Lawrence county, Ohio, afterward to Boyd county, Kentucky, and after vibrating between these two states for some time, they finally found a permanent residence in the latter county and state. The old people yet live there. George Frank left them at the age of seventeen, to go out into the world and fight the battle of life alone. After visiting different sections of Ohio and Virginia, in all of which he lived awhile, at different times, he was married at Carbondale, Ohio, by the mayor of Athens, to Miss Dorothea Hayson, in September, 1872. They became the parents of two children, named respectively Ella and Jennie. Mr. Frank and family immigrated in 1876 to Missouri, settling in Ray county. Two years later he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, returning again here, after an absence of about fifteen months. He has followed the occupation of mining all his life, which accounts for the somewhat nomadic life he has led. He is a member of both the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

HENRY PAGE.

Was born in April, 1826, in Howard county, Missouri. In the autumn of 1835 he came to Ray county, where he has ever since made his home. A year later, by the death of his father, he was compelled, at the early age of ten years, to commence to labor for the support of the family. He was thus denied the privileges that even those primitive times afforded for the acquirement of an education. When only twenty years old, he

enlisted as a soldier, under General Sterling Price, and did good service in the war against Mexico. After his discharge, allured by the hope of finding a short road to wealth in the gold fields of California, he crossed the plains, in the year 1850, with a train of ox teams. After spending four years of privation and toil in the mining camps of the west, he returned home, bringing a goodly quantity of the precious metal with him. Mr. Page was married November 8, 1859, to Miss Emma Thompson, of Ray county. Six children were born to them, named as follows: Joseph T., Sallie A., Nellie, Margaret S., Henry, and Elizabeth. This gentleman, as the result of his habits of industry and economy, is the owner to-day of fourteen hundred acres of good, rich land. Besides being a successful farmer, he is also extensively engaged in stock-raising, usually feeding all the grain he produces at home. His farm, one of the finest and best in the county, is situated four miles north of Richmond.

THOMAS B. HEWLETT.

The subject of this sketch was born August 16, 1815, in Hanover county, Virginia. He is descended, on the paternal side, from Scotch ancestry; his mother's people were English. When he was but a year old, his parents removed with him to Washington county, Kentucky, where he grew up to manhood's estate. In the fall of 1836, he emigrated to Palmyra, Missouri, but, after remaining only a year, went back to Kentucky. Again, in 1842, he came to Missouri, and chose Ray county as the place for his future and permanent residence, settling, at first, seven miles north of Richmond, where he continued to reside until 1857, at which time he sold his farm and bought the one where he now lives. Here, he built Hewlett's saw mill, and in 1859, also a grist mill, which he operated, as miller, for eighteen years. In 1878, he sold his mill, and since that time, has devoted his attention altogether to farming. Mr. Hewlett was, in 1880, a successful candidate for judge of the county court of Ray county. This honorable position he has since filled, to the entire satisfaction of the people. Judge Hewlett was married, before he left Kentucky, in April, 1836, to Miss Nancy Flournoy, a native of that state. They had four children, two of whom, John P., born July 3, 1839, and Emily, born April 23, 1847, still survive. Mrs. Hewlett died August 15, 1847, and he married again April 4, 1852. The second Mrs. Hewlett is a native of Missouri. Her maiden name was Miss Rhoda A. Trigg. The fruit of the last union is four children, living: Thomas B., Jr., born January 18, 1853; Pocahontas, born May 5, 1854; Elizabeth, born August 8, 1859; Alexander D., born March 30, 1861. Judge Hewlett's father, Terry Hewlett, was a Virginian, born about 1770, and died in 1820. He served valiantly under the American flag in the war of 1812. The gentleman whose name heads this article is well and widely known, and

highly respected and esteemed, as his official position testifies. He owns a fine, fertile farm, comprising three hundred and ten acres of the best land in the county, abundantly stocked and equipped, and is well fixed to end his days in comfort, and at peace with all mankind.

JOSEPH B. HINES.

Joseph B. Hines, a native of Ray county, Missouri, was born September 27, 1828. After finishing his education at the Richmond Academy, he began teaching school in which profession he continued until 1850. He was united in marriage to Miss Jemima E. Hutchinson, of Lafayette county, Missouri, in November, 1847. Two children, Mary I. and John, were born to Mrs. Hines. With them and their mother, Mr. Hines started to California in the height of the gold excitement of 1850. On their toilsome, tedious march across the plains, Mrs. Hines and both the children were seized with that dread disease, cholera, and the husband and father, powerless to aid them, and almost frantic with grief, watched them all die before him. Burying their remains, near Fort Laramie, Mr. Hines pursued his journey westward. He spent three years mining on the Pacific slope. In California, November 25, 1851, he was again married to Eleanor Sharp, by whom he has six children living: John S., William T., Joseph P., Olivia F., Gustavus A., and Viola S. Mr. Hines returned from the west in the spring of 1853, and engaged in farming, where he now resides, a beautiful place, well improved, four miles northwest of Richmond. At the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted in company B, Major Cummins' regiment, C. S. A., where he served about three months as forage master. At the expiration of that time a reorganization was held at Springfield, and Mr. Hines entered the service, as commissary of the regiment, which position he held until after the battle of Pea Ridge, in March, 1862, when he went to Carrollton, Arkansas, as recruiting officer for General Raines. Here he was given the alternative of imprisonment at Alton, or "protection papers." He chose the latter, and at once returned home. Shortly afterwards, he left again, going to Iowa, where he taught school for about a year. At the close of the term he came back home, and has ever since been a resident of Ray county, engaged in farming and teaching. For the last few years he has devoted a great deal of attention to the nursery business, having now, on his farm, a fine young nursery of ten thousand good trees, of the best varieties. Mr. H. has taught school, at intervals, ever since he was eighteen years old. He has just closed a term with great satisfaction to all the patrons. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and also became a member and took an active interest in the inauguration and organization of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Hines has, indeed, had a varied and eventful career, and passed through many rough

ordeals, but he appears to have come out of them all unscathed, and is to-day successful in business, and highly respected by all who know him.

JOHN V. JOHNSON.

Was born February 14, 1846. He lived in Effington county, Illinois, until he attained his majority. Then seven years in DeWitt county, same state. In 1862 he came to Missouri and found a temporary home in Caldwell county. The same year he enlisted in the Union army for three months. After his return from the army he located in Ray county, Missouri, where he has since lived. He was married February 3d, 1876, to Miss Lydia A. Dey, a native of Ray county. They have two children: Elihu and Lewis. Mr. Johnson's business is mining.

WILLIAM D. PAINTER.

A native of Todd county, Kentucky. Was born August 21, 1849, and came to Ray county, Missouri, in 1879. Prior to 1872 he was engaged in farming, since then he has given his attention to coal mining. He has been married three times. First, in 1865, February 8, to Amanda James, of Bates county, Missouri. They had one child: Rebecca Ellen. Second, February 3, 1868, to Dialter Nelson, of Clay county, Missouri. Third, July 6, 1871, to Martha E. Sullards, of Andrew county, Missouri. The last Mrs. Painter became the mother of four children, of whom but one, Mary Francis, is living.

W. F. LANCASTER.

William F. Lancaster was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in August, 1827, and was educated there. When he left school he was apprenticed for two years to a carpenter in Cincinnati, Ohio. Went with his parents, after finishing his apprenticeship, to Van Buren county, Iowa, and lived there fifteen years, following carpentering for a while, then saw-milling, and afterward farming. He came to Ray county, Missouri, in 1865, having purchased land here the year previous. His farm at that time was in a poor state of cultivation, had only an inferior log house upon it, and no other improvements worthy of mention. By his industry and prudent economy Mr. Lancaster is now surrounded by all the comforts and improvements enjoyed by any of his neighbors, a fine commodious residence, a large, roomy and substantial barn, which is an object of admiration to all who see it, and an excellent orchard, while the entire place has an air of business thrift and enterprise. Mr. Lancaster was not himself engaged in either army during the rebellion, but had three brothers on the Union side. One of these died in prison, another at Memphis, and the third, surviving the war, returned home. Wm. F. Lancaster has been

twice married. First, in 1854, to Miss Jane Smith, of Iowa. The issue of this marriage was four children, two of whom, James Rolla and Vesta Iowa, yet live. His second wife was Miss Jennie McDowel, of Ray county. By her he has two children: Charlie C., and Eddie E. Mr. Lancaster did the most of the work with his own hands in the construction of the buildings upon his farm. He is a good carpenter, a practical, successful farmer, an estimable neighbor and a good citizen.

DAVID W. KELL.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Madison county, Illinois, July 29, 1844. He was educated at Shurtleff College, in the city of Alton. His father was conducting a hardware store there, and when young Kell had finished his collegiate course he found employment in that business. He was afterwards, in the year 1863, engaged in railroading, and later, found employment on a steamboat. He emigrated to California in 1865, and while there was occupied with farming. He returned home in 1867, and in 1869, visited Ray county, Missouri, and remained during the summer. After his return home he continued the cultivation of his farm. In 1874, he left Illinois, and established his home in Ray county, and here he has ever since resided. Mr. Kell was married to Miss Louise Clarke, of Ray county, Missouri, in the month of December, 1870. She proved a most excellent wife, and devoted mother. Three children were born to them: Edward C., Reuben L. and Ella M., who were early deprived, by death, of their mother's loving care. Mrs. Kell died in October, 1878. She was very popular, and highly esteemed for her amiable character. Her untimely death was deeply mourned by her many friends and relatives. Mr. Kell has a fine farm of two hundred acres, with a handsome and comfortable residence. He is a good citizen, and a reliable, honest, upright man.

S. O. MASON.

Samuel O. Mason was born on the 31st day of May, 1835, in Mason county, Kentucky. His parents immigrated to Missouri when he was very young, and settled for a time in Lafayette county. Here he received his education, and, after leaving school, devoted himself to farming. He enlisted from Lafayette county, with General Jo Shelby, and served for some time in the Confederate army. He was discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He returned to Missouri, and began farming in Ray county. Mr. Mason was married on the 23d day of September, 1856, to Miss Georgia Ann Delaney, a resident of Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, but born in Kentucky. Of this union eight children were born, six of whom, Robert, Ida, Flora, A., Byron, and Georgia, still live. Two,

who were younger, died in infancy. Mr. Mason was called upon to suffer the loss of his excellent wife, and the children to mourn the absence of a loving, tender mother's care. Mrs. Mason died August 9, 1878, and the sunshine went out of that once happy home. Mr. Mason has traveled considerably over different states of the Union, but has seen no section of the country he likes better than old Ray. He has a fine large farm, in excellent condition, a handsome residence, and a commodious and conviently arranged barn. He deals extensively in live-stock, and is constantly grazing or feeding stock for market. He is to-day the possessor of a handsome competency, and has the pleasant reflection as he enjoys it, that it is all the result of his own industry.

ROBERT W. MASON.

This gentleman is a Missourian. He was born in Lafayette county, on the 12th day of June, 1857, and was educated there and in Ray county. His parents removed with him to the latter county in 1865, where he has ever since been engaged in his favorite occupation, farming. He was married on the 18th day of November, 1879, to Miss Lillie J. Slusher, daughter of a prominent farmer of Lafayette county, Missouri. R. W. Mason is the eldest son of Mr. Samuel O. Mason, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Mason owns an excellent farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres in Richmond township, in an unsurpassed condition in point of productiveness, a fine, commodious residence, and other improvements and conveniences of modern kind. He is an industrious, progressive, and successful young farmer, and is universally liked for his good-natured hospitality, so freely dispensed to friend or stranger. He counts his friends by the score. With the advantages he now possesses, and his well-established habits of industry and economy, Mr. Mason cannot fail of attaining great wealth long before he is an old man.

J. R. HUNT.

James R. Hunt was born three miles from the town of Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, on the 29th day of June, 1829. Richmond, was at that time, a straggling village. His parents were natives of the state of Kentucky, and came to Ray county among the pioneer settlers. In the acquirement of his education he received the advantages of such schools as were accessible to him at that early day. He has always been a farmer, that being his chosen vocation. He did not engage in the civil war. Spent some time in 1865 on the plains of the great west. He was married on the 6th day of June, 1852, to Miss Anna E. Morris, daughter of Washington Morris, Esq., an old settler and prominent citizen of Ray county. The issue of their union was fourteen children; ten of whom, Sallie, Isabelle, Francis Marion, Edward S., Cordia, George W., Kate,

Emma, Ella and Ollie, are now living. Mr. Hunt's mother, who lives with him, though seventy-three years of age, retains a strong active memory and is in excellect health. This estimable old lady remembers vividly many interesting anecdotes and incidents connected with pioneer life in the county. Mr. Hunt owns a valuable farm, well stocked and improved, and is in a highly prosperous condition. He is quite extensively engaged in breeding and handling fine sheep. He is a practical, successful farmer, an obliging neighbor, and a highly respected citizen in his community.

GEORGE S. EWING.

A native of Howard county, Missouri, and was born January 19, 1832. His parents removed to Ray county when he was very young, and here, together with some schooling in Kentucky, he received his education. He was occupied with farming until the beginning of the great civil war, when he espoused the cause of the south and enlisted for the war under General Sterling Price. He was engaged at the battles of Corinth, Springfield, Iuka, Franklin, New Hope Church, and other lesser engagements. Was discharged at Jackson, Mississippi, in the spring of 1865, and returning to Ray county, Missouri, resumed his farming. Mr. Ewing was married in the month of June, 1852, to Miss Lydia A. Tisdale, of Ray county. They became the parents of five children, living: William W., Robert S., Joseph, Jackson and Thomas. In religion, Mr. Ewing is a Baptist, a consistent and devoted Christian and a good man.

REV. N. B. PEELER.

This gentleman, whose life's history we now have the pleasure of presenting to his many friends and admirers, was born in Howard county, Missouri, on the 21st of April, A. D. 1832. He was educated at Bethany College, West Virginia, graduating in 1858. He was fortunate in receiving instructions, counsel and admonition from that distinguished divine, Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian Church. In 1859, he went to Kentucky and spent eight years there, preaching and teaching school in the counties of Woodford, Fayette and Henry. Returning again to Howard county, Missouri, he continued the work of a minister and teacher for four years. He moved to Richmond, Ray county, in 1871, and organized and taught the public school in that place for one year. From August, 1872, to December, 1873, he was pastor of the Christian Church at Carrollton, Missouri; from that time until 1875 of the church at Richmond, Missouri; preaching, also, at different points in the county. Subsequently he removed to the farm upon which he now lives, and which he conducts in connection with his teaching and ministerial labors. Mr. Peeler was married on the 10th day of November, 1865, to

Miss Mary A. Redd, of Fayette county, Kentucky. From this union seven children have been born to them: Julian, Alfred R., Paul and Spence, twins, David H., Archibald O. and Annie. The Rev. Mr. Peeler's father was born in North Carolina, in 1794; immigrated to Howard county, Missouri, in 1818, and has lived there ever since, and although he has reached the ripe age of eighty-six years, he is remarkably strong and healthy. Mr. Peeler, senior, has been judge of the county court and was at one time a member of the general assembly of the state of Missouri. His occupation is farming. He is a descendant of the Germans who settled in Pennsylvania at an early day, and has always enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow men. Rev. Peeler is now pastor of the Hickory Grove Christian Church and also of the congregation at Russellville. He is a popular and successful minister, a good teacher, a prominent citizen, and is greatly beloved by his people. He has done a good work for the denomination he represents in Ray county.

W. R. BALLINGER.

Wm. R. Ballinger is a Kentuckian. He was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, in the year 1816. He obtained his education in the common schools. He was early inspired with a liking for the life of a farmer, and has always pursued that calling. In 1836 he went to Illinois, and for a length of time followed farming and stock-raising in that state. He would, perhaps, still be living there, were it not for the failure of his health. He came to Ray county, Missouri, in the fall of 1871, and lived for three years on a farm, near Richmond. He afterward removed to the place, where he now resides. Mr. Ballinger's parents were Virginians, who removed to Kentucky with the tide of early immigration to that state. Wm. R. Ballinger was married in the spring of 1853, to Miss A. E. Bibb, of Illinois. The issue of this marriage is eight children: Mary L., Paulina, Mattie, Jennie, Henry, Benjamin, Allen, and William. He owns a fine farm of 360 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation; has a good, substantial dwelling, and other improvements usually found on a well-kept farm. He is extensively engaged in raising fine stock. Mr. Ballinger is a prominent citizen, and universally respected, and held in high regard as a man by his neighbors.

S. C. DAVIS.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, November 26, 1836. His parents were from the state of Tennessee, and came here with the first settlers of Ray county. They had three sons, two of whom were killed during the civil war. Mr. Davis was educated in the schools of his native county, and after leaving school engaged in the avocation of farming. He was married in the month of February, 1856, to Miss Sophronia A. Schooler,

of Ray county. Six children have been born to them, whose names follow: Isabella A., Edward R., Martha A., Benora F., Maggie A., and James F. Mr. Davis has traveled considerably through the great west. Spent some time at the Mormon city of Salt Lake, Utah. He owns a farm of one hundred acres of good, rich land, a comfortable residence, and necessary out buildings for the shelter of stock and grain. He engages largely in the cattle trade, and fattens cattle for market upon his farm. He is a practical business man and highly prosperous. He is a worthy member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, Crooked River Grange, number 1,005, and a good, substantial citizen of Richmond township.

FRANK REMELINS.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, having been born in Bavaria, one of the German states, in the month of October, 1836. He received his education in the justly celebrated schools of his native land. He was trained to the calling of a furrier and previous to his departure from Europe, was engaged in dressing furs and in other departments of the business. Left Germany in 1853, for America, and landed at New York, remaining there for about four years, working at carpentering. He left New York about the year 1858, and travelled through all the northern, most of the western and southern states, finally settling in Missouri, near the town of Springfield, in Greene county. Here he lived and worked at carpentering, in its different branches, until 1861, when he enlisted in the home guards, under Colonel Phelps. Afterwards, his time having expired in the home guard service, he enlisted in the fourteenth regiment of state militia, commanded by Colonel Richardson. He was at the battle of Springfield, Missouri, and in several other skirmishes. Receiving his discharge at Warrensburg, in the spring of 1865, he came to Lexington, Missouri, and resumed work at his trade, carpentering and millwrighting. He removed to Ray county in 1869, and has since lived here. Mr. Remelins was married in the year 1858, to Miss Augusta Bube, also a native of Germany. They became the parents of five children: Louis, Ike Eugene, Frank, Emma and Paulina. He owns five hundred and twenty acres of Ray county's best land, well improved and stocked with the best varieties of domestic animals, a handsome, comfortable residence, a good barn and other out buildings, and is a successful, wealthy farmer and a substantial citizen of his adopted county.

S. C. EDGAR.

This gentleman is a native of Kentucky, born in Hart county, December 12, 1845. His parents moved to Grayson county, Kentucky, when he was but three years of age, and there he received his education, and

began the work of a farmer. From Grayson county he removed to Hardin county, in the same state, where he lived until 1869, in September of which year, he removed to Ray county, Missouri. Here he has ever since had his home. During the war between the states, he was in the Union army, under General Johnson, but was not engaged in any important fights. Mr. Edgar was married on the 10th day of January, 1877, to Miss Florence Maberry, a native of Ray county. They have one child, living: Carl C. He owns a fine, productive farm of 120 acres, in a good section of the county, adjacent to schools and churches. Mr. Edgar is a kind, obliging neighbor, and an industrious, practical farmer, and is well thought of by his fellow citizens of Richmond township.

A. D. HARBISON.

The gentleman whose name heads this article, was born in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., on the 11th of October, 1849. When he was but nine years old his father removed to a farm in Ray county, Missouri, and here our subject was reared and educated, and here he has always pursued the business of farming. Mr. Harbison was married in the year 1874, to Miss Susie Goldbar, of Ray county, Missouri. Two children have been born of this union: Myrtie Alice and Minnie Eliza. Mr. Harbison owns one hundred acres of Ray's best soil, with a good, comfortable residence, and the whole place betokens industry, thrift and enterprise. He is one of the best citizens of Richmond township.

JAMES P. HAYNES.

J. P. Haynes is a prominent farmer of Richmond township and now (April, 1881,) holds the office of public administrator of Ray county. He was born August 20, 1816, in Murray county, Tennessee. His parents were natives of North Carolina. When he was yet quite young, his father moved from Murray to Bedford county, Tennessee, but remaining there only for a time, immigrated to Ray county, Missouri, settling in the township in which our subject has ever since lived. Mr. Haynes' education was finished in the schools of Ray county. He was reared upon a farm, and farming has always been his chief occupation, though he taught school for some time in his early manhood. His father died in 1862 at the age of seventy-five; his mother lived until 1880, when she died, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Haynes is of a quiet, peaceable disposition, and has never taken any part in war-like movements, except for a short time, against the Mormons, in this county. He was married November 1, 1841, to Miss Jane Schooler, a native of Tennessee. They were married in Ray county. The issue of this marriage is six children, living. Their names are as follows: Joseph H., George R., James H., Rosabelle

J., Mary E. M., and John A. Mr. Haynes was elected justice of the peace in 1854, and held that office for eleven years, and as an evidence of the popularity and respect in which he is held by the people of the county, he was, in 1872, elected by a handsome majority, on the democratic ticket, to the responsible office of public administrator. This office he has ever since held to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He also is, and has been for years, director of the schools of his neighborhood. Mr. Haynes is the owner of three hundred acres of as good land as any in the county, in an excellent state of cultivation, with a good comfortable residence, and other necessary improvements. He is engaged, to a considerable extent, in breeding and raising fine stock; his blooded Cotswold sheep, especially, are the admiration of all. He is a worthy member of Myrtle Lodge No. 338, A. F. & A. M., and also of Crooked River Grange No. 1005, P. of H. In religion, Mr. Haynes is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is one of the most substantial farmers and best citizens of Ray county.

W. S. PETERS.

William S. Peters was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, June 7, 1819. In 1821, his parents removed to Kentucky, and lived in that state until the year 1855. From Kentucky the subject of this sketch came to Boone county, Missouri, landing at Rocheport on the Missouri river, March 26, 1855, and after living in that county for a time, moved to Malta Bend, in Saline county, where he purchased a fine farm and was largely engaged in the stock dealing business with J. W. Layne. From Saline county he moved to Carroll county in the year 1877, and two years afterwards to this county, where he has since lived. He owns a good farm, well improved and thoroughly cultivated, but devotes his own attention chiefly to buying and shipping stock, in which business he has had as much experience, perhaps as any man in the county. Mr. Peters was married in Garrard county, Kentucky, January 13, 1840, to Miss Miriam Herring, whose parents were natives of Virginia. Three children were born of this marriage: James H., (now engaged in stock business at St. Louis), Sarah E., (died in June, 1879), Seymour H., (engaged on his father's farm four miles east of Richmond). Mr. Peters is a successful trader and a practical business man, a kind, obliging neighbor, a valuable member of the community and a prominent and highly respected citizen.

A. R. CHENAULT.

A. R. Chenault was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, June 5, 1835, and grew up in his native state. He was educated at Taylorsville College, North Carolina, and at Wm. Jewell College, Liberty, Clay county, Missouri. He taught school for a time in North Carolina, and then (1858)

came to Missouri, stopping first in Pettis county, and teaching in Buffalo Academy. He next went to Clay county, Missouri, and was during a number of years principal of a high school at Missouri City, after which he came to this county, and presided for three years over the college at Richmond. He is a ripe scholar, and was a popular and efficient teacher. At the close of his engagement in the college at Richmond, he retired from the profession of teaching, and purchased a fine farm near the R. & L. Junction, which he has since occupied and conducted. This place comprises eight hundred acres of very valuable land. It is handsomely improved and in a fine state of cultivation. Its excellent condition evinces that Mr. Chenault is as successful in farming as teaching. During the civil war he was in the Confederate army, under General Sterling Price, for a short time, but was compelled to leave the army on account of severe sickness, from which he almost lost his life. He participated in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek, and other minor engagements. Mr. Chenault was married in 1866, to Miss Ella Estes, of Ray county. They are the parents of six children: Cora, Lula, Ida, William, Charles, and Bessie. Mr. Chenault is a useful member of the community and a prominent and highly respected citizen of the county.

THOMAS J. OGG.

Thomas J. Ogg is a Kentuckian. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 15th day of June, 1837, where he lived until he was grown, and then came to Ray county, Missouri. He settled on a farm about two miles southeast of Albany and resided there until 1864. He was fortunate enough to escape embroilment in the troubles of the war and remained quietly at home engaged in the management of his business. In the year 1864 he removed to the farm upon which he now lives, (section 19, township 52, range 28.) Part of this place he owns individually, and about one hundred and sixty acres in partnership with his brother, Wm. A. Ogg. He is also the owner of a good grist and saw-mill. Mr. Ogg was married in the year 1862, to Miss L. E. Cox, of Ray county. The issue of this marriage was two sons, both of whom are now living. About ten years after their marriage, Mrs. Ogg died, and Mr. Ogg was married again, in 1875, to Miss Lucy A. Owen, daughter of Henry E. Owen, Esq., of Ray county. Of this union two children were born, one only, Henry, is now living. Mr. Owen has been a member of the Christian Church for about fifteen years. His first wife was also a member of that church. The present Mrs. Ogg is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Ogg is also a member of the Masonic lodge at Richmond. He is a fixture here and intends remaining in Ray county the remainder of his life. He has been very successful, both with his farming and milling, and is a very useful and valuable adjunct to the community in which he lives.

N. B. OGG.

Napoleon B. Ogg was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in the year 1840. He received his education and grew up there, working on his father's farm. His father is still living there, and is now quite old. N. B. Ogg came to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1868, and in the month of January, 1872, was married to Miss Lou Emma Burns, daughter of A. Burns, Esq., formerly a resident of Ray county, now deceased. Four sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ogg, all of whom are now living. Their names in order of birth are as follows: Cyde, Charles B., Montie Lee, and Bertie. On first coming to this county Mr. Ogg engaged in the mercantile business at Ogg's Mill, west of Richmond, and subsequently at the town of Morton. He was four years in this business, and during that time he was constantly occupied in buying and selling cattle and hogs. The business of a stock trader is Mr. Ogg's chief occupation at present, though he also conducts a farm near Richmond. Mrs. Ogg is a worthy member of the M. E. Church South, at Todd's Chapel. Although Mr. Ogg has not been a resident of Ray county for many years, he is well identified with those who are deeply interested in her welfare and most active in the development of her resources and the promotion of public enterprises.

WILLIAM WILSON.

This gentleman was one of the company who sunk the first shaft for coal in Ray county. Wm. Wilson was born in Lawarkshire county, Scotland, in the year 1845. He has always been a miner. In the year 1865, he came to America, and spent a short time, after his arrival in this country, in the state of Pennsylvania, then coming west, he lived for a time in different states, until 1869, when he finally settled in Ray county, Missouri, and received naturalization papers from the circuit court here. Soon after locating in this county, Mr. Wllson began mining for coal, and, as has been stated, inaugurated the business by sinking the first shaft in is what now known as mine number six, on the railroad, one mile south of Richmond. This enterprise was highly successful, and the great coal beds of Ray county were opened to the world. There was a ready market at a good price, for all the coal that Mr. Wilson could get out, and he continued the business until now he is the possessor of a handsome income from mines and real estate. He is the owner of a beautiful place of seventy-three acres, in the western suburbs of Richmond, where he has of late, turned his attention to the raising of the best varieties of poultry. He has a patent incubator with which to hatch his fowls, and is prepared with every modern convenience and device to assist in raising them. If this venture proves a success, as no doubt it will under the management

of Mr. Wilson, he intends to increase his facilities and enlarge the business. He now has the finest chickens of the white Brahma, Leghorn and Plymouth Rock varieties, and the Toulouse geese. He is now associated with Mr. Peter Wilson in the mining business, under the firm name of Wilson & Wilson. They have just sunk a new shaft on our subject's land, near the track of the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway. William Wilson was married at Richmond, in the month of March, 1873, to Miss Mary Blair, daughter of Mr. Robert Blair, formerly of that place, now dead. Five children were born of this union, and four of them are living at this time (April 1881). Mr. Wilson is a practical, energetic business man, and has now, by his own enterprise and industry, the property and good name which he now enjoys.

A. J. KINCAID.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ray county, Missouri, and was born on the 19th day of September, 1837. He acquired his education in the common schools of this county, and spent the time, until his marriage, working upon his father's farm. A. J. Kincaid was married in the year 1862, to Miss Mary Renfro, daughter of John Renfro, Esq. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom are now living at home with their parents. Mrs. Kincaid and the eldest son are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Knoxville. Mr. Kincaid is not a member of any church or secret order. He owns a good farm of 200 acres, in sections thirty-one and thirty-six, township fifty-four, range twenty-eight, and is a very successful farmer. He is also extensively engaged in buying and selling cattle and hogs. His business is very prosperous, and he is highly regarded and respected by all his neighbors.

JOHN LARKEY.

Was born in Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of December, 1807. At the age of fifteen years, he was apprenticed to a tobacconist for a term of four years. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, young Larkey obtained employment in a tobacco factory at Pittsburg. From Pittsburg he went to Cincinnati, and worked at his trade in that city for about nine months. Then he moved to Washington county, Kentucky, and worked there at the same business. From Washington county he went to Louisville, and, establishing a cigar factory, entered business for himself. After living in the city of Louisville for about two years, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and conducted the cigar business there for about three years. In the year 1836, Mr. Larkey came to Ray county, and, settling at the town of Camden, on the river, engaged in the cigar business until 1843, when he removed to a farm he had pur-

chased, in the river bottom, five miles above Camden. He had just succeeded in getting comfortably settled, when the great rise in the river, known as the "flood of 1844," came, and his crops and fences were carried away and destroyed. His loss was considerable, and, during the three years succeeding the flood, he rented his farm, and then sold it, and bought a place near Albany, upon which he resided for several years. Afterward he sold this place, also, and bought the one upon which he at present resides, five miles west of Richmond. John Larkey was married in Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1837, to Miss Lydia Stout, daughter of Joseph Stout, Esq. The issue of this marriage was six children, three of each sex, all now living, and all but the youngest son are married. Following are their names, in order of birth, viz: Charles H., September 25, 1838; Maria Louisa, July 7, 1840; Edward, November 20, 1843; Lydia Ann, July 31, 1846; Amanda, January 1, 1848; John, October 20, 1851. Mr. Larkey is an old settler of the county, having been here for forty-five years. He is doing well in business, and is a good citizen of his adopted county.

RICHARD S. ELLIOTT.

Richard S. Elliott was born in the state of Virginia, in 1811. He went from his native state to Tennessee, soon after he was grown. He was married at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1829, to Miss Margaret C. Uselton, of that city. For the space of two years after he was married, Mr. Elliott was engaged in farming, and then he came from Tennessee to Ray county, Missouri, and entered a farm of forty acres. To this place he added by subsequent purchases until his farm now numbers some two hundred and five acres in the home tract (section 16, township 52, range 28). At the time of his death he owned, in all, about seven hundred acres in Ray county. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott nine children were born, only six of whom are now living. Their names are as follows: Melinda Jane, wife of P. L. Carter; Palestine, wife of J. G. Ashley; Arthur B., Fannie, wife of John C. Burgess; Garner, and Landon F. All are married but the last named, who lives upon the old homestead, with his mother, and conducts the farm. Richard S. Elliott died on the 24th day of October, 1873. He was highly esteemed by all his neighbors and acquaintances. He was a successful and prosperous farmer, and a leading citizen of his section of the county.

JOHN GIBSON.

This gentleman is one of the pioneers in the development of the coal mines of Ray county. His father, Robert Gibson, a Scotchman, was a miner in his native country. John Gibson was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, December 24, 1843, and lived there until he was twenty-one years of

age. He was engaged in mining there, from his twelfth year. At his majority he immigrated to the new world, landing at the city of New York, after a five weeks' passage in a sail vessel, on the 10th day of January, 1865. He proceeded to Alleghany county, West Virginia, and, after working in the coal mines there for about four months, came on as far west as Lasalle, Illinois, and spent about one year in mining there. He then went to Ohio and worked a year, returning, at its expiration, to the mines of Illinois, at Braidwood. After remaining in Illinois for some time, he came in 1869, to Camden, Ray county, Missouri. Here he formed a partnership with Mr. William Wilson, a countryman of his, whom he had formerly known in Ohio, and together they commenced mining for coal on the lands of Joseph S. Hughes, Esq., about one mile south of Richmond. Before they succeeded in reaching coal Mr. Hughes entered into partnership with them, and the firm was styled J. S. Hughes & Company. This enterprise proved highly successful and remunerative, and a large business has been built up, and numerous rich mines since developed. Mr. Gibson was married at Richmond, Missouri, in the year 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Fortune, daughter of Judge W. D. Fortune, of Ray county. They became the parents of five children, three boys and two girls, all now living. Mr. Gibson resides in the western suburbs of Richmond. He also owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres, a mile and a half south of that town, where he intends, at some future time, sinking a shaft for coal. He is still interested with Messrs. J. S. Hughes & Co., in several richly yielding mines, and is in a highly prosperous condition. He is an active, enterprising and public spirited man, and his services have been very valuable in the development of the coal interests of Ray county.

JOSEPH PICKERING.

Joseph Pickering is a native of England. He was born in Blackwell, Yorkshire, on the 22d day of March, 1831. His father, Richard Pickering was a boiler maker by trade, and soon after the birth of our subject he removed to Shildon, on the Stockton & Darling railroad, and began work in the machine shops of the railroad company. Here Joseph learned the trade of a machinist. His apprenticeship commenced when he was fourteen years of age, and he finished it in four years. He continued working in the city of Shildon until the year 1849, when he came to America. In this country he worked, first, for Tompkins & Son, of Towander, Pennsylvania. He then went to New York and subsequently worked at his trade, in several different cities and states until the month of May, 1870, when he came to Richmond, Missouri, and purchased one hundred acres of land just outside the western limits of the town. Upon

this farm he established his home and has since lived. He established the Richmond foundry in the spring of 1871, and the following June was manufacturing castings, etc. At first he used only horse power but, at the end of four years, put in a fifteen horse power engine, which, of course, serves the purpose much better. His principal business is repairing and in this respect, especially, his enterprise in establishing this foundry, supplied a long felt want. Joseph Pickering was married, soon after coming to America, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Eliza Hartzal. The issue of this union was nine children, seven of whom are yet living and all at home with their parents, but one. Mr. Pickering conducts his farm in connection with the foundry business, both are prospering well under his management. His eldest son, William, is now associated with him in business under the firm name of Pickering & Son.

ORVILLE H. SEARCY.

Orville H. Searcy, one of the first school teachers of Ray county, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, February 26, 1800. His father, Colonel Robert Searcy, was an officer of 1812, and figured prominently in the battle of New Orleans. He, also, served with distinction in the war with the Creek Indians in 1818. He was one of the Tennessee regiment with whom the iron hearted "Old Hickory" (Jackson) invaded the Indian country. Our subject attended the schools of Nashville, until he was fifteen years of age, and then entered Princeton College, New Jersey. From this celebrated institution of learning he graduated four years later with honor. Returning to Nashville he remained at home until his marriage which occured soon after his graduation. He was married on the 25th of February, 1821, to Miss Mary Ann Patton, daughter of Thomas Patton, Esq., and sister of Rev. Daniel Patton who became so well known, afterwards, in Ray county. Mr. Searcy removed soon after his marriage to Bedford (now Coffey) county, Tennessee, and engaged in teaching school. This occupation he followed for several years and then began merchandising, with which business he was occupied until he came to Missouri, in 1830. He settled on a farm one mile and a half east of Richmond, Ray county, and lived there for about four years. This farm he then exchanged for one nearer Richmond and removing to it, lived there until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Searcy became the parents of thirteen children; their names in order of birth as follow, viz: Elizabeth Jane, born February 27, 1822; Robert Thomas, born January 11, 1824; Archie Patton, born September 20, 1825; John Joseph, born July 30, 1827; Elvira Juliet, born May 3, 1830; Susan Dederick, born April 5, 1832; Mary Ann, born December 27, 1833; Martha Ann, born November 16, 1835; Nathaniel Davis, born April 14, 1838; William Patton, born February 14, 1840; Orville Henderson, born February 20, 1842; Lucinda Clay, born June 21, 1846; Sarah

Emeline, born October 27, 1849. Eight of them are still living and, also, married with one exception. Orville H., Jr., is, at present (April, 1881) unmarried. Our subject was elected in 1856, to the office of surveyor of Ray county, and was discharging its duties very efficiently and acceptably at the time of his death. He and Mr. A. C. Redman conducted a high school at Richmond before the founding of Richmond College. Mr. Searcy was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was an elder in the Richmond congregation from the time it was first organized until his death. He departed this life December 2, 1858, at the age of fifty-eight years, loved and honored by his family and respected by all who knew him.

WILLIAM MAGILL

has been a resident of Ray county for almost half a century, having settled here with his father, in the spring of 1832. He was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, on the 3d of January, 1816. His grandfather on the paternal side came from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day, and raised a family of children, one of whom was the father of our subject. Both his father and grandfather bore the same name as himself, (William). His grandfather on the maternal side, Henry Baughman, was of German descent, though the earliest history we have of him was, that he removed from Greenbrier county, Virginin, to Kentucky, in the year 1785, and settled at Baughman's Fort on Dick's river. On his return to Virginia to bring his mother to Kentucky, he was killed by the Indians. The father of the subject of this article was married in 1803, to Miss Mary Baughman, at the old place settled by Henry Baughman, in Lincoln county, Kentucky. They reared a family of six children, five sons and a daughter whose names follow: Olivia, wife of Archibald Hodges; Henderson, Baughman, Samuel P., Lorenzo H. and William. They had six other children who died in infancy. Mr. Magill, (father of our subject), removed with his family from Kentucky to Missouri, in the spring of 1832, and settled in Ray county upon a farm, in sections seventeen and twenty, township fifty-two, range twenty-eight. Our subject was married on the 12th day of September, 1844, to Miss Matilda Hamilton, daughter of Thomas Hamilton, at one time judge of the Ray county court. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. John Walker, of the "Kellyite" denomination. Mr. Magill continued to reside with his father, after his marriage, until the death of the latter in 1847. The father, at his death willed the homestead farm to William. The farm consisted at that time of three hundred and twenty acres, and Mr. Magill soon after added eighty acres to it making four hundred acres in all. It now, April, 1881, consists of but two hundred and seventy-four acres, part having been sold. Mrs. Magill died in the year 1855, and Mr. Magill was afterwards mar-

ried to Miss Mary C. Haynes, daughter of Joseph P. Haynes, Esq., of Ray county. The fruit of the first union was six children, named as follows: Baughman, Margaret R., wife of B. F. Baber; Mary Matilda, wife of John L. Harrison; Thomas, William H. and John S. The last named died in infancy, the others are still living. By his second wife he had five children: Sarah E., Lousia C. (died at the age of seven years), Joseph Clay, (died at the age of eighteen), Olivia J., wife of Charles Dale, and Frances E. Mr. Magill and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as are also four of their children. Three other children are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Magill is also a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 57, at Richmond. He has a productive farm, a neat comfortable home, and is a good business man and a useful citizen.

JAMES T. CUMMINS.

The subject of this sketch is a native of the state of Indiana. He was born on the 2d day of November, 1829, in Vigo county, that state. His father, James Cummins, senior, had removed from Kentucky to Indiana at an early day. He was the father of a family of five boys and two girls, of whom our subject was the fourth in order of birth, and the third son. He was reared and lived in Vigo county until the commencement of the civil war, when he enlisted under the stars and stripes, and fought for four years for the perpetuation of the Union. After Lee's surrender he returned home, to Indiana, but, remaining only for a few months, came to Ray county, Missouri. He first settled at Fredericksburg, in the year 1865, and was engaged for two years with Gray & Isley, selling goods. He then went to Elkhorn and clerked for Wm. R. Harlan, until 1871, and then removing to Richmond, sold goods for Mr. Hubbell, for another year. He was married in 1872 to Mrs. Rhoda A. Lamar, widow of James D. Lamar, and daughter of William Proffitt. Two children were born as the issue of this union, both girls. Mrs. Cummins has one son by her former marriage. Mr. Cummins belongs to the farmers' organization of "United Taxpayers." Soon after his marriage Mr. Cummins began farming, and he has, ever since been engaged in that calling. He is a practical farmer and takes great interest in every thing pertaining to agriculture. He is a worthy and prominent citizen of his community, and is much esteemed and respected by his neighbors.

HOUSTON A. EVANS.

Was born in Jefferson county, East Tennessee, on the 29th day of October, 1842. When he was nine years of age, his parents removed to Crittenden county, Kentucky, but, remaining there only about a year, came to Ray county, Missouri, and located at the town of Camden. Our

subject has lived in this county ever since, except during the time he was with the Union army during the civil war. Houston A. Evans was married, November 26, 1865, in Ray county, to Miss Lucinda Cook. She was born near Columbia, Tennessee. The result of this union was seven children: Ira, born September 14, 1866; Elmer, born September 28, 1867; Claude, born June 6, 1869; Houston, born January 3, 1871; Estel, born February 12, 1873; Genevieve, born in 1875; died June 12, 1877; Ursaline, born in 1878. Mr. Evans enlisted in company B, 44th regiment, Missouri infantry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and confined for five months in the Confederate prison at Andersonville. He received his discharge from the army in June, 1865. He returned to Ray county, and has engaged in farming here ever since. He has filled the office of justice of the peace at Camden for two years. Mr. Evans is a member of the M. E. Church, and also of the Masonic order, and a Good Templar. He possesses about five acres of real estate in the town of Camden. He is a successful business man and a worthy and valuable citizen of his adopted country.

ALFRED A. BROWN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Harrison county, Indiana, on the 10th of May, 1831. When he was about four or five years of age his parents removed to Crawford county, Indiana, where he resided until the year 1856, when he went to Scotland county, Missouri, and remained there about fifteen months, and then came to Camden, in Ray county, Missouri. Mr. Brown was married on the 21st day of October, 1861, to Miss Amanda M. Canada, a native of the state of Virginia. They became the parents of two children: Susan C., born in the month of July, 1862, and William A., born in July, 1872. He enlisted in the month of September, 1862, in company D, 35th Missouri infantry, and was accidentally shot and wounded in the right arm, by the guard firing upon him, by mistake, at the battle of Helena, Arkansas. In the army he discharged the duties of a non-commissioned officer, and was discharged at the close of the war, in July, 1865, at St. Louis, Missouri. He learned the trade of a cooper early in life, in Indiana, and worked at that business some four or five years, and then clerked for a time in a store. He has been engaged in mercantile business almost all the time since his majority, but has only been in business at Camden for little more than one year. He is a consistent member of the M. E. Church South. He is a successful merchant, and a valuable citizen of the town of Camden, in Ray county.

BENJAMIN F. CANADA.

Was born in Campbell county, Virginia, on the 21st day of June, 1838. At the age of two years he was brought by his parents to Boone county, Missouri, and soon after they again removed, to Daviess county, Missouri, and after living there two years, came to Camden, Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1844, and here our subject has ever since resided. He is now merchandizing in the town of Camden, and has been in that business there for about a year. Mr. Canada was married on the 23d day of December, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Endsley, a native of Ray county, Missouri. The issue of this marriage was three children: Cora L., born February 25, 1866; Allie M., born in 1871, and Katie, born in 1878 Mr. Canada has, at different times in life, held official positions, both in his town and township, and is, at present (April, 1881,) mayor of the city of Camden. He is a prominent and influential citizen, and is a highly respected member of the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM G. KING.

This gentleman was born in Ray county, Missouri, January 28, 1837, and has lived here all his life. He grew up on a farm three miles west of the town of Richmond, and has lived upon the place he now owns for more than twenty years. He was married on the 3d day of August, 1862, to Miss Lliza Cox, of Lafayette county, Missouri, Rev. Dr. Lane, of that county, officiating at the marriage. Mr. and Mrs. King became the parents of one child, Leila, born in June, 1864. Mr. King was in the militia service (Union) in this state during the war of the rebellion. He owns a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section fifteen, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight. This place is in an excellent state of cultivation, and also comprises some very fine grass lands. Mr. King has been a farmer for the greater part of his life, and takes deep interest in everything pertaining to the business. In the spring of 1881 he removed with his family to Camden and intends making that his home in the future. In addition to his farming interests he deals in live stock, and is agent at Camden for the Kansas City Packet Company's line of steamboats. He is a successful business man, a worthy, reliable agent, and a good citizen.

THOMAS MAGILL.

Is a native of the county of Ray, and has resided here all his life. He was reared on his father's farm, and in his youth alternated between going to the neighborhood school in the winter and working on the farm in summer. Thomas Magill was born on the 19th day of September, 1849, in Ray county, Missouri. He has been a life long farmer. His estate consists of some two hundred and sixty acres of land, all under good

fence, but about fifty acres of woodland. His place is situated but two and one-half miles from the city of Richmond, and is very convenient to both school and church. Mr. Magill was married September 1, 1874, to Miss E. P. Turner, a native of Sumner county, Tennessee. They have two children, Belle and Bessie. Our subject is a worthy member of the Cumberland and his wife of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

CHRISTOPHER G. GASTON.

Christopher G. Gaston was born in Greene county, Indiana, on the 9th day of June, 1841. The family is believed to have been of French origin, and banished from their native country to Ireland, whence they came to the United States, and settled in South Carolina. The father of our subject, Samuel Gaston, removed from South Carolina to Indiana, and in 1844, came from that state to Missouri and settled in Johnson county. He afterward removed to Lafayette county, and was killed near Greenton in 1862, by the famous guerrilla, Anderson. The maiden name of Mr. Gaston's mother was Jane H. Vankook, a native of Kentucky. In the pursuit of an education our subject not only received the benefits of the schools of the neighborhood, but also the advantages of instruction from an older brother. Mr. Gaston was living in Lafayette county when the civil war commenced, and he joined the enrolled militia of that county in 1862. Two years afterward he was appointed by Col. Sweitzer enrolling captain for the county of Lafayette. After serving in this capacity for three months he resigned. Mr. Gaston was married in the year 1864, to Miss Nancy Ann Hutchison, daughter of James Hutchison, Esq., of Lafayette county, Eight children have been born of this union, five of whom, one girl and four boys, still live. In 1868 Mr. Gaston came to Ray county and engaged in farming, a short distance east of Camden, for about three years. Then he removed to Camden and entered the drug business. He received the appointment as postmaster of Camden, in 1871, and has held the office ever since. He was elected justice of the peace for Camden township in 1869, serving in that capacity for four years. Mr. Gaston is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 57, at Richmond. He is an efficient, careful and accommodating postmaster, a successful business man, and is popular with all.

H. E. HAMIL, M. D.

Dr. Henry Edward Hamil was born in Gadsden county, Florida, on the 18th day of January, 1840. His father, Henry Hamil, Esq., was a native of Ireland, and had emigrated to the United States in 1838, and engaged, extensively, in raising cotton and other products of the state of Florida, upon his large plantation there. The family went back to Armagh county, Ireland, in the year 1853, and the son, Henry, entered

the celebrated University of Dublin, to complete the course in medicine and chemistry. After spending four years in close application to his studies, he graduated from that institution in 1860, with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation, he received, from the Queen, the appointment as assistant surgeon in the Eighteenth Royal Irish regiment, which was soon after transferred to the East Indies. After spending ten months in Burmah, his regiment went to Bengal, and there he resigned his position and returned to England. In 1862 he came to the United States. Finding, when he reached New York, that an Irish regiment was forming for the defense of the Union, he joined it and served under the stars and stripes of his adopted country, until the close of the war. In 1865 he returned to New York, and resumed the practice of his profession there. He has made one visit to Europe since he came to America. He came to Camden, Ray county, Missouri, in 1867, and has practiced his profession in Camden and vicinity since that time. He now (April, 1881) conducts a drug store in connection with his practice. Dr. Hamil was married in 1879, at Camden, to Miss Mary Richardson, daughter of Asa Richardson, Esq., formerly of that town, now deceased. Two sons, Edward and Henry, both now living, have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hamil. Dr. Hamil has traveled as far and seen as much of the world as any other man, perhaps, in the county. He is a gentleman of thorough and finished education, and an able, experienced and successful physician. He is profoundly in sympathy with his oppressed and suffering countrymen in "Erin's green isle." Though born in America, he was, for the most part, reared and educated in Ireland, and spent the best part of his youth there, and his heart still clings in fond remembrance to "Erin mavourneen, Erin, go bragh."

ROBERT A. PRICHARD.

The subject of this sketch is one of the leading business men of the town of Camden. He was born in Ray county, Missouri, near the city of Richmond, June 24, 1853. His father, William W. Prichard, was a farmer and he was reared to the same vocation. After finishing the course taught in the public schools, he spent several years at the Richmond College, and there finished his education. After leaving school he remained for about a year on the farm with his father, and then engaged as clerk, for a period, in the drug store of Dr. Taylor, at Richmond. He has, at various times since, been clerk in different business houses in that place. While with Drs. Taylor and Jacobs, he acquired a knowledge of the drug business, and, in 1873, opened at Camden, a drug store on his own account. He has made the business so successful as to require the aid of a clerk. Mr. Prichard was married in 1874, to Miss Alice V. Jones, daughter of Mr. Ammon Jones, now deceased. Mr. Prichard

resides and continues to conduct his business in Camden. He is very popular with all his acquaintances and is doing a thriving business.

ASA BROCKMAN.

Asa Brockman is an old settler of Ray county, and was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in the month of April, 1826. While he was yet an infant, his father, Mr. Joseph E. Brockman, immigrated to Missouri, and after stopping about a year in Howard county, settled in Ray (section 22, township 51, range 28), and here has been the home of our subject ever since. Asa Brockman received his education in the district schools of this county, and remained at home working upon his father's farm until he was twenty-two years of age, and then, fired by the excitement of the discovery of gold, he, in 1849, went to California. He made the trip overland with an ox team. He engaged in mining in California, and remained there about eighteen months, returning at the expiration of that time, to Ray county, by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. On his return home he took charge of his father's place, and has since conducted and managed the farm. Mr. Brockman was married in the autumn of 1852, to Miss Sarah F. Hudgens, daughter of B. A. Hudgens, Esq., of Ray county. Ten children have been born as the result of this union; eight are now living: Joseph E., John C., H. M., Nancy Jane, wife of J. Rosell; Lou Isabel, wife of Joseph Brown; James A., Sarah A. and Asa B. Mr. Brockman lives on the old homestead of his father, a fine tract of 280 acres of valuable upland. He pays most attention to grain growing. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, at South Point, near Albany.

JAMES M. SUITS.

James M. Suits was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 1st day of May, 1845. Here he received his education, and lived until the year 1861, when he went to Richmond, Virginia, and engaged in coal and lead mining. Two years later he left the mines and enlisted in the Confederate army, under Major Bridgeford, who commanded the first Virginia battalion of infantry, known as the "Irish battalion." They had been United States regular troops before the war. After the close of the war Mr. Suits returned to the coal mines of Virginia, and remained about three years, and then leaving there, he worked, successively, for short periods, in West Virginia, Ohio, and Kansas. On the 14th day of November, 1870, he came to Camden, Ray county, Missouri, and again resumed work at the coal business. He engaged with J. C. McGrew, and has been chief operator and manager for him ever since coming to Camden. James M. Suits was married in 1863, to Miss Eliza M. Chandler, of Blackburg, Virginia. Eight children have been born of this marriage, of whom

six survive at this time: James Anderson, Minnie Lee, William, Francis, Earle, and Frederick. Mr. Suits is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 444, at Albany. He is a member of the town council of Camden, and an influential and valuable citizen.

ANDREW J. JACKSON.

This gentleman was born near the town of Camden, in Ray county, Missouri, and was educated in the schools there. He began the business of merchandising at the age of fifteen years, in his father's store. In 1875 he clerked for Messrs. Dorton & Pigg, at the neighboring town of Orrick. In the year 1876 he went to Texas and engaged for a time with a firm who were in the clothing business, at the town of Sherman. Subsequently he clerked in a grocery house in the same place. At the expiration of his engagement at Sherman, he returned to Camden, Ray county, Missouri, and entered, with his brother, a general merchandise business at that place. In 1878 he bought out the interest of his brother, Mr. Walter A. Jackson, in this store, and conducted it on his own account for about a year longer, when he formed a partnership with his father, and this firm, styled C. R. Jackson & Son, still continues to control a good local trade at Camden. Mr. Jackson is a rising young merchant, and, with his practical experience and long training, coupled with his sound judgment and business acumen, cannot fail of future abundant success.

WILLIS MERIDETH.

Willis Merideth is a native of Kentucky. He was born on the 10th day of March, 1844, in Edmondson county, that state. His father, Lewis Merideth, removed in 1857 from Kentucky to Missouri, and settled at Napoleon, in Lafayette county. Six years later, in 1863, he came to Ray county, and located about three miles above the town of Camden. Our subject received his education in the common schools in Kentucky, partly, finishing the course in Lafayette county after the removal of the family to Missouri. Mr. Merideth was married at Camden on the 17th day of March, 1865, to Miss S. Thomas, daughter of James M. Thomas, Esq., of Camden. Five children, three girls and two boys, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Merideth, three only of whom are now living: James Lewis, Allie, and Emma, aged respectively fourteen, twelve, and two years. Mr. Merideth is a prosperous and popular merchant, and a good citizen of the town of Camden.

JAMES R. AKERS.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 24th day of December, 1829. His father, Joseph E. Akers, was a farmer, and owned and conducted a farm three and a half miles west of Camden. Upon this place James

was born and reared. He was educated in the district schools of the neighborhood. His father died while he was yet a boy, and as soon as he was old enough to manage the farm, the care of the family devolved, in a large measure, upon him. He remained with his mother on the old homestead until he was twenty-two years old, and then, in 1852, went to California. There he was engaged as a teamster, at ninety dollars per month, for about a year, and then he began mining, until December, 1854, when he returned to Ray county, Missouri, and resumed the occupation of farming until 1866, and then began keeping store at Camden, and has ever since continued that business there. Mr. Akers was married on the 9th day of December, 1857, to Miss Melinda M. Cooper, daughter of Mr. Loyd Cooper, a prominent resident of Ray county, but now deceased. The issue of this union was five sons and three daughters: John T., born October 7, 1858; George R., born February 28, 1860; Walter, born January 13, 1862; Melissa, born February 7, 1865; Albert, born December 25, 1866; Rebecca E., born November 18, 1868; Mary E., born November 14, 1870; William, born November 19, 1873. Albert died September 2, 1867, and Rebecca on the 24th of February, 1870. The others are still living, and all of them at home with their parents. Mr. Akers is a member of Ada Lodge No. 444, A. F. & A. M., at Albany. Himself and son, John T., are conducting a prosperous grocery business at the town of Camden.

GEORGE W. THOMAS.

The subject of this article was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, on the 8th. day of April, 1845. His father, Mr. J. M. Thomas, removed to Missouri in 1857, and settled at Camden in Ray county. Here he grew up and received his education. He was married, in the year 1869, to Miss Alice V. Galle, daughter of Mr. Peter Galle, of Ray county. They became the parents of three children: Alfred Edgar, Murtie Belle, Lieu Ella and Jesse D. Lieu Ella and an infant are dead, the others still survive. Mr. Thomas began the business of coal mining in the year 1869, and has ever since pursued that calling. During the late war he was a Union soldier, and participated in a number of the leading battles. Mr. Thomas has a comfortable home in Camden, and is doing well in business.

CAPTAIN JOHN SACRY.

John Sacry was born in Lafayette county, Kentucky, December 15, 1825, and lived there until his sixteenth year, when he went, with his father, George Sacry, Esq., to Garrard county, Kentucky. After several other subsequent removals to different parts of the state of Kentucky, he came, in 1854, to Ray county, Missouri, and located at Camden. He has made his home in Ray county ever since. The fall after his

coming to Camden, he took charge of his uncle's, Mr. James W. Sacry's, farm, and conducted that for a time. Before leaving Kentucky he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1856, he resumed work at his trade, and continued it for several years. Since that time he has been variously occupied in handling tobacco and live stock, and in farming. In the year 1846, Mr. Sacry, then in his twenty-first year, enlisted in the second regiment of Kentucky Infantry, for the war with Mexico. This regiment was commanded by Colonel Wm. R. McKee, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Clay, junior. William T. Willis was captain of the company in which our subject was enrolled. All of these officers were killed at the battle of Buena Vista. Mr. Sacry was discharged, on account of physical disability, near Berita, and he at once returned to Kentucky. He also, served during the civil war, in the Union army with the rank of captain. Captain Sacry was married, on the 19th of December, 1856, to Miss Sarah E. Ballew, daughter of Joseph Ballew, who is now deceased. Five children have been born of this union, four of whom (two of each sex) are living at the present time: George Edwin, Mattie C., John A., and Pearl. Captain and Mrs. Sacry are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is, also, a member of the order of I. O. O. F. Captain Sacry has been a resident of Camden for twenty-five years.

THOMAS M. COOPER.

Thomas M. Cooper was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 2d day of July, 1822. His parental ancestry were of Irish origin, his grandfather, Isaac Cooper, having immigrated from Ireland to North Carolina, at a very early day. His mother's people were of Welsh descent. The father of oursubject, Mr. Lloyd Cooper, removed from North Carolina to Tennessee in his early manhood, and there married and raised a family. Thomas M. Cooper was educated in his native state, and lived there until his twenty-fourth year, and then, in 1846, he came to Missouri and settled in Ray county with a Mr. Bird Smith, for whom he managed a farm during his first year in the county. The next year he was engaged with Captain John Richardson, as overseer of his slaves and farm. The following year he took charge of a large number of negroes belonging to Mr. William Moore, who owned and cultivated a large plantation in the river bottom, between Lexington and Richmond. He remained in the employ of Mr. Moore for seven years, and then began farming on his own account, and continued in that business for the space of three years. He then moved to Camden, and in company with his cousin, Mr. Seth H. Moore, he erected a large warehouse, and began a general shipping and commission business. This was before the time of railroads, and Camden was at the zenith of her prosperity. In 1866, he started three other enterprises in connection with his commission business,

a dry goods store, pork packing and handling tobacco. He substituted the business of dealing in live stock, in the year 1873, for pork packing, and purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres two miles east of Camden, which he has conducted in connection with his other business ever since. Mr. Cooper was first married in the year 1856, to Miss Ellen Campbell, of Lexington. She only lived about a year after her marriage, and he was again married in 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Willis, daughter of Wm. Willis, Esq., of Lexington. Six children have been born to them, but only three, Mary B., Thomas L. and Elizabeth P., now survive. Mr. Cooper has been a member of the M. E. Church South, since 1876. Mrs. Cooper belongs to the Missionary Baptist denomination. He is also a member of the order of A. F. & A. M.

JAMES McENROE.

This young gentleman is one of the principal coal operators of Camden. He was born in Carrollton, Illinois, on the 14th day of June, 1852. His father, Franklin McEnroe, was accidentally killed when James was but three years old, and our subject received his early training and counsel from his mother. He was educated in the schools of Carrollton, and remained at home with his mother until he was twenty years of age, when he was engaged by the Chicago & Alton railroad company, as baggagemaster at Carrollton. While in this position he learned the art of telegraphy, and in 1870 was placed in charge of the station at Summit, on the C. & A. railway, and remained in charge of the duties there until 1872. He was then night operator of telegraph, for a short time, for the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railway, at Centralia, Missouri. He was subsequently agent at Wentzville for four years; at High Hill, in a similar capacity, for a time, and finished his career in railroad business with a three and a half years' term of service at the Camden (Ray county,) station. Mr. McEnroe was married at Camden, in the month of June, 1879, to Miss Ida Craven, daughter of John N. Craven, of that place. About a year after his marriage, Mr. McEnroe opened a very rich coal mine, which had been unsuccessfully worked by a party some fifteen years previous, upon the land of his father-in-law, Mr. Craven. His mining operations have been very successful, and he has built up an extensive and lucrative business in coal. Only one child was born to Mr. and Mrs. McEnroe. It died in infancy, and its mother surviving it but a short time, died also, in the beginning of the present year (1881). Mr. McEnroe is a member of Cyrus Royal Arch Chapter No. 36, A. F. & A. M., at Richmond. Though young in years, he has already acquired, by his own unaided efforts, an enviable reputation and position among the enterprising and successful business men of Camden.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Was born in Clay county, Missouri, January 19, 1843. His father removed the year after the birth of Joseph, with his family to Camden, Ray county, Missouri. His father was a cooper, and from him our subject learned that trade. Joseph Miller worked at the cooper's trade until 1878, when he began coal mining. During the late civil war he was a soldier in the Union army. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Laura E. Armstrong, daughter of Mr. Wesley Armstrong, of Moniteau county, Missouri. They became the parents of five children, two boys and three girls. Only three are now living: Mary A., Edith A. and William H. Mr. Miller has a neat, comfortable home, in Camden, and is, at present (April, 1881), engaged as weigh-master of mine No. 5, owned by J. C. McGrew, of Lexington.

CAPTAIN ANDREW ELLIOTT.

Andrew Elliott was born in Ray county, Missouri, near where he now lives, on the 8th day of September, 1822. He received his educational training in Ray county, and has always lived here. The family, from whom our subject is descended, was of Irish origin, his great grandfather having been a native of Ireland. Captain Elliott has been a farmer and stock raiser ever since he began business for himself. He enlisted in the service of the Union, and commanded company A, 3d regiment, Missouri state militia, in the civil war. John Elliott, father of the subject of this article, was collector of revenue for Ray county, for the year 1827. Capt. Elliott was married in the autumn of 1868, to Miss Martha Ann Ballew, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ballew, now deceased. One child, Catharine Susie, is the issue of this marriage. Captain Elliott sold his own farm, consisting of 160 acres, and his interest in his father's 500 acre estate, to his brother in 1880, and intends retiring from active business cares during the remainder of his life.

REV. WILLIAM T. BROWN.

William T. Brown is a native of Ray county, Missouri, and was born on a farm owned by his father, Thomas A. Brown, situated about four miles northwest of the town of Camden. The date of his birth was October 7, 1847. He received his education in the schools of his native county, and has all his life made his home here. In the month af January, 1865, at the age of eighteen years, he left home to avoid troubles growing out of the war, and went to Nebraska, and the summer following, to Colorado. He spent about nine months in the west, and then returned to his home in Ray county. Mr. Brown was married on the 6th day of December, 1866, to Miss Sarah E. White, daughter of Wm.

A. White, Esq., of Ray county. Soon after he bought a farm (section six, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight,) and began the work of farming. About the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Brown began preaching, and in 1870, was ordained as a minister of the regular Baptist Church. He has preached, very successfully, in many of the counties of western Missouri, and also, in several other states. Mr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of seven children, six now living, named as follows, viz.: Charlie Alvin, Melinda Ellis, Mary Frances, Lucy Jane, Jesse Dudley, and an infant daughter. Anna Eliza, the second in order of birth, died when six months old. Mr. Brown was elected, in November, 1880, on the democratic ticket, by a handsome majority of eleven hundred votes, to represent Ray county in the thirty-first general assembly. He now (April, 1881,) has pastoral charge of four churches: New Hope, Crooked River, Fishing River and Mt. Zion, the latter is in Clay county. He is a popular, successful minister, and a prominent and influential citizen.

ADRIEL KING.

The subject of this sketch was a Kentuckian. He was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, on the 21st of May, 1801. He grew up and was married there. Miss Jane Graves became his wife on the 21st day of September, 1824. A few years after his marriage he removed to Missouri, and, after stopping a short time in Boone county, settled in Ray county, three miles southwest of Richmond (sections 11 and 12, township 51, range 28). To the extent of land first entered, he afterwards added by purchase, until at the time of his death, he owned 320 acres of land there, besides other tracts in other parts of the county. Mr. and Mrs. King became the parents of eleven children, six of whom are now living: Lydia Ann, wife of Thomas Bryant, of Chillicothe; Angeline, wife of Frank Davis, of Daviess county; Mary, wife of George Williams, of Ray county; Brunette, wife of Peter Ford; William G. and Henry C. Margaret and Martha both died in infancy; Emma, wife of A. B. Elliott; Matilda, wife of Henry Jacobs, and Elizabeth, wife of Whit. Lyle, are all dead. Mr. Henry C. King, at present the representative of the family on the old homestead, has 240 acres of land, including the residence. He was married in the month of March, 1868, to Miss Jane Thompson, daughter of Mr. Joseph Thompson, of Ray county. The issue of this union was four children, two of each sex. Mr. Adriel King died on the 12th day of July, 1869. He was widely and prominently known and greatly respected.

JOHN L. HARRISON.

Was born in Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 22d day of April, 1840. His father, Mr. James B. Harrison, removed, in September following, to Missouri, and located, temporarily, in Callaway county. In the spring of 1841, he came to Ray county, and settled near the city of Richmond. The next year he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, three miles west of Richmond, and removed to it with his family. On this farm our subject was reared. He finished his education with two years' study, at Richmond College, in December, 1859, and soon after went to Denver, Colorado. After spending about nine months in the Rocky mountains, he returned to his home in Ray county, but remaining but a short time. He enlisted, in the cause of the south, for the war, and was with the Confederate army until taken prisoner, on the Gasconade river, in 1862. He was held as prisoner of war, and transported from prison to prison until 1864, when he was pardoned, by President Lincoln, through the influence of ex-Governor Austin A. King. He never re-entered the service. After the war was over he engaged in the milling business, and then commenced farming, and has since pursued the latter calling. Mr. Harrison was married, January 16, 1867, to Miss Mary M. Magill, daughter of William Magill, Esq., of Ray county. One child, Minnie Lee, has been born of this marriage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are members of the M. E. Church South. He is also a Free Mason, with fellowship in Myrtle Lodge No. 338, at Millville. Mr. Harrison is an obliging and hospitable neighbor, a courteous gentleman, and a good citizen.

ARTHUR B. ELLIOTT.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 17th day of September, 1842, and was reared and educated here. His education he received principally at Richmond College. He is a son of Richard S. Elliott, deceased. His occupation has always been farming. He entered the Confederate army at the age of fifteen years, and fought throughout the four years of civil war. Mr. Elliott was married in the year 1865, to Miss Emma King, daughter of Adriel King, deceased. One child, named Henry Lee, was born to them. Mrs. Elliott lived only a short time after her marriage, dying in 1868. Mr. Elliott was subsequently married to Miss Mattie Lyle, daughter of Mr. Whit. Lyle, deceased. They became the parents of two children, named respectively, Robert and Emma. Mr. Elliott is a prosperous, well-to-do farmer, and a respected and valuable citizen of the county of Ray.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY.

Was born in Durham county, England, on the 2d day of July, 1834, and was educated there. He lived in his native country until he had attained his majority. He then came to America, and has been engaged, either in coal or lead mining, ever since. Mr. Pinckney enlisted in the Union army at Lexington, Missouri, and served throughout the war. He has never been married. He came to Camden, Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1881, and now holds the responsible position of superintendent of the coal mines belonging to J. C. McGrew, Esq. Mr. Pinckney is an experienced and practical miner, and is thoroughly honorable and trustworthy, as his appointment to the position of superintendent bears testimony.

JAMES C. ENDICOTT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Clay county, Missouri, on the 22d day of November, 1835, and lived there until January, 1855, when he came to Ray county, Missouri, and has lived here ever since. Mr. Endicott was married, the first time, on the 28th day of November, 1861, to Miss Margaret Remley, a native of Ray county. They became the parents of one child, Clara B. Mrs. Endicott died in the month of March, 1877, and Mr. Endicott was married again, on the 29th of November, 1877, to Miss Amy Barbers. The issue of this marriage was one child: Amanda M. Mr. Endicott is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Richmond. He owns a farm of two hundred acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty acres in fine state of cultivation, and his busines is very prosperous.

THOMAS McGINNIS.

Thomas McGinnis was born September 26, 1827, in Anderson county, Kentucky. He received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and at Versailles, in Woodford county. He was married in November, 1847, before he was twenty-one years of age, to Miss Rebecca Boggess, of Anderson county, Kentucky. Soon after his marriage with Miss Boggess, he removed to Missouri, and settled in Montgomery county, but remained there only one year, till he came to Ray county, January, 1848, where he has ever since resided. After locating in Ray county, Mr. McGinnis engaged in teaching school, at the same time superintending a farm in the botton near Hardin. After three years he abandoned the school-room, and devoted himself exclusively to farming and dealing in live-stock. His first wife died while he was engaged as teacher, and two years after her death he married Miss Laura I. Shaw, daughter of T. L. D. W. Shaw, now deceased. His second wife died in

May, 1865, and he subsequently married Mrs. Lucinda M. Duncan, widow of Mr. John Duncan, and daughter of Bennett Stratton, formerly of Ray county. From these three marriages have sprung twenty-one children, five of whom were born to his first wife, five to the second, and eleven to the third, and out of this number only fourteen are living; one of them, Sarah F., is married. She is the wife of James E. Wood, Esq. Mr. McGinnis was justice of the peace of Crooked River township for six years, having been first elected in 1870. During this time he was at once justice of the peace, merchant, and farmer. His store (one of general merchandise) was in Hardin; his farm near that village. He also at the same time dealt somewhat extensively in live-stock. In 1876 he was elected sheriff of Ray county on the democratic ticket, by a large majority over his republican competitor. He filled this office with singular efficiency, and at the general election in November, 1878, the people, appreciating his ability as an officer, and admiring him for his many excellent traits of character as a private citizen, demanded that he again be their sheriff, and he was elected to a second term without opposition. Captain McGinnis received at this election the largest vote ever cast in the county. By virtue of a law of the state, he was prevented from availing himself of the general desire of his fellow-citizens to again elect him to the office of sheriff. He was succeeded in office by his son, James T. McGinnis, and retired to his home, about three miles southwest of Richmond, where he now resides on his valuable and well-improved farm, in the enjoyment of the respect and esteem of all the people of Ray county, whom he has served faithfully in important positions of public trust. Of genial disposition, courteous in manners, obliging and agreeable to all, hospitable at his home, capable in office, always sincere, frank and honest, it is not wonderful that Thomas McGinnis is universally popular. No man of decent address and demeanor is denied a seat at his table; he is a generous host, a warm-hearted friend, and in every sense of the word a true gentleman. Captain McGinnis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and has held responsible positions in each.

HARVEY HAPPY.

This gentleman was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 5th day of March, 1831, and there he was educated and continued to live until he was grown. His father, Mr. James Happy, was also a native of the state of Kentucky, and a farmer in Fayette county. Harvey Happy was married in Boone county, Kentucky, on the 22d day of March, 1850, to Miss Sarah Ann Rosell, daughter of George Rosell, of Boone county. One child, Isabella, was born of this union, and died September 20, 1852. Mrs. Happy died on the 8th day of January, 1854, and Mr. Happy was

subsequently married to Miss Jane Rosell, sister of his first wife. The issue of this marriage was ten children, nine of whom still survive: Theodosia, wife of J. S. King; Walter, Lee Jackson, Harvey Ray, George Washington, Arthur Stephen, William Franklin, John Neil and Bud. The first child, Fillmore, by the second marriege, died at the age of six months. Mr. Happy came from Kentucky to Hardin, Ray county, Missouri, in 185.., and for a time after coming operated a saw mill and then merchandised for about four months at Hardin. Moved to the place he at present occupies (section twenty-one, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight) in 1868. This is a fine farm of two hundred acres of very productive land. Mr. Happy is a member of the "regular" Baptist Church and also of Ada Lodge, No. 444, A. F. & A. M., at Albany. He is a substantial, well-to-do farmer and a good citizen.

JOHN P. WEIGLES.

John P. Weigles is of German extraction. He was born in Centerville, Illinois, on the 20th day of May, 1855, and educated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, whither his father moved in 1856. Here his father died and the family afterwards moved to Ray county, Missouri. Our subject has always been engaged in farming. He was married December 26, 1879, to Miss Orlenia A. Loyd. Of this union one child, John Perry, has been born. Mr. Weigles lives upon the Loyd estate, to which his wife is one of five heirs, one and a half miles west of the town of Camden. A number of the heirs are minors and partition of the property can not, in consequence, be made for some time, and in the meantime, Mr. Weigles controls and manages the place. Mrs. Weigles is a worthy member of the Fishing River Regular Baptist Church.

MARTIN V. KITE.

Was born in Page county, Virginia, March 28, 1837. He attended school at a place called Honeyville. At the age of twenty-three years he enlisted in the 23d Virginia regiment of Confederate volunteers, and served in the cause of the south throughout the entire war. In the year 1869 he came to Missouri and located in Warren county, where he engaged in milling for about three years, then going to Lafayette county, he purchased a farm and pursued the business of stock-raising for four years. He sold his farm in Lafayette county in the year 1875, and coming to Ray county, purchased the Wolf farm, about two miles west of Camden, and has made his home here ever since. Mr. Kite was married while living in Warren county, Missouri, to Miss Jennie Kite, a distant cousin of his. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kite, five of whom are living: David, Donie Salina, Sylvester, Maggie Docia, and

Roberta. Their eldest child died in infancy. Mrs. Kite is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Camden. Mr. Kite owns a valuable farm, well improved and stocked, and is in a flourishing condition. He is highly esteemed and respected by his neighbors, and is a valuable adjunct of the community in which he lives.

ROBERT H. WOODROOF.

Was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, on the 9th day of January, 1825. In the same year his father, Wyatt T. Woodroof, moved to St. Louis county, and after staying there one year, to St. Charles county, Missouri. After living there for five years his father died, and the family removed to Warren county, Missouri, where our subject received his education and grew to manhood. He began farming on his own account, in the year 1852, and has always followed that calling. He came to Ray county in 1869, and buying a farm from Dr. Brashear, (section 20, township 51, range 28,) settled upon it and has continued living there to the present time, (April, 1881). Mr. Woodruff was married on the 22d day of May, 1872, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. George Lillard. They became the parents of two sons, one of whom, Robert L., is now living. Mr. Woodroof owns a valuable farm of three hundred and three acres of excellent land, well improved, with a good comfortable residence, out houses and barn and a fine orchard. He is a leading farmer and valuable citizen of Camden township.

WILLIAM COX.

This gentleman was born in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 22d day of December, 1820, but was raised in Claiborne county, East Tennessee, whither his father had removed when he was but six years old. Here he grew up on his father's farm. He was engaged with the American army in the war against Mexico. He came to Missouri in 1839 and settled on Crooked river, in Ray county, about six miles northwest of the town of Richmond. His home has been in this county ever since he came first, except some time spent in Carroll county, and about nine years he lived in the state of Nebraska. In 1861 William Cox joined the Confederate army under General Price, and was engaged during the entire war, part of the time with General Price and part under General Jackson. He was also a soldier in the Indian wars in Oregon in 1854 and 1855. Mr. Cox was married in Ray county, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth Eaton, daughter of Nathan Eaton, Esq., of Tennessee. The issue of this marriage was thirteen children. Only six of them, three of each sex, are now living. Mr. Cox is a member of the regular Baptist Church, and also of the Farmer's Club. He has just returned to Ray county, from Nebraska, after nine

years sojourn there, and having purchased a farm in section eight, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight, intends making his home in this county henceforth during his life.

STANTON R. LILLARD.

Stanton R. Lillard was born in Madison county, Virginia on the 8th day of May, 1834, and grew up and was educated there. He came to Ray connty, Missouri, in the year 1856, and was engaged for a year, after his arrival here, in teaming. He was then employed by Thomas Dùvall as overseer for the negro workman on his farm. In this capacity he remained for another year, and then went back to Virginia, but staying there only during one winter, he came again to Ray county. Mr. Lillard was married on the 10th day of December, 1862, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Christopher Allison, Esq., of Ray county. He bought a farm the same year in sections seven and eight, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight, and has lived upon it ever since. He afterwards increased the extent of his first purchase, and now owns three hundred and fifty-seven acres of fine land in Ray county. He is also engaged, to some extent, in breeding and dealing in fine stock. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lillard, eight of whom are living, named as follows: John F., born October 11, 1866; Christopher C., born October 10, 1867; Hattie Jane, born January 17, 1870; Elizabeth C., born March 30, 1874; James W., born September 18, 1875; Ludy May, born September 23, 1877; Robert Lee and Mary Francis, twins, born February 11, 1881; George W., William R., and two unnamed infants, are dead. Mr. Lillard was slightly wounded by the terrible cyclone which passed through Richmond June 1, 1878. He is a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry and also of a later organization called the Farmer's Club. Mr. Lillard is a practical, successful and prosperous farmer. He has made six visits to his native state since he first came away. In 1876 he made an extended tour through the east and attended the centennial exposition at the city of Philadelphia.

WM. A. WHITE.

William Alexander White was born in Amherst county, Virginia, in the month of May, 1820. He is of English-Irish descent. His father, Mr. Merritt M. White, removed to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1837, and settled upon a farm which he had entered, four miles north of Camden. His father died in 1861, and our subject subsequently bought the old homestead, but after a while he sold it and bought the place upon which he now resides, in sections four and nine, of township fifty-one, range twenty-eight. This farm consists of three hundred and thirty acres of very fertile and productive soil. Mr. White also owns another

tract, of one hundred and forty-four acres, in the same township. He has been a life long farmer, most of the time in Ray county. Wm. A. White was married in the month of November, 1842, to Miss Ann Eliza Williams, daughter of Rev. James Williams, a prominent minister of the Baptist Church, now deceased. Eleven children have been born of this union: Henry Mc., born September 22, 1843; Mary P., born May 21, 1845; George Merritt, born February 7, 1847; Sarah Elizabeth, born September 23, 1848; Martha Ellen, born June 13, 1850; Judith Rosanna, born March 7, 1852; William Andrew, born August 26, 1854; Eliza Anna, born April 5, 1857; John David, born February 25, 1859; Rhoda Frances, born April 19, 1861; Lucy Jane, born August 30, 1863. William A. died September 3, 1856, and Rhoda F. died December 13, 1872. The rest are living, and all married except John D. and Lucy J. As the offspring of these various marriages, Mr. White has some thirty or more grandchildren. Both Mr. and Mrs. White have been members of the regular Baptist Church for more than thirty years. In 1876 Mr. White made an extended tour of the eastern states, and even went into Canada. At different times, during this trip, he visited his old friends in Virginia, the United States centennial exposition, Niagara Falls, and other places of interest in the east.

THOMAS A. BROWN.

Thomas A. Brown was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, on the 28th day of April, 1815. His father, Thomas B. Brown, removed to Ray county, Missouri, when Thomas was but fifteen years old, and the home of the latter has been in this county ever since. In the year 1835, he entered a farm in section five, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight, and at once began to improve it. He increased the size of this place by subsequent purchases, until now it consists of some three hundred acres of rich and valuable land. He also owns a tract of fifty-five acres on Crooked river. Mr. Brown was married November 22, 1838, to Miss Patsy Crowley, the daughter of Jeremiah Crowley, Esq., of Ray county. They became the parents of fifteen children, only seven of whom are living at this time (April, 1881). Their names follow: William T., Sarah Ann, Jeremiah, John Franklin, Ellen Catharine, Henry, and Harden Alvin. The names of those dead are: Elizabeth, Mahala, James Calvin (killed at the siege of Vicksburg, during the civil war), Nancy Frances, Martha, Joseph Ashley, Thomas B., and an infant son. Mr. Brown took part in both the "Mormon war," and the "Heatherly war." Both himself and Mrs. Brown are members of the Regular Baptist Church, at New Hope. They joined the church more than thirty-five years ago.

ELIJAH STOUT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, une 24, 1802. When he was but three years of age, his father, Elijah Stout, Sr., removed to Shelby county, Kentucky, and there our subject was educated and grew up. At the age of thirty-four years he came to Missouri and located in Clay county, where he farmed until the year 1848, and then came to Ray county, Missouri, and bought a farm one mile west of Richmond, known as the Shotwell place. After living upon this farm for seven years, he sold it, purchasing the one upon which he now lives, about five miles southwest of Richmond. He has been all his life engaged in farming. Mr. Stout was married in the year 1826, to Mrs. Nancy Cave, of Woodford county, Kentucky. She died in 1844, and he was again married, to Miss Ann Warder, of Richmond. She, too, died, in 1868, and he was married the third time. His last wife was Miss Lizzie Priest, daughter of Elias Priest, Esq., of Ray county. Mr. Stout belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, at Albany. He is now well advanced in years. By his enterprise and industry he has earned a competency, and surrounded himself, now, in his declining years, with those material comforts which serve to lengthen out a green old age, and make the evening of life bright and happy.

JOHN STEVINSON.

John Stevinson is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Clark county, that state, on the 18th day of May, 1827. Here he received his education, and lived until he had attained his majority. He was married in Clark county, on the 24th of August, 1848, to Miss Mary Ann Stone, daughter of Dudley Stone, Esq., of that county. He purchased a farm and conducted business upon it until the spring of 1855, when he sold his farm in Kentucky, and removed to Jackson county, Missouri, and located near Lee's Summit. Here he resided until the war troubles of 1863 came. At this time General Thomas Ewing issued his famous "order number eleven," banishing the people from their homes, and our subject came to Ray county. After renting land for three years, Mr. Stevinson bought a farm in section six, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight, and section one, township fifty-one, range twenty-nine, and has lived there ever since. He has recovered from the losses sustained by the war, and is now in a very prosperous condition. He gives attention chiefly to grain raising, and the breeding of fine varieties of live stock. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevinson, six of whom are living at the present time (April, 1881), named as follows: Mary Elizabeth, Asa, Williamson, James, John, Sarah Mildred. Those dead are: Margaret Ann, Eliza Catherine, and an infant son. Mrs. Stevinson and the eldest daughter belong to the Christian Church.

WILLIS WORLEY.

This gentleman is a native of Jefferson county, Tennessee, and was born on the 17th of January, 1817. His father, Mr. William Worley, Sr., was a large land owner, and an early settler in Tennessee. At the early age of sixteen years, our subject left home and went to Kentucky. During the succeeding fourteen years he led a very nomadic life as a stock drover to the southern markets. In 1849 he went to Illinois, and farmed for one season, and then returned to Kentucky. He was married on the 27th day of September, 1849, to Miss Eliza J. Ogg, daughter of Mr. William Ogg, of Madison county, Kentucky. This estimable lady was educated in Madison county, Kentucky, and during several years of her life, was engaged in teaching school there. She was a very efficient, successful and popular teacher. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Worley returned to Illinois, and lived there until 1854. In the autumn of that year he came to Missouri, and, after stopping one winter in Lafayette county, settled on a farm three miles northeast of Orrick, in Ray county. In the year 1867 he bought the Wm. Graham farm, adjoining his place, and now has two hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, all in one tract. He added greatly to the beauty and value of his place by erecting, in 1868, a large and commodious dwelling house. Mrs. Worley is a leading member of the Christian Church, at High Point.

L. D. PRIEST.

Luke D. Priest was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 15th day of May, 1819, and there received his education. After two or three successive removals to different parts of Kentucky, his father, Mr. Elias Priest, in 1835, came to Missouri. He spent the winter after his arrival in Saline county, and the next year came to Ray county and remained here until his death. Luke D. Priest was married in 1841, to Miss Sarah J. Goe, daughter of Mr. Noble Goe, of Ray county. After his marriage he farmed for two or three years near the present town of Haller, then selling his farm there, he purchased the one on which he now resides, five miles southwest of Richmond. With the exception of six years he lived near Todd's chapel, Mr. Priest has occupied his present place ever since he first bought it. He served eight years as justice of the peace in Richmond township. In the fall of 1864, he was elected by the democrats to the office of public administrator of Ray county. At the expiration of the term, two years, the law having undergone a change, he was appointed by the probate court to the office for another term. Thus he filled the office of public administrator for eight consecutive years and discharged the duties efficiently and to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. Since he retired from office, he has given his attention almost exclusively, with the exception of one year he had a brick yard at

Richmond, to farming. Mr. Priest and wife became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living: Margaret J., Sarah A., William D., Charles E., Catlett S., Luke M., Virginia A. and George M. Those dead are: Mary Elizabeth, Robert D., Armand and an infant son. Mr. Priest is a prosperous farmer, a good neighbor and a prominent, highly respected and influential citizen of Ray county.

ELIJAH HAPPY.

Was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, August 2, 1833. He received his education in the schools of his native county, and at the age of seventeen years came with his father to Missouri, and located in Ray county. Ten years later he operated a saw mill for the space of about four years, and then, buying land a few miles southwest of Richmond, he began farming and has continued in that business ever since. Mr. Happy was married on the 21st day of April, 1853, to Miss Marcella E. Reed, daughter of Mr. David Reed, of Carroll county, Missouri. Eleven children were the issue of this union, six of whom are now living, named as follows: Harvey W., John C., James D., Augustus G., Eddie G. and Ursula Alice. Following are the names of those that are dead: Mary C., Fannie L., Virginia A., Elijah S. and George C. Mr. and Mrs. Happy, with three of their children, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Happy is, also, a member of the Richmond Lodge of A. F. & A. M. He owns a fine farm of two hundred acres, in a good state of cultivation; and is one of the most substantial farmers, and valuable citizens of his neighborhood.

GEORGE M. AUSTIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, August 1, 1829. He remained in his native county, occupied in farming, until the year 1856, when he emigrated to Missouri and stopped first for a few months in Cass county. In the month of February, 1857, he came to Ray county, and located on a farm, southeast of the city of Richmond, where he lived until 1865, and then removed to his present place, (section 5, township 50, range 28). He owns one hundred acres of good land, one half of which is in cultivation, with a neat, comfortable residence and other buildings. Mr. Austin served in the local militia, for six months, in time of the late civil war. He was married in Cass county, Missouri, in the month of December, 1856, to Miss Martha S. Bright, a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: Jefferson, Mary E., Claudia, Katy, Lucy and Pearl. Mr. Austin and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church. He is a well-to-do farmer, and an influential and public spirited citizen.

JAMES VANDEVEER.

James Vandeveer is a native of Ray county, Missouri. He was born, December 28, 1850, and has lived, all his life, in this county. His father, Louis Vandeveer, is a native of Kentucky, and settled in this county in the year 1839. Mr. Vandeveer has been engaged, since leaving school, at farming. He owns a fine farm of two hundred acres, half of which is in cultivation, and well improved and stocked. He is engaged, to a considerable extent, in raising good breeds of live-stock. He also deals in stock. Mr. Vandeveer was married in this county, February 27, 1873, to Miss Ann Offutt, a native, also, of Ray county, Missouri. They are the parents of five children, living: Perry, Cora, Esley, and Charles. Mr. Vandeveer is a rising and prosperous young farmer and stock-raiser, and a valuable member of the community.

A. B. REMLEY.

Arthur B. Remley was born in Ray county, Missouri, September 12, 1856. He is the son of Adam and Pulaski H. Remley. His father was a native of Kentucky. His mother was born in Virginia, and is yet living in this county. Mr. Remley was married, in this county, April 18, 1880, to Miss Rachel Jackson, a native of Ray county, Missouri. They became the parents of one child, Arthur R. Mrs. Remley died March 24, 1881, and her untimely death was deeply mourned by her large circle of relatives and friends. Mr. Remley is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has also taught school with good success. He is an intelligent, active, enterprising young man, and enjoys the confidence and high regard of the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM ARTMAN.

William Artman was born in Ray county, Missouri, September 26, 1832. He attended the district schools of his father's neighborhood, and worked on the homestead farm until he attained his majority, and then went to Bates county, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming for ten years. At the expiration of that time, he removed to Moniteau county, Missouri, and after living there three years, returned to his native county and has resided here continuously ever since. In 1861, while living in Bates county, Mr. Artman enlisted in company C, 2d Confederate Missouri volunteers, and was in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek and others He was discharged in 1862, on account of physical disability for military service. Mr. Artman was married in this county, September 16, 1875, to Miss Letitia Vandeveer, a native of Barton county, Missouri. They have two children: Angeline and Louis. Mr. Artman is a good, successful farmer, and a respected and valuable citizen.

T. W. GORTON.

Thaddeus W. Gorton was born in Steuben county, New York, April 30, 1834. He received his education and grew to manhood in his native state, and then in the year 1858, he went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and, after remaining there for a time, went to Atchison, Kansas, where he was engaged during the space of four years, in the lumber business. From Kansas he went to Idaho territory, and spent about two years prospecting and exploring in the Rocky mountains, at the expiration of which time he returned to Kansas, and came from there to Ray county, Missouri, in the autumn of 1869, and has resided in this county ever since. He is now engaged in farming and operating a large saw mill. He owns 500 acres of excellent land, 200 acres in cultivation and the balance in pasture and wood lands. He has a good, comfortable residence, and his farm is well stocked and equipped. Mr. Gorton was married August 19, 1868, to Miss Diana Black, a native of the state of Kentucky. They are the parents of one child: Charles L. Mr. Gorton devotes some considerable attention to stock raising, and his farm is well adapted to make that business very successful. He is a valuable member of the community and a good citizen.

R. B. HALIGAN.

Robert B. Haligan was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, March 11, 1856. His parents, William G. and D. A. Haligan, were also natives of the state of Kentucky. They removed, when Robert was fourteen years of age, to Ray county, Missouri, and settled upon the same farm he now occupies. His father died in 1873, and his mother the year following. Mr. Haligan was married on the 14th day of June, 1874, in this county, to Miss Martha Farris, a native of Ray county. They have one child, Robert P. The subject of this sketch has been engaged in farming and stock-raising in this county ever since leaving school. He owns a third interest in his father's homestead, a fine farm of three hundred acres of valuable land, about two hundred acres in a fine state of cultivation and enclosed by good substantial fences. This farm is improved by a comfortable and conveniently arranged dwelling house, a substantial and roomy barn, and other buildings. It is also supplied with an abundance of water for the accommodation of stock, and has a thrifty, bearing orchard. Mr. Haligan is a rising young farmer, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is now serving as justice of the peace, to which office he was appointed by the county court in March, 1881.

ANDREW J. RIFFE.

The gentleman whose name heads this article is a native of Casey county, Kentucky. He is the son of John and Mary Riffe, and was born on the 6th day of April, 1828. His parents removed to Missouri and settled in Ray county when he was eleven years of age, and he was educated and grew up in this county. In the month of April, 1850, in company with five other young men from the same vicinity, he went, with the hope of bettering his fortunes, to the gold mines of the far west. After spending six months in a tedious overland trip, suffering great hardships, and running the gauntlet of hostile bands of Indians, he and his companions arrived in California. Mr. Riffe remained in California and other parts of the west, until July, 1851, and then returned to his home in Ray county. He owns an excellent farm of two hundred and forty acres, about one hundred and sixty acres in cultivation, forty acres in pasture, and the remainder woodland. His farm is under good substantial fences, well watered and in a fine state of productiveness. It lies conveniently near good schools, churches and markets. Mr. Riffe was married February 6, 1854, to Miss Angeline Dorton, a native of the state of Kentucky. They became the parents of eight children, only three of whom are now living: Charles, Lizzie and Archie. Mr. Riffe and his wife are active members of the Christian Church. He is a prosperous farmer and a valuable and influential citizen.

ETHBERT M. ENDSLEY.

Ethbert M. Endsley was born in Ray county, Missouri, June 18, 1834. He is the son of John and Hannah Endsley. His father first came to this county about the year 1819. The subject of this sketch lived on his father's farm until the spring of 1852, when he went to California, and engaged there in mining and other pursuits during about five years, returning to this county in 1857. Having been occupied so long (nearly six months), in going to California overland, he chose the ocean route on the return trip, sailing from San Francisco to the Isthmus of Panama, and returning home from there by boat. In 1864, Mr. Endsley went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and thence to Montana Territory, where he engaged for about a year in freighting with teams, after which he came back again to this county, and has lived here ever since. Mr. Endsley owns a good stock farm of four hundred and eighty-three acres, about ninety acres of tillable land, and the balance in pasture and woodlands. He is largely engaged in raising the best breeds of live stock, and pays particular attention to Short-horn cattle. His farm is handsomely improved, and well arranged and conducted. It bears a thrifty and prosperous appearance. Mr. Endsley has been twice married. First, December 27, 1857,

in this county, to Miss Eliza M. Vance, a native of the state of North Carolina. They became the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living, viz: Amanda, Alice B., Ethbert M., John N., Everett, Fanny, Eliza M. Mrs. Endsley died in the month of June, 1873, and he was again married, September 15, 1875, to Mariah L. Owens, a native of Ray county, Missouri. Both Mr. Endsley and his wife are leading members of the Christian Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Grange and of the Farmers' Club. He is a highly esteemed citizen, and a valuable member of the community.

ZAZA D. RALPH.

Zaza D. Ralph is a native of Ray county, Missouri. He was born November 27, 1830. He received his education and grew up to manhood's estate in his native county. In 1864, he went to the great west and spent seven months on the plains, returning again to this county. He was married December 24, 1850, to Miss Martha A. Simpson, a native of Virginia, born February 1, 1836. They became the parents of seven children: Mary, born December 12, 1851; Jessie B., born July 20, 1854; Ella, born August 7, 1857; Lucy A., born November 10, 1860; Fanny A., born March 1, 1864; Zula D., born August 6, 1866; Laura L., born June 5, 1869. Mr. Ralph owns a fine farm of six hundred and forty acres, six hundred acres enclosed by good fences and about four hundred acres in cultivation. This farm is handsomely improved and well stocked with the best breeds of horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. He pays particular attention to raising fine cattle and has made that branch of his business very successful and profitable. He is also engaged in buying and selling live stock. Mr. Ralph and his wife with their eldest daughter are members of the Christian Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grange. Mr. Ralph is a prosperous farmer and stock dealer and influential citizen, and a man highly respected and esteemed in the community.

RICHARD. W. BATES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ray county, Missouri, February 14, 1847. His parents were William and Zerilda Bates. His father is a native of Virginia, he came from that state to Ray county, in the year 1835, and is yet living here in his sixty-seventh year. His mother (Zerilda) was born in the state of Kentucky. Our subject remained at home, with his parents, working on the farm in summer, and attending such schools as he could have access to, in the winter, until he attained his majority. Richard W. Bates was married in the month of January, 1871, by Rev. Mr. Newland, of the M. E. Church, to Miss Mary Miller. She lived only about eighteen months after marriage, and

her early demise was much lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives. Mr. Bates was again married March 22, 1877, by Rev. J. M. Wheeler, of the Baptist Church, to Miss P. Gaut, daughter of Joshua R. and Winnie A. Gaut, natives of the state of North Carolina. She was born in Ray county, Missouri, March 18, 1846. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bates, named, Sallie, date of birth, October 30, 1871. Mr. Bates owns one hundred and fifty-four acres of good land, one hundred and fifteen acres under cultivation, the rest growing timber of good quality. He is also engaged, to a considerable extent, in raising and feeding live stock. Mr. Bates is a practical, successful farmer, and a good citizen.

REV. WILLIAM C. GARRETT.

William C. Garrett was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, April 23, 1823, and continued to live there, with his parents, until he was fifteen years of age. The family then emigrated from Kentucky to Jackson county, Missouri, where they lived during one summer, and then removed to Buchanan county, Missouri. Mr. Garrett was married on the 20th day of February, 1840, by Reverend Benjamin Riley, of the Christian Church, to Miss Milly Kerns, who was born in Russell county, Kentucky, January 13, 1821. Five children have been born to bless this union. Their names, with dates of birth, follow: James M., born May 25, 1841; John W., born May 2, 1843; Sarah J., born March 26, 1845; Mary A., born June 1, 1849; William F., born October 26, 1857. In the year 1845 our subject moved to Andrew county, Missouri, where he lived three years, and then went to DeKalb county, Missouri, and remained there until 1854, when he removed to Henry county, Missouri. From there he went to Jefferson county, Kansas, and thence, after a time, to Pottawattamie county, Kansas, where he lived until 1874, and then came to Ray county, Missouri, where he located permanently, and has since resided. Mr. Garrett has been an active minister of the Regular Baptist Church for more than thirty-eight years. In the discharge of his ministerial labors he has traveled thousands of miles, and often been subjected to great hardships. Often he was compelled to walk long distances—sometimes as far as sixty miles—to keep an appointment that had been made for him to preach. His life has been that of the pioneer preacher, and he has wrought well and faithfully in the vineyard where the Master assigned him work. He is a very successful preacher, and is universally respected and revered by the members of his flock.

DR. H. B. HAMILTON.

Henry B. Hamilton was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, July 18, 1822. His parents, Thomas and Rachel Hamilton, were also natives of Kentucky, and immigrated from that state to Ray county, Missouri, when Henry was about ten years old. After completing the course of study taught in the schools of his adopted county, our subject returned to Kentucky and entered the medical department of Transylvania University, and graduated from that institution of learning in 1847. He returned to Ray county and commenced the practice of his chosen profession, and has continued it ever since with abundant success. Dr. Hamilton was married May 8, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth R. Craig, by Rev. John Walker of the Christian Union Church, in Ray county, Missouri. Mrs. Hamilton is the daughter of John and Susannah Craig. She was born December 25, 1833. Her father was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, her mother of North Carolina. Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton became the parents of two children: Charles L., born October 22, 1858; Claude C., born April 17, 1866. Dr. Hamilton was engaged in merchandising in company with J. R. Green, at Hainesvill, in Clinton county, Missouri, from 1853 to 1857. He then occupied and improved a tract of land which he had entered in Caldwell county, Missouri. This farm he exchanged for a stock of goods and engaged in merchandising again for about a year, at Kingston, Caldwell county, and then came to Richmond and engaged in the same business for the space of one year. He then returned to his farm where he has ever since lived, occupied in attending to the duties of his large practice. His son Charles L., graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in the spring of 1880, and is now associated with his father in the practice of medicine. Both father and son belong to the allopathic school of medicine.

J. O. KILLGROVE.

James O. Killgrove was born in Carroll county, Arkansas, June 6, 1846. His parents were John H. and Lucinda C. Killgrove, natives of North Carolina. Our subject continued to live at home with his parents, until the commencement of the civil war. He enlisted in company A, second Arkansas volunteer cavalry, which was assigned to service in Arkansas and Missouri, against the army of the Confederate General Price. He was discharged May 17, 1865, at St. Louis. His father had removed to he Perry county, Illinois, during his term of service in the army, and hither went, after being discharged, to join the family. After living in Illinois for three years, he went back to Arkansas, and was there married, in Johnson county, to Miss Mary A. Barnett, June 9, 1872, by Rev. Mr. Canada, of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Killgrove was born January 30, 1847. She is the daughter of Josephus and Jane R. Barnett, natives of

the state of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Killgrove became the parents of five children: Ellsworth L., born March 16, 1873; T. E., born January 21, 1875; Winona A., born January 28, 1877; Osborne E., born January 28, 1879. Ellsworth died August 19, 1874. In 1873 he immigrated to the state of Texas, where he lived for more than two years, and then returned to Ray county, Missouri, and has since lived here. Mr. Killgrove owns a neat, nicely improved farm, and is doing a thriving business. He is highly regarded by all of the community in which he lives, and is a valuable and influential citizen.

ISSA H. NATION.

Is the son of W. K. and Nancy Nation. He was born in Daviess county, Missouri, January 31, 1851. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Missouri. Our subject left home at the age of nineteen years, and going to Polk county, Missouri, engaged in herding stock there, for about eighteen months, and then returned to Daviess county. Mr. Nation was married February 11, 1877, to Miss Maria McGhee, the daughter of William and Orlatha McGhee. She was born May 30, 1853. The issue of this marriage has been three children, two of whom are now living: Lorenzo, born February 11, 1878; George R., born March 14, 1881. The principal occupation of our subject has always been farming, though he has engaged at carpentering also, at different times during life. Both Mr. Nation and his wife are leading members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Rockfall. He is a thrifty, enterprising and successful farmer and good citizen.

THOMAS S. VAUGHN.

Is a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and was born April, 1822. His parents were Newman and Precia Vaughn, natives of the state of North Carolina. When Thomas was fifteen years of age, his parents moved to Bond county, Illinois, and resided there until 1846, when our subject returned to Kentucky. and remained there three years, and then went to California. From that state he traveled for about six years, going to the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and to other places of interest. Returning once more to his native state, he remained there for a short time, and then removed to Illinois for a time. From Illinois he came to Ray county, Missouri, and located where he now lives, and pursued the avocation of cabinet-making for about fifteen years. Since that time he has been engaged in the business of farming. In the month of April, 1857, Mr. Vaughn was married to Miss Sarah A. McCullum, daughter of Williamson and Mary J. McCullum, natives of Tennessee. The marriage ceremony was performed by Reverend Samuel P. Johnson, of the Christian Church. The result of this union has been five children,

all but one of whom are living: Laura, born February, 1858 (now the wife of W. J. Craig); Josie E., born August, 1872; Charlie T., born February, 1875; John R., born November, 1880. Both Mr. Vaughn and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and also of the Crab Orchard Grange, P. of H. Mr. Vaughn owns a fine fertile farm, well improved, and in a good state of cultivation. He is a valuable citizen, and is held in universal respect and esteem by his neighbors.

LILBURN C. HARRIS.

This gentleman was born in East Tennessee on the 20th day of November, 1830. When he was only two years old, his parents, James and Jane Harris, also natives of Tennessee, immigrated with him to Howard county, Missouri, and after a short time spent there, to Ray county, where the family located permanently, on the farm where our subject now resides. His father died when Lilburn was but fourteen years old, and the care and support of the family devolved, in a large measure, upon him. The family consisted of eight persons, and young Lilburn's duties at home were too arduous to allow him much time for attending school, and his education was, in consequence, somewhat limited. At the age of twenty years, Mr. Harris was married, in February, 1850, to Miss Mary Clark, by John E. Wells, justice of the peace. After his marriage he was engaged at farming until the outbreaking of the civil war. In 1862 he was enrolled in the militia and served until 1864, when he enlisted in company B, 44th Missouri regiment of volunteer infantry. He participated in the battles of Duck River, Springhills, Franklin, Nashville, Cedar Point, and Spanish Fort. He was discharged August 15, 1865, and immemediately returned home to his family. His wife died in August, 1866, leaving him with seven young children. He was again married, April 10, 1867, by Judge McKissack, of Ray county, to Miss Salina J. Veach. She too, died, after becoming the mother of two children, June 29, 1869, and Mr. Harris was married the third time, November 20, 1880, to Miss Margaret A. Clark, sister of his first wife. This ceremony was performed by William Brown, justice of the peace. The third Mrs. Harris was born March 30, 1832. She is the daughter of R. and Nancy Clark. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of North Carolina. Ten children have been born to Mr. Harris by his different marriages, seven of whom are now living and three dead. Their names with dates of birth are as follows: Sarah E., born July 6, 1851; Elijah J., born November 4, 1852; Margaret, born February 21, 1856; Marcus L., born July 7, 1861; Nancy E., born August 14, 1864; Benuretta, born December 30, 1867; Willemetta, born May 30, 1869; Hannah A., born January 13, 1858, died January 19, 1872; Julia F., born September 30, 1854, died, May,

1873; Georgia A., born May 5, 1859, died July 19, 1872. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. James Harris, father of our subject, was born January 17, 1804, and died September 25, 1844. His mother (Jane), was born August 4, 1810, and died in the month of February, 1878.

JUDGE WILLIAM McKISSACK.

William McKissack was born in Cocke county, Tennessee, September 1, 1812. His parents removed when he was only seven years old to Missouri, and, locating first in Saline county, lived there for three years, and then came to Ray county, and settled upon the same place where Judge McKissack now lives. Our subject was educated in the schools of this county, and remained at home with his parents until nineteen years of age, and then commenced farming on his own account. In the month of December, 1832, William McKissack was married to Miss Rachel Odell, by Elder Turnadge, of Ray county. Mrs. McKissack is the daughter of Isaac and Nancy Odell, natives of Tennessee. She was born in the month of December, 1815, in the state of Indiana, whither her parents had removed. Ten children have been born to Judge and Mrs. McKissack, only four of whom are now living. John enlisted in company B, 44th Missouri volunteers, and died at New Orleans April 11, 1865, and was buried there. Simon enlisted in the 3d regiment of Missouri cavalry, in which he was orderly sergeant, and was killed June 8, 1862, at the battle of Springfield. His remains were brought home and interred in the Odell cemetery. Sarah, who married George P. Clevinger, is now deceased. Isaac is also dead. James enlisted in company B, 44th regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, and was killed in the engagement at Franklin, Tennessee, and buried on the battle-field. Martha married James Woods, and is now living near her father's home. William is married, and lives in Vernon county, Missouri. Mary Ann married John Connerford, and now lives in Kansas. Moses is unmarried, and still at home with his parents. Two children, unnamed, died in infancy. William McKissack was judge of the county court of this county for ten years. He has also served as justice of the peace for a number of years. He and Mrs. McKissack are leading members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Judge McKissack is one of the oldest, most highly respected, prominent and influential citizens of Ray county.

J. D. ROWLAND.

Jesse D. Rowland is the son of D. and Rachel Rowland, and was born in the territory of Indiana, September 6, 1816. While an infant his parents removed with him to Missouri, and located in Saline county, where they lived for three years, and then came to Ray county and set-

tled on a farm (section three, township fifty-two, range twenty-nine), where our subject resided until his marriage. He was married March 1, 1839, to Miss Mary P. Lyman, by Hiram Warner, of the Christian Church. Mrs. Rowland is the daughter of Asa and Sarah Lyman, natives of the state of New Hampshire, who immigrated to Missouri in the year 1840. She was born February 7, 1818. The issue of this union was twelve children, three of whom are now dead. Their names and dates of birth follow, viz: Lyman H., born October 2, 1841; Rhoda, born March 3, 1843; George R., born January 16, 1845; Willard J., born December 18, 1846; Clarissa J., born January 24, 1849; Mary E., born November 25, 1851; Jesse D., born October 2, 1852; Rachel, born October 17, 1854; Asa D., born July 7, 1860; Maria L., born April 10, 1840, and died in 1869; Milly M., born May 12, 1857, died May, 1876; Thomas E., born April 28, 1859, died August 23, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland united with the old school Baptist Church in the year 1838 and he is, also, a member of the Albany Grange, P. of H. Mr. Rowland has been a life-long farmer and now owns an excellent farm, well improved and stocked with good breeds of live stock. His business is very prosperous and he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

FRANKLIN J. ROSS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Casey county, Kentucky, May 17, 1831. His parents were Matthias and Adaline Ross. His father was born in Duchess county, New York, and his mother in Lincoln county, Kentucky. In the year 1833, his parents removed to Illinois, and after living in that state for ten years, to Ray county, Missouri, and settled near where the village of Albany now stands. Our subject remained at home and engaged in working on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then went out into the world to fight the battle of life for himself. He began at first laboring for wages upon the farms of his neighbors and continued working in this way until 1850, when he went to California and engaged there in mining for about eighteen months with fair success. He returned home by water via the Panama route. Franklin J. Ross was married March 20, 1855, to Miss Hannah Riffe. Two daughters were born of this union. Mrs. Ross died June 4, 1864, and Mr. Ross was again married October 9, 1866, to Miss Amanda Brosher. They became the parents of one daughter; and, after living about five years after her marriage the second Mrs. Ross, also died January 27, 1872. Our subject was married the third time, June 1, 1874, to Miss Alice Roselle. Mr. Ross was principally engaged in farming until 1870, when he began merchandising at the town of Orrick and has since continued in that business, very successfully, at the same place. He has three daughters. Mary J., was married to Mr. William Richie and is now living in Utah Territory.

Laura died March 16, 1881. The youngest, Amanda, born March 16, 1871, is living at home with her parents. Mr. Ross is a popular, prosperous business man and a valuable citizen.

HENRY C. PERDUE.

Henry C. Perdue was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, October 12, 1836, and is the son of Josiah and Virginia Perdue, natives of the same state. The family emigrated to Missouri in the year 1845, and settled on a farm in Ray county. His father died in 1859, and our subject, in consequence, received only limited advantages for acquiring an education. Mr. Perdue was married on the 1st day of June, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Ballard, daughter of W. H. and Jane Ballard, natives of Albemarle county, Virginia. Five children, now living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Perdue. Their names, with dates of birth, are the following: Henry D., born March 3, 1863; Minnie, born February 27, 1865; Mary E., born December 12, 1868; Emmett, born August 3, 1873; Melvin, born July 28, 1877. Mrs. Perdue died April 26, 1879. She was a very estimable lady, greatly beloved by her friends, and her death was deeply mourned by her bereaved husband and family. Prior to the year 1861, Mr. Perdue was engaged almost exclusively in farming. At the commencement of the war between the states, he joined his fortunes with the cause of the south, and enlisted in company A, commanded by Captain (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) Reeves. He participated in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek, besides other skirmishes. At the last named fight he received a wound, which disabled him, and he was absent, in consequence, from the command until Christmas, following the date of the battle. He was discharged at Springfield, Missouri, in January, 1862, and returned home to this county, where he was soon after taken by the Federal authorities, and thrown into prison at Lexington, from which he was subsequently paroled. Mr. Perdue is now engaged in business in company with Mr. M. S. Laforgee, at Orrick, in this county, under the firm name of Perdue & Laforgee, druggists.

M. S. LEFORGEE.

Milton S. Leforgee was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, October 2, 1840. His parents were Nathan and Mary Leforgee, natives of the state of Kentucky. He received his education in his native county, and remained there at home with his parents, until outbreaking of the civil war. Then he joined the Confederate army, and fought bravely throughout the entire war, in defense of the cause he honestly believed to be just, and in the interest of the sunny land he loved so well. In company C, second (Kentucky) battalion of mounted rifles, he participated in the following battles: Louisa, (Kentucky) Chicamauga, McMinville, Anderson's

Cross Roads, Cove Gap, King's Salt Works, Cleveland, (Tennessee,) Charleston, (Tennessee) Mt. Sterling, (Kentucky) Smithville, besides numerous skirmishes. He was discharged May 3, 1865, and at once returned to his home in Kentucky. He emigrated to Missouri, in 1869, and settled in Ray county. He is now engaged in partnership with Mr. H. C. Perdue, in the drug business, at the town of Orrick. Messrs. Perdue and Leforgee, are thrifty, enterprising, popular and successful business men.

D. A. RHODES.

Dennis A. Rhodes was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1847. His parents were William P. and Henrietta S. Rhodes. His father was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, and his mother in Accomac county, Virginia. In the year 1857, when our subject was ten years of age, the family removed to Hagerstown, Maryland. Here, Dennis was educated at the Academy in that place, an excellent institution. After living at Hagerstown for ten years, he emigrated to Ray county, Missouri, and settled at Orrick. He engaged as clerk with J. G. Brown, a merchant of that place, and continued in the duties of that position for two years and a half, and then went to Richmond, Virginia, and spent three months with his brother, who was doing business in that city. At the end of that time his brother sold his property in the city of Richmond and came with our subject to Orrick (this county), where they, in partnership, opened a general merchandise store, and conducted it together, for one year. Then, his brother removed to Camden, Ray county, and Dennis Rhodes continued the business alone. He was married, September 3, 1877, to Miss Isabella Rothwick, daughter of William and Matilda Rothwick. She was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1853. They are the parents of two children: Mareb A., born, March 8, 1879; Matilda R., born, May 20, 1880. In addition to his general merchandise business, Mr. Rhodes is also conducting a large hardware store. He carries stock to the amount of $7,000.00, and also owns the lots upon which his stores are situated. He has a comfortable and conveniently appointed home, and is in a very prosperous condition. He is a leading member of Albany lodge, No. 444, A. F. & A. M.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL.

The young gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Mason county, Kentucky, November 16, 1852. His parents were George W. and Minerva Mitchell, also natives of the state of Kentucky. The family emigrated to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1859, and located on a farm in the vicinity of the town of Orrick. In the acquisition of an education, our subject was afforded only such advantages as the common schools

of the neighborhood possessed. After leaving school young Mitchell engaged in various avocations until two years ago, when he entered the hardware and agricultural implement trade at Orrick, in which business he has been engaged with good success ever since. He is an accommodating, popular and rising merchant, and although young in years, is possessed of good, practical judgment, and a degree of business acumen seldom seen in men of more mature years. He can not fail of abundant success in the future.

ELIJAH B. BAILEY.

Elijah B. Bailey was born in Casey county, Kentucky, September 27, 1829. He is the son of Samuel and Rebecca Bailey. His father was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky; his mother, in Nelson county, Virginia. Mr. Bailey received his education, and grew up in his native state. He learned the trade of a saddler and harness-maker, in the town of Danville, Kentucky, and in the year 1853, emigrated to Missouri, and, finally, located at Orrick, in Ray county, and has ever since lived there. Mr. Bailey was first married, August 12, 1855, to Miss Miriam T. Stanley, the daughter of Larkin and Elizabeth Stanley, natives of the state of North Carolina. Mrs. Bailey died in January, 1861, and Mr. Bailey was again married, in September, of that year, to Mrs. Betty S. Ross, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Anderson, natives of Tennessee. The second Mrs. Bailey lived twelve years after her marriage, dying December 18, 1873. Mr. Bailey was married the third time, September 17, 1874, to Mrs. Elizabeth Good, daughter of William and Sallie Roberts, natives of Adair county, Kentucky. Mr. Bailey has seven children living, and two dead. Their names, with dates of births and deaths, follow: George L., born June 18, 1860; Edmond S., born December 22, 1862; William T., born February 6, 1865; Kate L., born February 10, 1868; Bettie B., born March 25, 1871; Lucetta G., born December 9, 1873; Dora, born September 4, 1876; Benjamin F., died in 1876, and Jennie in 1879. In the year 1869 Mr. Bailey made a visit to Kentucky, and spent two years in that state. He is now engaged in the saddle and harness manufacturing business at Orrick. He commands a large patronage, and is an excellent workman.

W. R. ERWIN.

William R. Erwin was born in Oneida county, New York, on the 5th day of February, 1847. At the early age of fourteen years, he enlisted in company K, 146th New York regiment of Zouave volunteers, as a private, and was engaged in the battles of Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, second Bull Run, Culpepper C. H., Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., Fort Wagoner, Cold Harbor, Fort Fisher, and numerous

skirmishes. He was discharged in the month of June, 1865, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and returned to his home in the state of New York. Soon after, he went to Montana Territory, and engaged as clerk in a store there, for two years. He then went to the state of Texas, and, after staying there for a short time, to Colorado. From there he came to Kansas City, Missouri, in the year 1870, and the same year he went to Indian Territory, where he remained for two years, and then, returning to Missouri, located at the town of Orrick, in this county, where he has since resided. Mr. Erwin was married, in the month of February, 1877, to Miss Sarah E. Sheppard, daughter of David and Mariah Sheppard, natives of the state of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have one child, Lawrence, born April 14, 1879. Mr. Erwin is now dealing in groceries and provisions, at Orrick, and commands a good patronage.

N. B. PIGG.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ray county, Missouri, and was born January 12, 1847. His parents were W. J. and Julia A. Pigg. His father was born in the state of Kentucky. N. B. Pigg was educated in the schools of this county, and lived with his parents, working on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age. He was married, December 25, 1874, to Miss Mary Embree, daughter of Benjamin and S. E. Embree, natives of the state of Kentucky. She was born July 4, 1854. From 1870 to 1873, Mr. Pigg clerked in the dry goods store of E. T. Dardon. His father then bought an interest in the store, and our subject was employed to conduct it one year longer. At the expiration of that time he returned to the farm, and was engaged in farming during about six years. He then engaged in the general merchandise and agricultural trade at Orrick, and is still successfully conducting that business. Mr. and Mrs. Pigg have one child Alice, born November 17, 1875. Mr. Pigg is a member of Ada Lodge, No. 444, A. F. and A. M. He is a staunch business man, and a highly respected and valuable citizen of the town of Orrick.

WILLIAM A. WELLS.

This gentlemen was born in Ray county, Missouri, July 24, 1843. He is the son of John and Sarah Wells. His father was born in North Carolina and his mother in Tennessee. Our subject attended the schools of this county in his youth, and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-eight years of age, and then clerked in a store for four years, at the end of which time he opened a family grocery store on his own account, and conducted it for three years. He then returned to farming for about a year, and then served as constable, to which office he had been elected, for two years. He then returned to mechandising, at Orrick, and is yet so engaged. Mr. Wells was married January 16, 1873, to Miss Cor-

nelia B. Sheppard, daughter of D. B. and Minerva Sheppard, natives of the state of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have adopted Anna, daughter of Andrew J. and Lorena Wells.

ELLA S. DORTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Knox county, Kentucky, April 6, 1837. Her parents were James B. and Sallie B. Dorton. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her mother of the state of Kentucky. The family came to this county when our subject was twelve years of age, and settled upon a farm, (section twenty-three, township fifty-one, range twenty-nine), where Orrick is now situated. Schools were few and far apart in those days, and such as were accessible to Miss Dorton, did not come up to the standard of excellence since established in the county, but she made the most of her advantages, and her naturally strong and vigorous mind, supplied by close and diligent application, the inefficiency of teachers, and the want of better books and more modern "aids to education." Having exhausted the course in the schools of her father's neighborhood, and carefully studied such books as came within her reach, she began to teach, in the district schools, for the laudable purpose of securing means sufficient to defray the expenses of higher education. She taught school for two years in the district where she now resides, and then entered the Catholic school of the Sacred Heart, an excellent institution, at St. Joseph, Missouri. After she had attended this school for two years, her further education was interrupted and permanently broken off, by the death of her father, which occurred April 30, 1863. She left the school of the Sacred Heart, and entered upon the honorable profession of teaching as her life work, and she has ever since battled nobly in the cause of popular education. She has met with very flattering success in the school room, and her services are much sought after. Miss Dorton inherited, and now owns a portion of her father's homestead.

R. H. McWHORTER.

Richard H. McWhorter is a native of Adair county, Kentucky, and was born September 7, 1844. He received his education and remained at home on a farm until eighteen years of age, and then enlisted in company C, 13th regiment of Kentucky cavalry, commanded by Col. J. W. Wetherfold, army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of King's saltworks, Virginia; Perryville, Kentucky, and Lebanon, Tennessee, besides many skirmishes. He was discharged January 10, 1865, at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and went home to Adair county and engaged in farming for about five years. He then went, for a time, to Collin county, Texas, whence he came to Ray county, Missouri. Mr. McWhorter was married August 13, 1871, to Miss Laura Brasher, daughter of A. D. and

Elizabeth Brasher. She was born in Ray county, Missouri, January 27, 1851. The issue of this union was two children: Elizabeth S., born December 2, 1873; Charles A., born March 9, 1875. Our subject is the son of R. W. and Elizabeth McWhorter, natives of the state of Kentucky. He is a member of Ada Lodge No. 444, A. F. & A. M.

D. B. SHEPARD.

David B. Shepard was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, March 13, 1832. He is the son of Robert and Lydia Shepard, also natives of the state of Kentucky. He lived in his native state until the year 1865, and then immigrated to Marion county, Indiana. After remaining there for about three years he came to Ray county, Missouri, and has ever since resided here. Mr. Shepard was married December 9, 1853, to Miss Minerva Todd, daughter of John and Mary Todd. Her father was a native of Ireland, and her mother of the state of Kentucky. Mrs. Shephard was born in 1834, in Kentucky. Our subject was reared on a farm and continued in the business of farming until 1860, when he began keeping hotel, etc. At the commencement of the civil war he enlisted in company C, second Kentucky mounted rifles, and engaged in the battles of Louisa, Kentucky, Cove Gap, Chicamauga, McMinville, and Anderson's Cross Roads, where he was captured and imprisoned at Camp Morton, for nineteen months. He was finally released from prison and returned to his family. He lost all his property by the war. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have four children living, one dead: Lydia, Cordelia B., Mary F., Sallie. and Martha dead. Mr. Shepard was mayor of the town or Orrick for three years, and is at present a member of the city council of that town.

M. G. TAYLOR.

M. G. Taylor is a native of Ray county, Missouri, born September 28, 1838. He is the son of Daniel and Hannah Taylor. His father was born in the month of September, 1802, in Halifax county, Virginia. His mother was born in Missouri. Our subject was reared on a farm and continued living and working at home until he was twenty-four years of age and then went to learn the business of milling in the Albany mills. Mr. Taylor was married March 18, 1873, to Miss Mary Brasher, daughter of A. D. and Elizabeth Brasher. She was born in the year 1842, in Ray county, Missouri. The issue of this marriage was the following children: Ollie, born January 12, 1864; Alice, born April 11, 1866; Lucy, born December 1, 1869; Lena, born February 9, 1873; Edna, born February —, 1876; Maud, born December 11, 1874, died in February, 1875; Herbert, born May 25, 1878. Mr. Taylor is a member of Ada Lodge, No. 444, A. F. & A. M., and also a member of the Christian Church. He is, also, in

addition to his milling business, conducting a general merchandise and hardware store, at Albany. His business is in a highly prosperous condition and Mr. Taylor is universally popular with his large circle of friends, respected and esteemed by the community at large.

T. A. ROTHROCK.

Thomas A. Rothrock was born in the city of New York, July 2, 1855. His parents were Alexander and Ellen Rothrock. His father was a native of New York and his mother of the state of Pennsylvania. The family immigrated from New York to Ray county, Missouri, when Thomas was only five years old. He was educated in this county, and after leaving school, engaged in clerking for different stores for a number of years. Mr. Rothrock was married November 22, 1874, to Miss Florence Wall, daughter of Van and Margaret Wall. Her father was born in Ray county and her mother in Boone county, Missouri. She was born July 22, 1857, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Rothrock have three children: Bessie, born April 9, 1875; Clardie, born November 18, 1876; Ernest, born April 26, 1880. Alexander Rothrock, father of our subject, was born November 12, 1815, and died February 3, 1881, at Albany. Thomas A. Rothrock is conducting a drug and grocery store at Albany. He commands a good trade and is doing well.

EDWARD T. DORTON.

Is a native of Russell county, Virginia, and was born on the 3d day of August, 1830. His parents were Joseph and Martha Dorton, natives of Virginia. His father was born July 19, 1795; died July 20, 1870. His mother was born April 15, 1807, and died February 12, 1871. Our subject finished his education at Emery and Henry College, and then began teaching school. In the year 1852 he came to Missouri, first living four years in Calloway county, and then settling permanently in Ray county. June 17, 1861, Mr. Dorton enlisted in company A, 15th Arkansas volunteer infantry, and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge and Wilson's Creek. At the latter fight he was captured by the enemy, and taken to Camp Douglass at Chicago; was afterward exchanged at Jackson, Mississippi. He was again taken prisoner at Walnut Grove, Arkansas, but was fortunate in escaping from his captors. He was paroled, April 12, 1865, at Pea Ridge, and went to Illinois, where he remained about ten months, and then came back to Ray county, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Dorton was married April 16, 1867, to Miss Pauline Dorton, daughter of James B. and Sallie Dorton. She was born May 15, 1849, in Knox county, Kentucky. The issue of this marriage has been one child: Clementina, born November 8, 1868. Soon after his marriage Mr. Dor-

ton opened a general merchandise store at Albany, and continued the business there for one year, and then moved to Sibley, Jackson county, and, after keeping store in that place for about twelve months, removed to Orrick, Ray county, and has ever since conducted the business with good success and prosperity there. Mr. Dorton is a member of Ada Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M., at Albany.

WILLIAM N. KIRKHAM.

Was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, November 1, 1847. He is the son of David and Ann Kirkham, natives of the state of Virginia. His father was born in the month of February, 1820, and died May 8, 1873 Our subject was engaged at work for his father, who was a manufacturer of tobacco, until he attained his majority. Mr. Kirkham was married December 22, 1869, to Miss Susan A. Gooch, daughter of Alexander and Nancy Gooch, natives of the state of Kentucky. She was born October 2, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham are the parents of three children living, and two dead. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Emma, born January 5, 1875; Archie, born January 18, 1877; Maggie, born January 9, 1879; Charles A., born December 29, 1870, died March 31, 1872, and one other, an infant, died in 1873. After his marriage, Mr. Kirkham resided, for a time, on a farm north of the town of Albany, then removed to one in section 31, township 28, range 51, and in the year 1880, came to his present location, section 36, township 51, range 29. Here he owns 150 acres of very rich and productive land, well improved and cultivated, with a neat, comfortable residence and good orchard. Mr. Kirkham is a thrifty, industrious and successful farmer and stock raiser, and a vaiuable adjunct to the community in which he resides.

S. H. DEGRAFFENREID.

Stephen H. Degraffenreid was born in Jasper county, Missouri, April 2, 1848. He is the son of Vincent and Lucretia Degraffenreid, natives of Pennsylvania. His parents died when he was but three years old, and he was reared by his grandmother. At the age of nineteen years he left home, and began battling alone for a livelihood. He worked at various occupations until the commencement of the civil war, and then enlisted, September, 1863, in company C, 2d Ohio cavalry, and was assigned to the department of the west. He participated in the battle at Sugar Creek, and a great number of skirmishes besides. He was discharged in October, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kansas, and went, for a short time to the territory of New Mexico. From there he went to Colorado, and to Kansas, returning thence to Ray county, Missouri, where he has since resided. Mr. Degraffenreid was married on the 17th day of March, 1878, to Mrs. Angeline Tucker, daughter of Thomas and Margaret

McMullen, natives of Virginia, now deceased. He owns ninety-six acres of choice bottom land in an excellent state of cultivation, well improved, with neat, comfortable, and convenient buildings, good fences, orchard, etc. Mr. Degraffenreid is a member of Ada lodge, No. 444, at Albany. He is a successful farmer and a good citizen.

ANDERSON D. LOYD.

Anderson D. Loyd is a native of Ray county, Missouri. He was born March 22, 1851. His parents were Henry and Nancy Loyd, natives of Tennessee. Our subject received the advantages of a common school education, and spent the time until he was grown, on the farm of his father. Mr. Loyd was married August 24, 1871, to Miss Milly Conyers, daughter of D. and Louisa Conyers. She was born December 15, 1849, in Ray county, Missouri. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Loyd have four children: Buford A., born February 3, 1873; Bertie, born March 21, 1874; Richard, born February 8, 1876; Emma J., born January 19, 1878. Mr. Loyd owns and occupies the old homestead that was settled by his father. The place comprises one hundred and fifty-five acres of land, which, for fertility and productiveness, is unexcelled, perhaps, by any in the county. Mr. Loyd is a prosperous and successful farmer, and a well respected and esteemed member of the community.

ABRAHAM ALLEN.

Abraham Allen was born in Ray county, Missouri, September 4, 1827. He is the son of Reuben and Rhoda Allen, natives of the state of Tennessee. Our subject attended the subscription schools of his father's neighborhood, in the winter, and in the summer worked on the farm. In this way he was enabled to obtain a fair common school education. In the year 1849, he left his father's farm and went as a teamster in a government wagon train, to New Mexico, spending about ninety days on the route to Santa Fe. After spending more than two years in the employ of the government, he was discharged from the wagon train, and was soon after employed by Quartermaster Reynolds, for some months, at Santa Fe. He was, subsequently, in the employ of Quartermaster Sibley, at Fort Union. Again an order was issued to discharge all citizen teamsters, and Mr. Allen went, for a short time, to the placer gold-diggings. Soon after, he enlisted in company H, 2d U. S. dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Johnson, and was assigned to the ninth department of New Mexico, where he was frequently engaged in skirmishes with the Indians, and was several times slightly wounded. At the battle of the mines on Gila river, he received a shot through the chin and mouth, which carried

away a part of his tongue, and passed out at the base of the ear. This wound disabled Mr. Allen, and he was kept under medical treatment until July, 1856, and then came home, after an absence of seven years. Mr. Allen was married, September 4, 1859, to Miss Martha Tucker, daughter of John W. and Nancy Tucker, natives of Virginia. She was born March 17, 1837, in Benton county, Missouri. The issue of this union has been four children, living: Elizabeth J., born December 13, 1864; Jessie T., born August 27, 1867; John W., born June 29, 1870; Katie S., born November 9, 1872. Mr. Allen was elected to the office of township constable, in 1860, and very efficiently discharged the duties of that position. At the commencement of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Allen raised a company of men, and served in the home guard from October 1, till Christmas, 1861. In February, 1862, he and his company were mustered into the Missouri state militia service, with headquarters at Richmond, Missouri. He participated in the battle of Springfield, Missouri, and commanded two companies there. After the war, Mr. Allen went to Texas, and lived there for two years, returning to Ray county, Missouri, in the month of August, 1868. In January he was appointed by the county court, to fill the unexpired term of Constable Burnett (who was accidentally killed, and has since been deputy constable under James Ralph. Mr. Allen has had a varied experience in life, and has always been an active, energetic man.

JOHN H. FRAZER.

John H. Frazer was born in Forsythe county, North Carolina, October 20, 1827. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Frazer, natives of Forsythe county, North Carolina. Our subject remained at home occupied with duties on his father's farm until his marriage. He was married, July 26, 1847, to Miss Jelina Studdard, daughter of James W. and Nancy Studdard, also natives of Forsythe county, North Carolina. Mrs. Frazer was born, July 27, 1831. Mr. Frazer and wife have ten living children; their names, with dates of birth, are as follows: Romulus G., born in North Carolina, June 2, 1848, now married and living in Ray county; Eliza A. C., born September 24, 1850, married to J. C. Ross and living at Orrick, in this county; Fatha M., born April 26, 1852, married to David Messenger, and living in Louisville, Kentucky; Maria L., born September 12, 1859, (married Thomas Brown, who died in 1880), now living in widowhood, at Orrick; Martin L., born January 19, 1856, married and living near his father's place; Joel B., born December 2, 1858, married and living near his father; John P., born March 6, 1862, living in the southern part of Missouri; Francis B., born May 9, 1864, died August 16, 1865; Hiram W., born July 30, 1866, died August 4, 1867; Stonewall, born June 12, 1868; Jelina E., born March 7, 1872; Jacob S., born March

7, 1877. Mr. Frazer came to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1849, and settled upon a farm in township 51, range 29. He lived here and continued the business of farming, (except during the war) until 1873, when he removed to the town of Albany and engaged in gardening for market. At the beginning of the civil war, he enlisted in the Confederate army, company B., under Captain Parker, and participated in the battles of Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Iuka, Corinth, Grand Gulf and Farmington. He was discharged at Laurel Dale Springs, June 12, 1863, and reached home on the 19th of July following.

W. R. BLYTHE.

William R. Blythe was born on the 18th day of January, 1803. At the age of twenty years he came to Ray county, Missouri, and after staying here for a time, went back to Tennessee, where he had been reared. In the year 1826 he came again to Ray county, and entering a part of the homestead upon which he now resides, settled here permanently. He has since entered and bought other lands, and now possesses in all, about thirteen hundred acres of excellent land. His homestead is well improved with a handsome and convenient residence, good substantial barns, sheds and other buildings, well watered and enclosed by good fences and stocked with fine breeds of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. Blythe was first married in 1830, to Miss Didama Fletcher, daughter of David and Rebecca Fletcher, of Indiana. She was born June 9, 1811. They became the parents of five children, only two of whom are now living: Thomas, born November 30, 1836; married and living upon the farm his father first entered; Rebecca J., born in March, 1832, married C. W. Stokes, and is living near her father. Mrs. Blythe died November 3, 1845, and January 5, 1848, Mr. Blythe was married to Miss Leanah Riffe, daughter of John and Polly A. Riffe, natives of the state of Kentucky. Mrs. Blythe was born in Casey county, Kentucky, in February, 1823. The issue of this marriage was nine children: John L., born July 29, 1849; married and living on a farm, section fifteen, township fifty-one, range twenty-nine; James W., born September 1, 1850; killed by a runaway team, April 14, 1880; infant, born in September and died in October, 1853; Elizabeth A., born October 10, 1854; married C. R. Kirkham, and is living on a farm, section fourteen, township fifty-one, range twenty-nine; Robert D., born June 2, 1857; Franklin R., born September 1, 1859, and died August 8, 1860; Sarah E., born May 16, 1863; Martha H., born December 8, 1865; Laura, born April 25, 1869. Our subject was first lieutenant of Captain Clark's company in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Blythe represented Ray county in the general assembly from 1840 to 1842, and was state senator from 1842 to 1846. He discharged the duties of these high offices with credit and honor to himself, and to the full and entire satisfaction of his

constituency. Mr. Blythe is a leading, very prosperous and highly respected farmer. He has worked himself up by his own efforts, from a poor, friendless boy, to a position of distinction among his fellowmen, and acquired sufficient wealth to end his days in comfort and ease, and to leave a handsome patrimony to his children.

JOHN MASON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, November 27, 1814. He received a classical education and remained in his native state attending to the management of his father's estate until the year 1836, when he immigrated to Missouri, where he engaged in business at various places successfully. First, at Middletown, Montgomery county, then at Louisville, Lincoln county. From Louisville he went to Clarksville, Pike county, and from there came to Ray county, where he only stopped a short time, and then returned to Kentucky, and remained there one year longer. He then returned to Ray county, and settlng at the town of Albany, engaged extensively in merchandising, and also dealing in live stock. He was appointed notary public March 20, 1873, and has ever since held that office. Mr. Mason was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law, August 26, 1865, and has been very successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in the courts of this and other counties, and also in the supreme court of the state. He was married July 24, 1845, to Miss Mary H. Davis, daughter of William D., and Mary A. Davis, natives of Mississippi. She was born May 1, 1828. Her mother was a cousin of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. and Mrs. Mason became the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: Laura, born December 5, 1846, was twice married, first to William Nelson, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, in 1867; second, to Frank Rhodes, in 1870. She died in 1874. John W., born January 23, 1848; Thomas, born March 24, 1850; Oscar, born October 13, 1852; George born May 16, 1855; died December 4, 1874; Belle, born February 4, 1858, died March 26, 1875; Mattie L., born October 15, 1864; Frank, born January 25, 1868. Mr. Mason was again married December 17, 1877, to Mrs. Letitia S. Williams, daughter of Doctor R., and Catharine Coffey, natives of Lincoln county, Kentucky. Mr. Mason is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ISAAC M. RIFFE.

Isaac M. Riffe is the son of Jacob and Rutha Riffe, natives of the state of Kentucky. He was born in Ray county, Missouri, May 23, 1823. Our subject was reared upon a farm, and he learned his trade, carpentering in the winter season, and worked on the farm during summer. Mr.

Riffe was married to Miss Martha Good, March 11, 1865, by Rev. Thomas Brown, of the Baptist Church. The issue of this union was five children, now living: Lulu, born March 5, 1868; Katie R., born January 6, 1870; William W., born December 30, 1871; Elizabeth, born May 20, 1875; Susie, born April 5, 1878. Mrs. Riffe died October 6, 1880, greatly lamented by her numerous friends. At the commencement of the civil war, Mr. Riffe enlisted in company A, 4th Missouri volunteer infantry, Confederate army, and was engaged in the battles of Carthage, Dry Wood, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Pea Ridge, first and second Corinth, and numerous skirmishes. He was discharged in the month of April, 1864, and returned home to Albany, Ray county, Missouri, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Riffe is an excellent carpenter, and has a wide patronage.

J. J. HANNAH.

Joseph J. Hannah was born in Clarke county, Ohio, August 11, 1826. He is the son of David and Jane Hannah. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of the state of Ohio. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years, left home and went to Illinois, where he remained for three years, engaged in farming. He then returned to Ohio. Mr. Hannah was married August 22, 1850, to Miss Mary Calley, daughter of Nicholas and Nancy Calley. She was born February 24, 1832. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Hannah moved to Champaign county, Illinois, and purchasing a farm, resided there for about fifteen years. Then in the year 1865, he emigrated to Ray county, Missouri, and settled upon the beautiful place he now owns, overlooking the Missouri river, (section thirteen, township fifty-one, range twenty-nine.) This farm contains three hundred and thirty acres of very rich and productive land, well fenced and improved, and stocked with the best varieties of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah became the parents of ten children, all but two of whom are now living: James S., born August 9, 1851, died August 26, 1851; Nancy J., born July 12, 1853, married J. T. Conyers, and is now living in this county; Sarah M., born May 27, 1856; Charlotte, born May 12, 1858, married J. W. Rector, and lives in Caldwell county, Missouri; William A., born April 11, 1860, now in Colorado; John W., born February 10, 1862, died November 1, 1862; Livona Isabella, born April 5, 1863, married Charles McGaugh, now living in this county: Joseph C., born May 19, 1867; Lily, born October 18, 1869; Riley N., born June 18, 1870. Mr. Hannah is a prosperous, well to do farmer, and a valuable citizen of the county.

THORNTON ANDERSON.

Thornton Anderson was born in the city of Louisville in the state of Kentucky, March 10, 1851. He is the son of William and Amanda Anderson, natives of Vicksville, Virginia. The family emigrated to Missouri when our subject was nine years of age, and located first in Callaway county, where they lived four years, then went to Jackson county, and from there to Lafayette county, Missouri, whence they came, in the year 1874, to Ray county, and located upon the farm (section eighteen, township fifty-one, range twenty-eight,) where our subject now resides. Mr. Anderson was married April 7, 1878, to Miss Belle Craig, by the Rev. William Leake, of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Anderson was born April 8, 1850, in Danville, Kentucky. She is the daughter of William and Sarah Craig, natives, also, of the state of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two children: William H., born April 16, 1879, and Nellie Gertrude, born February 24, 1881. Mr. Anderson is a well to do farmer and a good citizen.

WILLIAM RIMMER.

William Rimmer was born in East Tennessee, March 17, 1848. He is the son of Jesse and Winnie Rimmer, also natives of East Tennessee. The family emigrated to Missouri when William was but three years old, and after stopping for one year in Warren county, came to Ray county and settled here permanently. Our subject received a common schoo education, and worked at home on the farm until his marriage. He was married December 30, 1868, to Miss Martha E. White, daughter of William and Eliza White. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her mother, of Clay county, Missouri. She was born June 13, 1853, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Rimmer became the parents of six children: George A., born October 18, 1871; Franklin L., born May 1, 1875; Dallas, born July 21, 1877; Ira N., born September 1, 1879; Harvey, born October 28, 1869, died November 18, 1869; Julian, born December 6, 1872, died February 21, 1876. Mr. Rimmer is a member of the Farmers' Club, and has a neat, well improved and well cultivated farm of eighty acres of rich land. He is a good citizen.

S. W. COLLIER.

S. W. Collier was born in Oswego county, New York, on the 18th day of July, 1827. His parents were Stephen and Hannah Collier, natives of New York. Our subject received only limited educational advantages, and at the age of eighteen years began working on his own account. He engaged upon railroads and other public works in various states, and also

in Canada. Mr. Collier was married in the year 1845, to Miss Ellen Patton, in Canada. The next year afterwards he returned to the state of New York, and after remaining there for about five years, he went to Pennsylvania and resided there until 1856. From Pennsylvania, Mr. Collier emigrated to St. Louis, Missouri, and after living there until the autumn of 1863, removed with his family to Knox county, Illinois. He enlisted in the Union army and was chief of transportation in a quartermaster's department with the commission of captain. He served in this position during four years. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and soon after, having been employed on a railroad in Iowa, went thither with his family. He has ever since been engaged in railroad business either in Iowa or Missouri. He is now engaged superintending a party of men who are making railroad ties. He is located at Vibbard. Mr. and Mrs. Collier have one daughter, Helen M., born November 19, 1848. She is a school teacher.

J. S. ASBURY.

James S. Asbury was born in Ray county, Missouri, November 21, 1847. His parents, Stephen and Nettie Asbury, emigrated to Missouri in the year 1843, first locating in the southern part of the state until 1847, and then coming to Ray county. Our subject attended the common schools of this county, and remained at home until he was sixteen years of age. He then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and obtaining work, remained there during eighteen months. While in the city of Leavenworth, he attended night school, and thus finished his education. He clerked in a dry goods store at Plattsburg, Missouri, after leaving Leavenworth, and also at Dover in Lafayette county. He opened a store on his own account at Hainesville, Missouri, in the year 1869, and remained there for two years. He then kept store for eleven years at Lawson, in this county. At present, April, 1881, Mr. Asbury is conducting a large dry goods and grocery store at the town of Vibbard. He is also postmaster at that place. He was married April 8, 1875, to Miss Lottie C. Barrett, daughter of Rev W. C. and Nancy Barrett, natives of Williamsport, Virginia. The marriage ceremony was performed by the bride's father, who is a minister of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Asbury was born in Virginia, September 9, 1850. They have two children living: Louis J., born January 15, 1877; Herbert, born April 2, 1880. Mr. Asbury is a successful, popular merchant, and an accommodating and efficient postmaster.

ADAM HAUSER.

Adam Hauser was born in Ray county, Missouri, May 13, 1849. He is the son of Thomas and Susan Hauser. His father was born in Surry county, North Carolina, November 18, 1809, and died April 21, 1881. His mother was born in the state of Indiana, September 20, 1822, and is yet living. Our subject after finishing the course of study in the district schools, attended William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, and at the age of seventeen years, entered upon the duties of a teacher in the schools of his native county. Mr. Hauser was married December 15, 1870, to Miss Margaret M. Odell, daughter of Henry and Anna Odell. Her father was a native of South Carolina, and her mother of Indiana. She was born in Ray county, July 18, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Hauser have three children: Kate L., born November 1, 1871; Cleopatra A., born November 3, 1874; Virgil M., born February 27, 1878. Mr. Hauser owns seventy-four acres of land in township fifty-two, range twenty-nine, and also two houses and lots in the town of Vibbard. He is assessor of the town and also a member of its council. He and his wife are members of the Christian Union religious denomination. He is a popular and successful teacher and a valuable and leading citizen.

REV. ALLEN SISK.

Allen Sisk was born in Cocke county, Tennessee, December 9, 1833. He is the son of Lawson and Sarah Sisk. His father was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, his mother in Cocke county, Tennessee. She is dead. His father is yet living in Tennessee at the advanced age of eighty years. His grandfather, Bartlett Sisk, was a soldier in the war for American Independence. Our subject came to Ray county in 1853, and has since resided here. He was married May 13, 1856, to Miss Nancy A. Smart, daughter of Samuel and Mary J. Smart, natives of Cocke county, Tennessee. She was born in Ray county December 2, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Sisk have six children living: Mary E., born June 21, 1857; John, born October 18, 1861; Dorothea A., born January 29, 1864; Sarah E., born July 21, 1866; James H., born July 21, 1873; William C., born August 19, 1867. Mr. Sisk united with the regular Baptist Church in the month of August, 1860, and soon after commenced the study of the ministry. He was ordained in the year 1866, and has since been diligently working in the Lord's vineyard, and his labors have been blessed with great success. He is a devout Christian and much beloved by his congregations.

J. R. JONES

John R. Jones was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, July 10, 1842. He is the son of Richard S. and Verlinda Jones, natives of Kentucky. He was educated in his native state, and grew to manhood on the farm of his father. At the age of nineteen years, in the fall of 1861, he enlisted in company D, 23d Kentucky regiment of Union volunteer infantry, army of the Cumberland, and participated in the following named battles of the civil war: Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Franklin and Nashville, besides numerous skirmishes. He was discharged in January, 1865, and returned to his home in Kentucky. He came to Ray county, in the month of August, 1872. March 6, 1873, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Margaret F. Shelton, daughter of L. L. and Catherine Shelton. Her father was born in Kentucky, and her mother in Missouri. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, only two of whom are now living: Viola C., born June 18, 1877; Verlinda S., born March 6, 1881. Mr. Jones is a thrifty, enterprising farmer and stock-dealer, a leading citizen, and a much respected member of the community in which he lives.

JOHN E. WEBER.

John E. Weber was born in Louisa county, Iowa, August 1, 1857. His parents are Henry and Mary Weber. His father is a native of Germany, and his mother of the state of Ohio. John attended the district schools of his native state, and obtained a fair English education, and as soon as old enough he began to learn the blacksmithing trade in his father's shop. He continued working for his father until he was twenty-two years of age, and then left home, and began blacksmithing on his own account, in the town of Swanwick, then at Lawson, and is now doing a good business at Vibbard, this county. In the year 1858 his parents removed from Iowa to Kentucky, and after living there during twelve years, they emigrated to Missouri, and located, for two years, at the city of St. Joseph. From there they came to Ray county, and settled at the town of Elkhorn. Our subject is a good blacksmith, and very industrious. He is popular and receives a large patronage.

JOHN J. McGAUGH.

Was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, October 6, 1846. His parents were Thomas H. and Sarah E. McGaugh. His father was a native of Tennessee and his mother of the state of Virginia. At the age of sixteen years our subject enlisted and served about eighteen months; he was in the affray, when the noted desperado, Bill Anderson, was killed, near Albany, this county, in the year 1864. January 20, 1867, Mr.

McGaugh was married to Miss Nancy C. Coffer, daughter of William and Miranda Coffer, natives of North Carolina. Mrs. McGaugh was born in the year 1849, in North Carolina. Three children, now living, have been the result of this union: Ida M., born October 26, 1867; Lottie Lee, born April, 1873; Homer H., born April, 1877. Mr. McGaugh is now engaged very successfully in business, at the town of Orrick.

LEWIS H. WOOD.

Lewis H. Wood is a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and was born December 25, 1832. He is the son of Henry and Rutha Wood, also natives of the state of Virginia. At the age of eighteen years, our subject went to California, and remained there during five years, engaged in mining. He then returned to his home in Virginia, but remaining there only a short time, emigrated to Missouri. He first stopped for about a year in Jackson county, and then came to Ray county, in 1857, and has ever since made his home here, though he has often been in Kansas and other states while working at his trade, which is that of a plasterer. Mr. Wood was married May 10, 1859, to Miss E. L. Rothrick, daughter of Alexander and Ellen Rothrick, natives of the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have six children: Mamie, born March 7, 1860; William L., born April 9, 1862; Lilly P., born June 2, 1871; Andrew B., born April 15, 18—, Effie born May 14, 1876, Emmett, born January 16, 1881; Mr. Wood is an excellent plasterer and his services are much in demand.

RIAL CREASON.

Rial Creason was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 3d day of March, 1835. His parents were Willaim and Mary Creason. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of the state of Tennessee. The family emigrated to this county at an early day, and were compelled, by fear of Indians, to live in a block house on first coming. Our subject was married on the 31st day of August, 1854, to Miss Mary D. Hall, by Reverend T. N. O'Brien, of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Creason was born in Ray county, March 29, 1839. Her parents were T. and Zilpha Hall, natives of North Carolina, who came to this county about the year 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Creason became the parents of thirteen children, all but four of whom are now living: Martha E., born February 28, 1827; Cyrus W., born May 15, 1858; Thomas W., born February 3, 1863; Sarah F., born January 3, 1865; Meda, born February 10, 1866; Wiley B., born September 15, 1869; Robert E., born June 11, 1871; Daisy, born June 15, 1875; Lena, born December 27, 1877; Emma, born April 3, 1860, and died in the fall of 1862; Susie, born April 5, 1865, and died in 1866; Furney, born in 1867, and died in 1868; Rosa, born May 16, 1872, and died in October, 1874. Mr. Creason has served seven years as justice of the peace, and is

at present occupying that office. He owns about six hundred acres of Ray county's best bottom land, and is a successful and prosperous farmer and a good citizen. He is treasurer of Albany Grange, No. 520, P. of H., and a leading member of Ada Lodge, No. 444, A. F. & A. M., at Albany.

OSCAR MASON.

Oscar Mason was born in Ray county, Missouri, October 13, 1852. He is the son of John and Mary H. Mason. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother in Mississippi. His opportunities for education were very limited, on account of the war, but he made the best use he could of such time as he spent at school, and has a fair common school education. He began farming for himself at the age of seventeen years and continued in that business in this county for about three years, and then went to Texas, where he engaged in herding cattle for two years and then returned to this county. He then engaged as clerk for one year in the dry goods store of Dorton & Pigg, since which time he has been engaged at Orrick, in business for himself.

DANIEL H. TUCKER, SEN.

Daniel H. Tucker, Sen., was born in Marion county, Kentucky, October 21, 1816. His parents removed to Ray county, Missouri, in the spring of 1835, and our subject has ever since lived here. He was married, November 10, 1836, to Miss Milly Ellioth, daughter of John and Susanna Ellioth, natives of North Carolina. She was born November 21, 1820, in Ray county. They have eleven children living: Mary E., James L., Martha, Sarena, Benjamin F., Milly, Andrew E., Daniel H., Eliza, Sallie, William. Susannah, Kitty A. and John E. are dead. Ten of these are now married, and nine of them living near their father. (Mary E. lives in Cedar county, Missouri). Mr. Tucker owns two hundred acres of excellent land in Fishing River bottom and is a well-to-do farmer, and a respected member of the community. He belongs to Ada Lodge, No. 444, A. F. & A. M., at Albany.

JOHN BOGART.

John Bogart is a native of Ray county, Missouri, and was born on the 24th day of April, 1825. His father, Alexander Bogart, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother, Mary, was born in Indiana. They emigrated to this county in the year 1819, and settled near where our subject now resides. John Bogart was married September 7, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth A. Hogue, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hogue, natives of South Carolina, who came to this county about the year 1838. Mrs. Bogart was born in South Carolina, November 10, 1827. The issue of this

marriage was ten children, six of whom are yet living: Alexander, born October 6, 1846; Elizabeth, born August 20, 1849; Janette, born June 6, 1853; James W., born November 21, 1855; Sarah C., born March 15, 1858; John R., born January 15, 1868; Mary Jane, born September 2, 1848, died October 4, 1848; Nancy, born November 7, 1851, died July 27, 1852; Mary E., born April 12, 1863, died May 8, 1864. Mr. Bogart served as justice of the peace for ten years. He is a prosperous farmer and a good citizen.

JAMES L. TUCKER.

James L. Tucker was born in Ray county, Missouri, April 17, 1843. His parents were Daniel H. and Milly Tucker, natives of the state of North Carolina. At the commencement of the civil war, Mr. Tucker enlisted in the home guard militia, and served for about six months, when he joined company B, 3d Missouri cavalry, under Captain A. Allen, and served for three years. He participated in the battles of Springfield, Monia, Cane Hill, and Neosho. At the close of the war he returned to Ray county, and went from here to Dakota territory as a teamster; was gone about a year. Soon after his return here from Dakota he was married May 29, 1866, to Miss Sarah S. Wholf, daughter of John Wholf, a native of Ohio. She was born in Ray county, Missouri, September 22, 1843. In the year 1870, Mr. Tucker located on the southeast quarter of section six, town fifty-one, range twenty-nine, where he has since resided. He owns eighty acres of excellent, well-improved land, and is prospering well. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have four children living, and three dead: Hannah, born August 7, 1868; Milly, born October 30, 1869; Michael W., born September 7, 1874; Fannie L., born October 28, 1880; Kitty A., born April 30, 1871; died Sepember 15, 1872; Daniel H., born December 14, 1872; died October 10, 1873; Mary E., born October 2, 1876; died October 29, 1879. Mr. Tucker is a good citizen, and highly esteemed by his neighbors.

JAMES BUIST.

James Buist was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, April 21, 1835. His parents, David and Robino Buist, were also natives of Scotland. His parents both died when James was quite young, and he lived in the family of his uncle until he was eighteen years of age, when he began to earn his own livelihood. When nineteen years old our subject emigrated to America, landing at New York on the 15th day of May, 1857. He went to Philadelphia and remained there until 1860, and then came to Missouri, locating first in Clay county, for a short time, and then coming to Ray where he has since had his home. From 1862, to 1863, Mr. Buist was a teamster in government employ, connected with a supply train. He was married May 16,

1865, to Miss Margaret E. Smith, daughter of Philip and Jane Smith. Her father was born in the north of Ireland, and her mother in Missouri. She was born in Platte county Missouri, June 26, 1849. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Buist: David, born in December, 1867; William, born December 13, 1869; Mary, born November 4, 1873. Mrs. Buist died February 16, 1877, and Mr. Buist was married again, June 7, 1878, to Mrs. Mary E. Harris. They became the parents of one child, Annie, born in May, 1879. Mr. Buist lived unhappily with his second wife, and they are now separated by divorce. He is a well-to-do farmer, and a valuable citizen.

S. A. PAXTON, M. D.

Dr. S. A. Paxton was born April 24, 1847, in Lincoln county, Kentucky. His parents were William and Matilda J. Paxton. His father was born in 1808, and his mother in 1818. When our subject was quite young, his parents removed to Missouri, stopping, for a time, in Pike county, and then went to Montgomery county, and, in the year 1868, came to Ray county. Remaining here but a short time, they went to Colorado, thence to Texas, and various other localities, finally returning here to settle permanently. Dr. Paxton graduated from the McDowell Medical College, at St. Louis, in February, 1877, and has since been engaged, very successfully, in the practice of his profession. He is now located at the town of Orrick, and is a popular rising young physician, and a leading citizen of the town.

SAMUEL TARWATER.

Samuel Tarwater was born in Tennessee in the year 1806. His parents removed to Ray county, Missouri, in the autumn of 1816, and settled among the Pottawattamie Indians, who then dwelt in this county. They endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. Our subject remained at home with his parents until he was eighteen years of age and then began working for himself. He was married in the year 1824, to Miss Polly Broadhurst, by Rev. W. Turnadge. They lived happily together for a quarter of a century, and then Mrs. Tarwater died, and in 1852, Mr. Tarwater was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Orphet. After seventeen years of wedded life, she, too, died. Mr. Tarwater was married the third time in 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Mills. She lived only about two years after her marriage, and Mr. Tarwater was left alone by death the third time. His fourth marriage was with Mrs. Malinda E. Brown. She died two years after her marriage and our subject was for the fifth time married May 15, 1881, to Mrs. Mary A. Scott, the daughter of Thomas and Psyche Keeny. Her father was a native of North Carolina and her mother of Tennessee. Mrs. Tarwater was born March 20, 1831, in this county. Mr. Tarwater is the father of nine children by his

first marriage, seven by the second and one by the third marriage. Of these, only three of his first wife's and three of his second wife's children and the one of the third wife are now living. Mr. Tarwater is one of the oldest and best citizens of Ray county. As early as the age of eighteen years he engaged in numerous skirmishes with roving bands of hostile Indians, who, not infrequently raided the settlements for purposes of theft or murder. He was also engaged in the Heatherly and the Mormon wars. In a fight with Mormons on Crooked river, two of them attacked him at once with corn knives and nearly cut him to pieces. He received a terrible gash in the skull, through which the brain was plainly visible, was cut about the throat and one terrible blow across the face severed the jaw bone and destroyed all the upper teeth. From the effects of these wounds, Mr. Tarwater was compelled to keep his bed nearly six months and has never, entirely recovered, for the wound on his head affected his memory and the injury to his mouth caused an impediment in his speech. Samuel Tarwater, now venerable with nearly four score years, has been closely identified with and assisted in the progress of Ray county from an almost primeval wilderness to her present proud position of wealth and population in the front ranks of the sisterhood of counties that go to make up the grand old commonwealth of Missouri.

CYRUS D. GANT.

Cyrus D. Gant was born in Ray county, Missouri, September 10, 1839. He is the son of Joshua A. Gant, a native of North Carolina. At the age of twenty years, he began to work for himself, and was, September 17, 1866, married to Miss Ella M. Hughes, daughter of John and Deborah Hughes, natives of Kentucky. They have six children: William, born September 2, 1867; James N., born November 17, 1868; Leila, born March 1, 1874; Ora L., born January 10, 1876; Maud, born September 3, 1878; Ella, born March 13, 1881. When the civil war commenced, Mr. Gaut enlisted in company C, Third Missouri Confederate cavalry and served with that regiment for six months, and was then transferred to the Third Missouri infantry, in which he served throughout the remainder of the war. He participated in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, first and second Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Black River, Atlanta, Kenesaw and Franklin or Stone River. At the last named battle he was wounded five times, and being left on the field, fell into the hands of the Union troops. He was kept at Franklin two months and was then sent to the hospital at Nashville, where he remained about the same length of time. He was released at Camp Chase in Ohio the same day that President Lincoln was assassinated. He walked to St. Louis, and there meeting a friend who kindly furnished him with the necessary means he was enabled to take passage on the steamboat up the river and

thus reached home again after an absense of more than three years. Mr. Gant is now engaged as a trader and dealer in live stock. He does a thriving, paying business, and is a valuable member of the community of Vibbard, where he resides. He is highly respected by his neighbors and friends, and is a leading and influential citizen.

JAMES GREENE.

James Greene was born in the state of Tennessee, April 15, 1811. His parents were David and Jorissa Greene, natives of White county, Tennessee. Our subject came to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1832, and engaged in farming, which has been his life-long avocation. In the year 1845, James Greene was married to Miss Mary Hough, daughter of Absolom Hough, a native of Germany. She was born November 20, 1824. They have six children, living: Martin V., born October 2, 1842; David, born November 25, 1844; Nancy, born August 4, 1848; Samuel, born June 6, 1853; Martha, born March 11, 1858; James, born January 8, 1869. Mr. Greene served eighteen months at the beginning of the late civil war, as a member of Colonel King's staff (Union army). At the expiration of that term of service, he re-enlisted in the 44th regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry, and served in the battles of Pea Ridge and Spanish Fort, as well as all other engagements in which his regiment participated. At the last named battle he was under fire for eleven days. At the close of the war he was discharged at St. Louis, and returned to his family in Ray county. Both Mr. Greene and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is an industrious, thrifty, and successful farmer and a good citizen.

H. D. HATFIELD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, in the year 1837, and was brought by his parents when four years old, to Knoxville, Ray county, Missouri. His father was a farmer, and our subject was raised on a farm. Having completed the course of study taught in the common schools, he began teaching at the age of nineteen years, and pursued that profession with good success during eight years. He then entered the drug and grocery business at Haller, and continued it, at that place, for about six years, and until his removal to R. & L. Junction. There he was occupied in the same line of business for about two years, and then selling out at the Junction, he removed to Lawson, this county, and built a large and commodious store house there, in which he conducts a very profitable trade in drugs and groceries. Mr. Hatfield was married at Lawson, in the month of June, 1878, to Miss Fannie Potter, of Gentry county, Missouri, by the Reverend Mr. Roote. They became the parents of two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Hatfield is a rising, popular merchant and a public spirited man.

G. W. MONTGOMERY.

G. W. Montgomery was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, July 31, 1833, and received his education and grew up there. At the age of twenty-one years, he left home and went to California, where he staid about eighteen months, and then returned to his native county, and again attended school for one year. At the expiration of that time he came to Missouri, and, stopping first in Clinton county, taught school there for one year, and then came to Ray county. He taught school for a time after his arrival in this county, and then engaged in farming until the outbreaking of the civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in company F, Hughe's regiment of state guards, Slack's brigade, and served for three months, and then returned home. In the winter of 1861, he enlisted in company A, second Missouri regiment, Confederate States army, and remained in the service until March, 1862, and then went to Kentucky, where he remained until 1865, and then, returning to this county, engaged in farming until 1870, and then entered the hardware and lumber trade, which he continued until February, 1881, when he established his present business, that of furniture, undertakers' goods and agricultural implements, at the town of Lawson. Mr. Montgomery was married in the year 1858, to Miss Agnes Clevenger, who was born in Ray county in the year 1843. They became the parents of two children, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Brock, and Robert E. Mr. Montgomery was married the second time, in 1872, to Flora Childs, who was born in the state of New York, in 1849. He is a member of the Bee-Hive Lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M., at Lawson, and is also a leading member of the M. E. Church South.

F. BROCK.

The gentleman whose name heads this article was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, December 26, 1820. He left Kentucky when seven years of age, with his parents, and coming to Missouri, locating first in Clay county, where he remained until 1854, and then came to Ray county and located upon his present farm, in section thirty, township twenty-nine, range fifty-four. He owns a fine farm of 278 acres, well improved and in an excellent state of cultivation. He is also engaged in raising stock, and has a fine herd of blooded cattle, and also a flock of well-bred sheep. Commenced dealing in lumber, at Lawson, in the autumn of 1871, and in 1873 added a stock of hardware to his business, and has since continued both lines in addition to his farm. He owns a fine store-house at Lawson, and is doing a prosperous business. Mr. Brock was engaged in the local war against the Mormons, and was also in the state militia, under command of Colonel Doniphan. He was married March 17, 1853, in Clay county, Missouri, to Miss Diana Moore, by the Reverend Mr. Price,

of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Brock was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, February 13, 1826, and her parents moved to this state soon after her birth. Mr. and Mrs. Brock have two children: W. H. and George E. Mr. Brock is a member of Bee-Hive Lodge No. 393, A. F. & A. M., and was one of the charter members when the lodge was organized, in 1865.

J. C. WEAKLEY.

James C. Weakley was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1844. His father, William S. Weakley, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born March 1, 1816; died September 1, 1848. Our subject learned the trade of a tinner at the age of eighteen years, and has since devoted his attention to that avocation. During Morgan's raid through Ohio and Virginia, in 1863, he responded to the call for volunteers for one hundred days, and served through that campaign. March 1, 1863, he enlisted in company G, 145th regiment of Pennsylvania, and served until July 4, 1865, when he was discharged at Cincinnati. He was engaged at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Ann River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg. At the last named battle he was so badly wounded as to disable him for service, and he was discharged, and returned home to Pennsylvania, where he remained until September, 1865, and then, coming to Missouri, engaged, during the succeeding winter, at his trade in Hamilton, Caldwell county, Missouri, and then came to Knoxville, Ray county. From the latter place he removed to Lawson in 1870, and has since been doing a good business in stoves, tinware, etc., at that place. Mr. Weakley was married January 27, 1867, at Knoxville, this county, to Miss Mary E. Vinsant, a native of Tennessee, born October 17, 1846. They have six children: William R., John, James, Charles D., Esther, and Mary E. Both Mr. Weakley and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South. He has held the position of secretary of Bee-Hive Lodge No. 393, A. F. & A. M., for several years.

ISAAC COOK.

Isaac Cook was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, July 3, 1817, and learned the blacksmithing trade there, which business he has pursued ever since. Came to Missouri in 1844, and worked at his trade first for awhile in Clinton county, and then removed to Ray county; is now located at Lawson. During the late civil war he was first lieutenant of company B, 6th Missouri cavalry, commanded by Colonel E. C. Catherwood. Mr. Cook was married in 1839, in North Carolina, to Miss Hannah E. Woodburn. They became the parents of ten children: Elizabeth A., Jane, John, Tabitha, Margaret, Susan, James, Henry, Frances, and an

infant (dead). Mr. Cook's second marriage occurred May 17, 1865, when Mary E. Barrow, of Green county, became his wife. She bore him three children: Isaac S., Addie, and Charles F. Mrs. Cook died in the month of June, 1880. Mr. Cook is a member of the Christian Union Church. He is an excellent blacksmith, and has a large and lucrative business. He is a man of good character, and is a valuable addition to the town of Lawson.

J. W. ASBURY.

J. W. Asbury was born in Todd county, Kentucky, February 8, 1840. His parents removed to Missouri in 1843, and located, first in Dade county, where they lived for three years, and then came to Ray county. His father, who was a blacksmith, located in Richmond, and worked at his trade there, until 1852, and then removed to Camden, this county. From Camden he went to Lexington, Lafayette county, and after remaining there for a period, returned to this county. Our subject learned the trade of blacksmithing, and pursued that business until the beginning of the civil war. He enlisted, in 1861, in company A, 3d Missouri Regiment, Confederate army, and was engaged at Pea Ridge, Mansfield raid, Jenkins' Ferry, Lexington, and Independence. He was discharged at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865, and went to Nebraska, where he engaged for two years, at his trade. He then went to Wyoming territory, and to Colorado, working successively at different places. At Cheyenne, Wyoming, he set up a shop of his own. He returned to Missouri in 1868, and began merchandising at the town of Hainesville, and at the end of two years, came to Lawson, this county, where he and his brother, J. S. Asbury, opened a large business in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes. They have conducted the business very successfully, at that place, ever since. Our subject was married in 1872, at Plattsburg, Missouri, to Miss Tilly Barrett, of Clinton county, who was born at Parkersburg, Virginia, December 27, 1857. They have two children living. Mr. Asbury is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

P. H. CATES.

Was born in Jefferson county, east Tennessee, July 9, 1821, and at the age of twenty years left there and came to Ray county, Missouri, locating near Richmond, where he lived for six years, and then bought land and settled in Caldwell county, and engaged in farming and stock dealing there, until 1879, when he returned to Ray county and located at Lawson, where he has since been engaged extensively and profitably in buying and shipping live stock. Mr. Cates still owns a fine farm of 240 acres in Caldwell county. He was married February 11, 1841, to Miss Edith

Joiner, in Jefferson county, east Tennessee. Mrs. Cates was born in the month of September, 1821, in Tennessee. The issue of this union was twelve children: Mary, Ellen, John, Samuel, Margaret, William, Martha, Stephen, Melsina, George, Florence and Pleasant. Mrs. Cates died June 5, 1877, and Mr. Cates was again married in July, 1876, to Sallie Robinett. Mr. Cates is a deacon and an active and influential member of the Baptist Church. He has served for several years as justice of the peace, and is a prominent and respected citizen.

JAMES M. CROWLEY.

James M. Crowley was born in Fishing River township, Ray county, Missouri, April 26, 1857. He was educated in the district schools of this county, and when he had grown up engaged in farming, which is his present occupation. He was married at Lawson, in 1879, to Miss Bettie Whitsett, by Rev. Mr. Linn. Mrs. Crowley was born in Ray county, in the year 1858. The issue of this marriage has been one child: William, born May 26, 1880. Mr. Crowley is an enterprising, industrious and rising young farmer and a good citizen.

G. W. JAMES, M. D.

Was born in Union county, Illinois, October 6, 1837. Moved to Wellington, Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1853, and was educated there. After leaving school he began the study of medicine, and afterwards attended and graduated from Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois. He has practiced very successfully in Lafayette, Clay and Ray counties; he is now located at Lawson, and associated in the practice of his profession with his brother, Dr. J. C. James. They also own and conduct a drug store at Lawson. Dr. G. W. James was married December 11, 1872, at Lawson, to Miss Susan Immell, of Pennsylvania. She was born in 1848. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. James: Temperance Immell, William and Arthur. Both Dr. James and his estimable lady are members of the M. E. Church South. He is a good physician and enjoys a lucrative practice.

W. C. JAMES, M. D.

Was born in Union county, Illinois, October 7, 1841. He attended medical college at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and afterwards graduated from the medical department of the Iowa State University, and began the practice of his profession in July, 1864, in Clay county, Missouri. In the year 1872, he located at Lawson, this county, and with his brother, also a physician, opened a drug store at that place, in connection with his practice. Dr. W. C. James was married May 28, 1874, in Clinton county, Missouri, to Miss Alice Estill. She died the 15th of May, 1875, having

lived less than one year after her marriage. Dr. James is a leading member of Bee-Hive Lodge, No. 393, at Lawson, and is also a member of the M. E. Church South, at that place. Dr. James is an able and popular physician, and James Bros. are doing a prosperous drug business. They are valuable citizens of the thriving little city of Lawson.

C. N. PALMER, M. D.

Dr. C. N. Palmer was born in Scott county, Kentucky, February 25, 1831. His parents removed to Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, in 1836, and there our subject attended school. He subsequently graduated from the State University at Columbia, in 1850, and began the study of medicine. He attended the St. Louis Medical College, graduating in 1853, and the next winter attended a post-graduate course of lectures at Philadelphia. He located for the practice of his profession in Clay county, Missouri, in the spring of 1854, and remained there until 1870, when he came to Lawson, in this county, and has since practiced there. Dr. Palmer was married in 1853, in Clay county, to Miss Susan Cook, who was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, in 1840. They became the parents of three children: Lutie C., Fanny A., Mary B. Mrs. Palmer died in 1869 and the Doctor was again married in 1873, to Josephine Hollingworth. They have three children: Patracia, Charles H., and Grace. Dr. Palmer enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, and served throughout the war. He held the rank of lieutenant-colonel and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, Seven Pines and the seven days fight at Richmond, Virginia, under General Robert E. Lee, besides numerous minor engagements. After the war was over he went to the west and traveled through the different states and territories to the Pacific ocean, returning after an absence of two and a half years, to Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, where he remained as above stated, practicing his profession, until his removal to Lawson. Dr. Palmer is an accomplished, experienced and successful physician, and a prominent and influential citizen of Ray county. He is a member of the Christian Church, of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F.

ROBERT M. HUNTER.

Robert M. Hunter was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, December 3, 1841, and lived there until 1869, when he removed to Ray county, Missouri, and located upon his present farm. He has been a farmer and stock-raiser all his life. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land in a fine condition of cultivation, and well improved. He is also engaged in raising the best breeds of stock, among which are some thorough bred short-horn cattle. Mr. Hunter was married, October 3, 1871, in Ray county, Missouri, to Miss M. C. Rippy. They are the parents of

two children: Cora A., born December 27, 1872; Nannie A., born December 31, 1874. In the summer of 1863, Mr. Hunter enlisted in company B, 8th regiment Kentucky cavalry, C. S. A., and served until he was captured, in the summer of 1864, near Salineville, Ohio, during Morgan's raid, and held a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was finally discharged, and returned home to Kentucky. During the time he was in the army he engaged in the battles of Hartsville, Tennessee; Nashville, Elizabethtown, Rolling Fork, Louisville, Richmond, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Green River bridge, besides other less important ones. Mr. Hunter is a leading farmer, and a valuable and highly respected member of the community, and citizen of Ray county.

BENJAMIN STURGIS.

Benjamin Sturgis was born in Madison county, Ohio, October 14, 1830. At the age of ten years he came with his parents to Caldwell county, Missouri, and lived there until 1878, when he came to this county. He was reared upon a farm, and has been all his life engaged in the business of farming. Mr. Sturgis was married, first, in 1854, in Caldwell county, Missouri, to Miss —— Filley, by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick. The issue of this marriage was two children: George and Lucy Jane. His wife died in 1856, and in 1858, Mr. Sturgis was again married by Rev. Mr. Williams, to Lucy Violet, of Clay county. They are the parents of seven children: William, Nero, Benjamin, Oliver, Clara, living, and Matthew and Phœbe, dead. The second Mrs. Sturgis died in 1876. Mr. Sturgis is a leading member of the Christian Union Church.

GRIFFIN I. WINGER.

Griffin I. Winger was born in Roanoke county, Virgina, May 1, 1849. His parents removed to Ray county, Missouri, when our subject was but three years old, and settled upon the same place where he now resides. He owns one hundred and forty-three acres of good farming lands, well improved and in a fine state of cultivation and productiveness. Mr. Winger was married in the month of March, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Ray, a native also of Roanoke county, Virginia. She was born May 21, 1850. They have three children: Bertha A., born August 19, 1872; Marcus B., born April 13, 1874; James W., born August 11, 1880. Mr. Winger and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The parents of our subject were natives of Virginia; his father died January 8, 1859; his mother is living with him on the old homestead. Mr. Winger is a well-to-do farmer, and a respected citizen of Polk township.

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WM CROWLEY.

WILLIAM CROWLEY.

William Crowley was born in Powell Valley, Tennessee, October 31, 1816. He is the son of Isham Crowley, also a native of Tennessee. Soon after the birth of William, his father removed to the state of Alabama, where the family lived for about thirteen years, and then in 1829, removed to Clay county, Missouri. Our subject remained about eleven years in Clay county, and then going to Clinton county, lived there during eight years. In the year 1849, he came to Ray county and has continued a citizen and a farmer of this county ever since. He owns a valuable farm (section seven, township fifty-four, range twenty-nine,) of two hundred and ten acres of very fertile farming land, well fenced, and in an excellent condition of cultivation, with fine, thrifty bearing orchards, and an abundance of pure water for the numerous herds of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, with which the pastures are stocked. The farm is improved by a handsome, commodious and conveniently arranged dwelling house, a large and substantially built barn and granaries, sheds and other buildings for the protection of stock and the shelter of grain, feed, etc. Mr. Crowley is also engaged, to a considerable extent, in buying and selling live stock, and devotes particular attention to breeding and raising the best varieties. He is a thrifty, practical, experienced farmer, and the condition of his model farm bears testimony to his success, in that, his chosen branch of business. Mr. Crowley was married November 19, 1840, by Rev. John Edwards, to Miss Margaret Miller, a native of Clay county, Missouri, born May 29, 1825. The issue of this marriage was ten children, all but one of whom are living: James I., born February 7, 1843; William T., born May 5, 1845; Susan F., born March 8, 1848; John W., born January 6, 1850; Eugenia K., born April 2, 1852; David M., born August 21, 1854; George W., born April 8, 1858; Barnum M., born September 4, 1860; U. S. Grant, born August 27, 1863; A. B. Lincoln, born September 18, 1865, (died in infancy.) Mr. Crowley has served during four successive terms, of four years each, as justice of the peace in his township, and was justice of the Ray county court during a term of four years. He discharged the duties of these positions of trust and honor with the same judgment and ability with which he has so successfully managed his individual business. His conduct in public as well as in private life, has always been highly honorable and just. He and his wife, with several of the children, are members of the Christian Church. He is also a member of Grange No. 1129, P. of H.

G. W. S. WILLIAMS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cooper county, Missouri, April 5, 1841. When he was six years of age, his parents removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and lived there and in Buchanan county about five years and then went to Platte county where they resided until our subject was fourteen years of age, when they returned to Buchanan county. There he learned the carpentering trade and worked at it until 1880, when he came to Lawson, Ray county, where he is now located. Mr. Williams enlisted in company E, Cornell's regiment, C. S. A., under General Sterling Price, in the month of September, 1861, and was engaged at the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, Grand Gulf, Champion Hills and at the siege of Vicksburg, where he was captured by the Union army under command of General U. S. Grant, and held as a prisoner of war until January 3, 1865. After his release he went to Indiana and thence to Buchanan county, Missouri. Mr. Williams was married in 1854, to Miss Maria Goodman, of Buchanan county, by Rev. James Roberts. They have three children: George, born December 10, 1861; James, born June —, 1866; Annie, born July 5, 1868. Mr. Williams and wife are both members of the Baptist Church at Lawson, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a good carpenter and builder, and his business is in a prosperous condition.

ANDREW J. GREENAWALT.

Andrew J. Greenawalt was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, June 15, 1829. He remained in his native county until fourteen years of age, and then came to Missouri, and lived first, one year, in Clay county, and then went to DeKalb county and remained there until 1865, when he removed to Ray county and bought the same farm upon which he is living at present (April, 1881). Mr. Greenawalt was married in De Kalb county, November 28, 1850, to Miss Nancy Sloan, a native of Monroe county, Ohio, born August 9, 1833. Her parents came to Missouri in the year 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Greenawalt became the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living: Susan J., born July 18, 1853; John B., born August 3, 1865; James S., born September 6, 1860; Elijah P., born May 26, 1866; William L., born October 2, 1868; Sarah E., born July 25, 1858, and Christina, born March 2, 1871, are dead. Mr. Greenawalt enlisted May 13, 1861, in company F, Ninth Missouri infantry, C. S. A., commanded by Colonel Clark, of General Sterling Price's army. Mr. Greenawalt was in the battles of Lexington, Springfield and Pea Ridge where he was captured by the Union troops and taken to the military prison at Alton, Illinois, and kept there until September 8, 1862, when he was exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and went to Little Rock,

Arkansas, and was with his command at Prairie Grove, Cypress Bayou, Old River Lake, Milliken's Bend, (Louisiana), Mansfield, Sabine Fork, and the surrender at Shreveport, Louisiana. June 24, 1865, reached his home again in De Kalb county, Missouri, after an absence of nearly four years, and subsequently, as above stated, came and settled permanently in Ray county. Mr. Greenawalt owns a very desirable farm of one hundred and twenty acres of fertile and productive land, which evinces by its neat and thrifty appearance the industry and good management of its owner. Mr. Greenawalt and his wife with three of the eldest children are members of the Christian Church.

MILTON PIERCEY.

Milton Piercey was born near Greensborough, in Guilford county, North Carolina, October 25, 1822. From the age of eighteen to twenty years he served an apprenticeship at the carpentering trade, and then began working at that business, and continued it until 1844, when he immigrated to Ray county, Missouri, and settled on the farm he now owns and occupies. With the exception of two years, 1848–50, spent in Clinton and Caldwell counties, this state, he has lived here ever since he first came, engaged in farming and carpentering. He came here a poor youth, and has made all he has by his industry, economy, and good management. He owns a valuable farm of three hundred acres, under good fences, well improved, and fully stocked and equipped. Mr. Piercey was first married, in this county, August 31, 1848, to Miss Permelia C. Taylor, daughter of John and Zenisha Taylor. Two children were born of this union, viz: Amos K., born December 27, 1850; Sarah E., born November 9, 1852. Mrs. Piercey died in November, 1852, and Mr. Piercey was again married July 25, 1854, to Zillah A. Taylor, who was born in Virginia, in 1832. They became the parents of five children, three of whom are now living, viz: Henry C., born February 25, 1856; George W., born March 7, 1858; Caroline S., born April 9, 1865. Mr. Piercy was married the third time, March 23, 1871, to Lottie J. Cummings, by Reverend William Dickson. She was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, May 22, 1831. The issue of this marriage was two children: Robert D., born June 4, 1872; Charley M., born March 21, 1874; died August 15, 1874. Mr. Piercey and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is also a member of the Masonic order, at Lawson.

W. F. THOMAS.

The subject of this article was born in Clay county, Missouri, December 4, 1836, and at the age of eight years, removed with his parents to Platte county for about a year, and then to Andrew county, where the

family lived during two years, and then our subject went to St. Joseph and commenced learning the saddler trade. After an apprenticeship of four and a half years, he went to Kansas and engaged at his trade for a time in Atchison, and then he went to California, and, during the succeeding eight years, traveled through the states and territories on the Pacific slope, working at mining, and prospecting as he went. He came to Ray county in 1869, and engaged, during two years, in farming, and then began working at his trade, at Lawson, and has since built up a very profitable business at that place. Mr. Thomas was married February 16, 1875, in Andrew county, Missouri, to Miss Carrie Walker, by Reverend Mr. Cruikshanks. She was born in Andrew county, in May, 1853. They have one child, Ferdie, born February 13, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the M. E. Church South, and he is a member of Bee-Hive Lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M., at Lawson.

E. M. ROBINETT.

The gentleman whose name heads this article, was born in Greene county, Illinois, October 9, 1844. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Macoupin county, Illinois, and lived there until twenty-five years old, when he came to Missouri and engaged in farming in Clay county, until 1878, and then came to Ray county. Mr. Robinett was married in Clay county, Missouri, December 6, 1870, to Miss Sue H. Claflin, by Reverend J. V. B. Flack. She was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, in the month of June, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Robinett are the parents of five children, named as follows: Charles J., Mary E., John M., Daisy R., and Ada R. Mrs. Robinett is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Robinett is an industrious and thrifty farmer, and a good citizen.

W. A. MILLER.

William A. Miller was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, July 26, 1821, and remained there with his parents until he was sixteen years old, and then removed to Clay county, Missouri, and lived there until the spring of 1844, when he came to Ray county, and has lived here ever since, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns a fine farm of four hundred and fifty-one acres, of excellent tillable land, well improved and stocked with the best breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs. Mr. Miller pays careful attention to breeding and raising only the best kinds of live stock. He was married in Clay county, Missouri, January 4, 1844, to Miss Sallie McGee, by Rev. John Walker. She was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 27, 1828. The issue of this marriage was ten children, all but three of whom are now living: Ann E., wife of Chas. Bates; Frederick D., Melvin M., Susan J., Ellen, Emma L., and Eugene. Mr.

Miller is a member of the Christian Church, of the Grange, and Masonic order. He is a leading stock-raiser and farmer, a good neighbor and a prominent and valuable citizen.

RANDOLPH McDONALD.

Randolph McDonald was born in Adair county, Kentucky, October 7, 1806, and received his education and attained to his majority there, working on his father's farm. He was poor, and opportunities and advantages for young men were meager in the locality where he grew up, and at the age of twenty-eight years, he determined to leave Kentucky, and seek a home across the "Father of Waters," in the rich, productive lands of Missouri. He settled in Ray county, in the year 1835, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. By his untiring energy, unfagging industry, strict economy, and good management he has secured for himself a competency. He has a fine, large farm of five hundred and sixty acres of prairie and woodland, handsomely improved, well irrigated, and stocked with good herds of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. Mr. McDonald was married, in the state of Kentucky, in 1828, to Miss Locky Oxford, by John Gilbert, a minister of the Baptist Church. Mrs. McDonald was born in the year 1808, in North Carolina. The issue of this union was nine children, viz: Rosannah, born March 11, 1832; Mary Ann, born November 23, 1833; Jeremiah, born October 16, 1835; Elizabeth, born August 28, 1837; William G., born August 29, 1838; Eliza Jane, born April 26, 1841; Sarah E., born February 28, 1844; Jacob Randolph, born July 6, 1845; Locky Emeline, born December 26, 1846. Rosannah, Mary A., and Louisa are dead. Mrs. McDonald died in the month of December, 1871, and her death was deeply mourned by her family and large circle of friends and relatives. Mr. McDonald is a leading member of the Baptist Church. He has never aspired to any public office, preferring the quiet walks of private life, and devoting his attention to his farm, and to the support, careful training, and proper education of his family. Mr. McDonald is a practical, successful farmer and business man, a good citizen, a consistent Christian, an agreeable gentleman, and he enjoys the universal esteem and respect of the people of his community.

A. P. MOSS.

A. P. Moss was born near Versailles, in Woodford county, Kentucky, in the year 1803. Came to Ray county, Missouri, in 1845, and has since lived here. He was married in 1823, in his native county, to Miss Lucy Boston, by Rev. William Penny, of the Baptist Church. They became the parents of eight children. Mr. Moss is a devout member of the Christian Church, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is an old and highly respected citizen of Ray county.

M. R. FOWLER.

M. R. Fowler was born in Randolph county, Missouri, May 4, 1834. He attended the schools of his father's neighborhood, and grew up on the farm. At the age of twenty-two years, he came to this county and has been a farmer and stock-raiser of Ray county ever since. He owns one thousand and eighty-two acres of valuable land, about one thousand acres of which is prairie land, and in an excellent state of cultivation, well watered, and enclosed by good and substantial fencing. He has a handsome and conveniently appointed residence, and the farm is additionally improved by barns, granaries, sheds and other buildings, also a fine, thrifty bearing orchard. Mr. Fowler is extensively engaged in raising and feeding cattle and hogs for market. He was married in Ray county, to Miss Elvira Moss, daughter of A. P. Moss. She was born in Ray county, Missouri, February 6, 1851. They have six children. Their names with dates of birth following, viz: Archie P., born March 20, 1866; Thomas N., born August 28, 1867; Charles P., born January 15, 1870; Lucy R., born January 15, 1874; Carrie, born June 7, 1876; Fred. D., born March 18, 1878. Mr. Fowler is an active and leading member of the Christian Church, as is also his wife. He is a prominent farmer, and an influential and valuable citizen.

SAMUEL J. CROWLEY.

Samuel J. Crowley was born near Kearney, Clay county, Missouri, March 24, 1843. His father, Samuel Crowley, is a native of Campbell county, Tennessee, came to Clay county and settled there in 1820. Our subject lived in Clay county until seventeen years of age, and then came to Ray county and was engaged in farming and stock-raising during ten years here, and then removed just across the line into his native county, where he now lives. He has a fine prairie farm of two hundred and forty acres, in a high state of cultivation, and handsomely improved. Mr. Crowley was married in Ray county, Missouri, February 11, 1869, to Miss Louisa A. Misener. Mrs. Crowley was born in this county, February 3, 1849. They are the parents of three children: Nancy B., born May 21, 1872; Frank P., born March 24, 1876; Misener L., born December 17, 1880. Samuel Crowley, Sr., father of our subject, was born November 14, 1786, in east Tennessee, died July 1, 1849. Our subject's mother, Nancy, was born May 13, 1805, died January 28, 1875. Mr. Crowley is a leading, prosperous and highly respected farmer.

S. I. CATES.

S. I. Cates was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, June 7, 1857. He was educated in his native county, and remained there until the year 1878, when he came to Ray county, and, establishing himself at the thriving

town of Lisbonville, opened out a large stock of general merchandise. By courteous treatment, and fair, honorable dealing with all, he has built up a large and profitable trade. Mr. Cates was married at Lisbonville, this county, May 22, 1879, to Miss Carrie Lukey, by Reverend J. C. Penny, of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Cates was born in Clay county, Missouri, in the year 1863. They have one child, Elsie, born June 7, 1880. Mr. Cates is an industrious, enterprising, and progressive young gentleman, and a good business man.

J. H. JAMES, M.D.

Doctor J. H. James was born in Union county, Illinois, August 26, 1843, and lived there until he attained the age of twenty-three years. He then removed to Wellington, Missouri, and, after remaining there only a few months, went to Kansas City, where he remained for a time, engaged in carpentering, which trade he had acquired in Illinois, at the age of sixteen years. From Kansas City, he went to Chicago and attended medical lectures at Rush College during the years 1869–'70. He then came to Lisbonville, Ray county, and engaged in the practice of medicine until 1875, when he attended lectures again, at Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. He returned to Lisbonville, and has since built up a large and profitable practice there. Doctor James was first married in Caldwell county, Missouri, April, 1873, to Miss Margaret Cates, by Reverend John Harmon. They had one child, who died in infancy. He was married the second time, December 2, 1877, to Miss Belle Langford, by Reverend Carter, at Lisbonville. Mrs. James was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, May 18, 1861. The issue of this marriage has been three children, all of whom died in infancy. Doctor James is a member of the M. E. Church South, and Mrs. James of the Missionary Baptist Church.

W. G. McDONALD.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ray county, Missouri, born August 29, 1838, and has lived in the same neighborhood in which he was born all his life, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. McDonald owns a fine farm of four hundred acres, three hundred and forty acres of which are fertile, rolling prairie lands. This farm is well improved, and inclosed with strong fences. It is in an excellent state of cultivation, and is very productive. Mr. McDonald is also extensively engaged in raising fine breeds of live stock. He was married in Caldwell county, Missouri, in 1859, to Miss Caroline Kelmel, by Reverend John Turnadge, a Baptist minister. They are the parents of four children: L. S., born March 21, 1860; T. R., born August 21, 1862; W. W., born December 22, 1864; M. C., born November 1, 1866. Mr. McDonald is a leading member of Palo Lodge, No. 232, A. F. & A. M.

ROBERT G. MILLER.

Robert Glenn Miller was born in Campbell county, East Tennessee, August 17, 1810. He came to Ray county and settled in Polk township, in 1830, where he lived during about fifteen years, and then moved to Caldwell county, Missouri. During the time he lived in the latter county he was elected and served as sheriff three terms, and was also a member of the county court. He also held at different times, several township offices. December 18, 1879, he returned to Ray county and located at the town of Vibbard, and is now (April, 1881,) engaged in conducting a hotel at that place. Mr. Miller was married in East Tennessee, March 1, 1829, to Miss Rebecca Skidmore, a native of Campbell county, East Tennessee born July 2, 1811. The issue of this marriage was ten children. Their names with dates of birth, follow, viz.: David, born November 22, 1829; Catherine E., born September 19, 1832; Hannah, born November 27, 1834; James, born March 9, 1836; Allen L. D., born March 26, 1838; Isabella D., born February 14, 1840; Robert G., born April 4, 1842; Lydia J., born December 19, 1844; John T., born March 19, 1847; Julia Ann, born April 10, 1849. Mrs. Miller died August 17th, 1851, and Mr. Miller married again May 9, 1852, to Eliza Ann Pollard, by Judge Hawkins Green. Six children were born of this union, viz.: David A., born April 3, 1853; Mary F., born September 20, 1854; Maria J., born March 14, 1858; Ann E., born February 26, 1859; Rebecca A., born May 11, 1860; Clotilde, born June 22, 1862. Mrs. Eliza A. Miller died January 20, 1880. The following named children are also deceased: Catherine E., died January 17, 1835; David, died May 28, 1846; Allen L. D., died May 5, 1858; Mary F., July 6, 1877; John T., was killed November 30, 1864, at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. He was a member of company C, 44th Missouri infantry, U. S. A. David A. has studied medicine, and intends soon going to a medical college. He was married May 18, 1881, to Miss Sallie Hill, by Elder C. S. Bolton. He is a young gentleman of great promise.

T. R. GANT.

Thomas R. Gant was born in Orange county, North Carolina, March 31, 1836. His parents removed with him to Ray county, Missouri, when he was but two years of age, and he has spent most of the time since in this county. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising until about the year 1872, when he commenced merchandising, and has continued that business ever since. He is now located at the town of Vibbard, and with his brothers, is conducting a large store at that place under the title of T. R. Gant & Bros. They own the fine store building in which they do business, and are also proprietors of the telephone and hack line between Vibbard and Excelsior Springs. Messrs. T. R. Gant & Bros. are

doing a thriving and profitable trade, their sales last year, in the aggregate amounting to $20,000.00. Mr. Gant was married at Richmond, this county, to Mrs. Ann E. Green, daughter of Jackson Hughes. She was born in Ray county, Missouri, April 16, 1839. They became the parents of five children: Ada F., born December 6, 1869; John N., born June 25, 1871; Anna Lee, born April 4, 1873; Thomas E., born August 23, 1876; Anna P., born October 6, 1879. Anna Lee and Anna P. are both dead. Mrs. Gant had two children by her former marriage: Mary D., (Green), born April 18, 1859; Richard, K. (Green), born June 9, 1861. Mr. Gant is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M., and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church South.

A. C. DONOVEN, M. D.

Doctor Andrew C. Donoven was born in Union county, Illinois, June 1, 1849. He came to Missouri in 1868, and after stopping a short time in Clay county, settled in Ray and has since lived here. He graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago, in 1871, and in the spring of the same year, commenced the practice of his profession. He is a very successful and popular physician, and enjoys a large and paying practice. Dr. Donoven owns a fine large drug store at Vibbard, which he conducts very profitably, in connection with his practice. The doctor has never been married. He is a leading member of the M. E. Church South, and a valuable citizen of the town of Vibbard.

JOSEPH P. GANT.

Joseph P. Gant was born in Ray county, Missouri, November 7, 1850. Has lived here during his entire life. He engaged in mercantile business with his brothers at Vibbard in 1872, and is now a partner in the store, though at present, (May, 1881), is conducting a stage line between Vibbard and Excelsior Springs. Mr. Gant was married March 25, 1879, to Miss Jennie M. Bissell, by Rev. S. J. Huffaker. Mrs. Gant was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, May 5, 1856. Mr. Gant is an active, enterprising young man, and is much esteemed by his numerous friends.

H. A. SCANTLING.

Henry A. Scantling was born in Kansas City, Missouri, February 23, 1849. When he was quite young, his parents removed to Clay county, Missouri, and after living there for fifteen years, to Clinton county, Missouri, where our subject engaged in merchandising for two years and then came in the month of August, 1880, to Vibbard, Ray county, and has since conducted a general merchandise store in that place. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the community and is largely patronized in

his business. Mr. Scantling was married in Clinton county, Missouri, in 1873, to Miss Susan McRosey, by Rev. E. Rozelle. Mrs. Scantling was born in Clay county, Missouri, March 20, 1854. Three children have been born of this union: Sarah M., born October 27, 1874; Leota, born December 25, 1876; Linney B., born December 16, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Scantling are consistent members of the M. E. Church South.

J. M. C. TROUT.

James M. C. Trout was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, (now West Virginia), February 16, 1850, and lived there until he was seventeen years old, and then came to Missouri, and after stopping for a short time in Clay and then in Clinton counties, to Ray county, where he resided until 1874, and then went to Texas. After spending about nine months in the Lone Star state, he came back to this county and settled on the farm where he now resides. He has been engaged in farming and stock-raising the greater part of his life. Mr. Trout was married in Ray county, this state, in 1870, to Miss Sirenia Taylor, by Rev. Mr. Montgomery. Mr. Trout was born in this county in the year 1850. The issue of this union was two children, but one of whom, Eliza, born March 24, 1873, is living. Mrs. Trout died October 16, 1875, and our subject was again married in 1879, to Viola Utt. They have one child, Noah R., born October 16, 1880. Mr. Trout is an industrious, enterprising and well-to-do farmer and a good citizen.

A. P. SWICKARD.

Andrew P. Swickard was born in the state of Ohio, August 29, 1855. Removed with his parents to Ray county, Missouri, in 1858, and has lived here ever since, occupied in farming from the time he was large enough to work. Mr. Swickard was married in this county February 24, 1877, to Miss Nancy Jane Cleavenger, by Rev. O. D. Hyder. Mrs. Swickard was born in Ray county, Missouri, March 14, 1856. Three children have been born of this union, only one of whom, Charles Bradford, born September 27, 1878, is now living. Mr. Swickard is an industrious, active and energetic farmer, and a good citizen.

W. H. BROCK.

William H. Brock was born in Ray county, Missouri, August 5, 1854, and has spent his life to the present time here. He was reared on a farm, and was engaged in farming until January, 1881, when he commenced dealing in hardware, agricultural implements and lumber, at the town of Lawson. Mr. Brock was married in this county, October 9, 1879, to Miss Mary A. Barbee. She was born in Ray county, Missouri, May 31, 1863. They became the parents of one child: Willie F., born July 27, 1880,

died September 18, 1880. Mrs. Brock died September 17, 1880. Mr. Brock is doing a good business, and enjoys the respect of the community.

WESLEY M. ALLISON.

Wesley M. Allison was born in Greenfield, Dade county, Missouri, September 19, 1846. He remained in his native county until fifteen years old, and then came to Richmond, Ray county, and entered the store of Thomas Casey in the capacity of clerk. He remained in the employ of Mr. Casey and others until 1868, when he commenced business, on his own account at Millville. He conducted his store at Millville for eight years, and then sold out, and going again to Richmond, entered into a co-partnership with Jacob Mann, and they continued merchandising at Richmond under the firm name of Mann & Allison, until 1870, when our subject sold out his interest in the business, and going to Lawson established himself in business in that lively little city, and has since remained there. Mr. Allison was married at Richmond, Missouri, in 1868, to Miss Mary L. Brown, daughter of Col. B. J. Brown, by Rev. G. W. Hand. They have six children, viz: Flora B., born January 11, 1869; Charles H., born January 9, 1871; Arden D., born January 12, 1873; Lillian, born March 12, 1875; Carl S., born March 24, 1877; Carrie, born August 29, 1878. Mr. Allison is a member of the M. E. Church South, and also of Bee-Hive Lodge No. 393, A. F. & A. M. He has held the office of notary public for ten years in this county. By polite and gentlemanly bearing, fair and equal treatment of all, Mr. Allison has become deservedly popular as a merchant, and highly respected as a man and citizen.

EDWARD P. TIFFIN.

Edward P. Tiffin was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 24, 1839. At the age of five years he came with his parents to Ray county, Missouri, and settled in the town of Knoxville. He has lived in the vicinity of that place ever since. Mr. Tiffin owns 1,500 acres of excellent land, all under fence, and about 1,000 acres in a fine state of cultivation and productiveness. These lands are improved with good houses, barns, and other buildings; are well irrigated by running streams of pure water, besides ponds, wells, and springs, for the accommodation of stock. They are diversified by groves, green pastures, fertile fields, and thrifty orchards and gardens, yielding abundantly of fruit and vintage. The broad rolling pastures are filled with the best breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and the whole estate, in its appearance and the completeness of its appointments and arrangement, evinces the masterly management and sound judgment of its owner. Mr. Tiffin was married in this county in the year 1861, to Miss Margaret Campbell, a native of Jackson county,

Missouri, born in 1846. The issue of this union was four children, two of whom only are now living: Mary F. and Aeda.

WILLIAM G. ESTILL.

William G. Estill was born in Clinton county, Missouri, January 16, 1860, where he lived until 1877, and then went to Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, and engaged as clerk in a dry goods store for two years. At the expiration of that time he came to Vibbard, this county, and engaged as clerk and salesman in Doctor Donoven's drug store, commencing at the same time the study of medicine under the instruction of Doctor Donoven. During the winter of 1880–81 he attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and intends completing the course and graduating from the same institution. He is a young man of good character, with steady, studious habits, and the prospect of his future is one of great promise.

J. F. SPENCER.

Joel F. Spencer was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, September 17, 1845, and lived there until he was eighteen years of age, and then traveled for several years through different states and territories of the west. He came back to Linn county, Missouri, and lived there for three years, during which time he learned, and worked at the trade of a carpenter. He came to Ray county in the year 1870, and has lived here ever since. He is now located at Vibbard, and is dealing in furniture in addition to his carpentering business. Mr. Spencer was first married in Linn county. in the year 1866, to Elizabeth James. One child, Demaris, was born of this union, June 22, 1867, Mrs. Spencer died March 1, 1875, and our subject was again married in 1877, to Sarah J. Goodman. They have two children: Bertha, born February 14, 1879, and an infant, yet unnamed, born October 2, 1880. Mr. Spencer and his wife are members of the Christian Union Church.

W. J. SCANTLING.

William J. Scantling was born in Clay county, Missouri, September 8, 1845, and lived there until the age of twenty years, when he went to Clinton county, Missouri, and engaged there in farming until 1877, when he began to work in a flouring and saw mill. He continued in that business till 1880, and then came to Ray county, and located at Vibbard, where he is now working at the blacksmithing trade. Mr. Scantling was married in Clinton county, Missouri, in 1867, to Miss Mary A. Rogers, by Rev. G. S. Huffaker. Mrs. Scantling was born in Platte county, Missouri, in the month of October, 1847. The issue of this marriage has been five children: Alice E., born July 12, 1869; John H., born Octo-

ber 21, 1870; Lewis J., born August 8, 1873; William B., born November 23, 1875; Franklin P., born August 29, 1878. Both Mr. Scantling and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

ELIAS HIGHTOWER.

Elias Hightower was born in Ray county, Missouri, November 5, 1832. His father, Joseph Hightower, was born near Charleston, South Carolina, in the year 1812, and when eighteen years old, went to Virginia, and from there to East Tennessee where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Cleavenger, a native of that state. He came to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1828, and settled near the old town of Bluffton. He subsequently removed to a farm near Fredericksburg, upon which he died, in September, 1869. His wife (Elizabeth), is still living on the old homestead in this county, at the age of sixty-seven years. Elias Hightower attended the schools of his father's neighborhood during the winter, and worked on the farm in summer until he attained his majority, and then began farming on his own account. With the exception of about four years, he lived in Caldwell county, and two years spent in California, he has always resided in Ray county. He settled on the farm he now occupies, in the year 1856. He owns, (besides two hundred acres in the state of Kansas), a fine farm of two hundred and eighty-six acres, one hundred and sixty acres of which are in cultivation. This farm is inclosed by good, strong fences, is well improved, and supplied with an abundance of pure water, a fine, thrifty orchard, and everything necessary to the successful management of a model farm. Mr. Hightower is giving attention also to raising the best breeds of live stock. He was first married in 1855, to Miss Nancy Ann Wyman, daughter of Christian Wyman, of Ray county. One child, Nancy A., (now wife of Thomas P. Montfort), was born of this union, July 3, 1856. Mrs. Hightower died the same year, and our subject was again married in January, 1857, to Mary F. Wyman, by Rev. Samuel Cleavenger. She was born in Ray county, Missouri, October 5, 1842. They became the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living: Cornelia J., born July 23, 1857; Harriet C., born August 11, 1859; Mariah E., born June 2, 1866; Robert E., born March 4, 1869; Mary M., born January 24, 1871; Oran L., born August 8, 1873; William A., born August 13, 1861, died April 22, 1862; Colona A., born February 27, 1865, died August 28, 1865; Fanny E., born August 11, 1859, died June 11, 1872; Ninon A., born August 30, 1876, died January 3, 1878. Mr. Hightower is a leading member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and of Harmony Lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M. He is a leading farmer, a prominent and useful citizen, and a man universally respected and esteemed by all who know him.

LEVI A. HOLMAN.

Levi A. Holman is a native of Ray county, Missouri, born January 24, 1843, and has lived in the county all his life except the time he was absent in the late civil war. He enlisted, in the fall of 1862, in company F, tenth Missouri cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Cherokee Valley, Tupelo, Corinth, Selma and a number of others. He was discharged in June, 1865, and returned to his home in this county, and resumed his former business of farming and stock raising. Mr. Holman was married, December 28, 1865, to Miss Mary Teegarden, a native also of this county, born July 31, 1846. The issue of this marriage has been six children: Celia C., born April 21, 1867; Hardy, born March 21, 1869; Fanny B., born November 24, 1871; James, born January 9, 1873; Nancy, born December 9, 1878; Julia, born December 24, 1880. Mr. Holman and his wife are both members of the Christian Union Church, and he is a member also, of the Farmers' Club, Mr. Holman is a prosperous farmer and a valuable and leading citizen.

GEORGE A. GORDON, M. D.

Was born in Todd county, Kentucky, on the 28th day of October, 1822. He began the study of medicine in the year 1845, with Dr. Vaugh. of Todd county, Kentucky, as his preceptor, and graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1848, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He came to this county in 1850, and has practiced his profession with good success here, ever since. Dr. Gordon was married in Ray county, Missouri, in 1851, to Miss Martitia Hargrave, by Rev. D. H. McClure. Mrs. Gordon was born in Alamance county, North Carolina, in 1830. Three children were born of this marriage: Howard S., born August 2, 1852; George A., born May 11, 1861; Mary A., born August 8, 1863, died August 11, 1864. Dr. Gordon is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is now located at the town of Vibbard, this county, where he owns valuable property. His practice is very extensive, and his attention is entirely given to it. He is an able and popular physician and leading citizen.

THOMAS A. SLOAN.

Thomas A. Sloan was born in Bledsoe county, Tennessee, August 28, 1848. He came, with his parents, to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1853, and has had his home here ever since, and has been engaged chiefly in farming. Mr. Sloan enlisted, May 2, 1862, in company A, 3d Missouri cavalry, Captain Elliott, Colonel King, and General Schofield commanding, and served during the remainder of the war. He was captured by General Jo. Shelby's men, at Neosho, Missouri, and taken to Little Rock,

Arkansas, and paroled. He returned to his regiment, and was subsequently captured by a guerrilla band, under Captain Johnson, but succeeded in making his escape, and rejoining his comrades the night following his capture. He participated in the battles of Lone Jack, Springfield, Cane Hill, Camden, Little Rock, Ft. Smith, Van Buren, Pilot Knob, and others. He was discharged, May 11, 1866, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Sloan was married, June 21, 1868, in Ray county, Missouri, to Miss Susan M. McGaugh, by Reverend D. H. McClure. Mrs. Sloan was born in Warren county, Missouri, April 15th, 1846. They are the parents of three children: Joseph S., born April 15, 1869; William H., born July 4, 1871; Frederick H., born July 10, 1874. Mrs. Sloan is a member of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Sloan located at Vibbard, September 1, 1880, and opened a livery stable in that place, which he is at present (April, 1881) conducting. He is a very popular gentleman, and a useful citizen of Vibbard.

JOSHUA B. GANT.

Joshua Butler Gant is a native of Ray county, Missouri, born April 15, 1848. He was reared on a farm and engaged, after growing up, in farming, until the age of twenty-nine years, when he and his brothers entered the mercantile business at the town of Vibbard, Ray county. This business they have ever since conducted, and now have a flourishing trade besides owning the handsome store house in which their stock is kept, and other valuable property in Vibbard. Mr. J. B. Gant is a practical experienced business man, a good citizen and a valuable member of the community in which he lives.

S. N. CROWLEY.

Samuel L. Crowley was born in Ray county, Missouri, May 20, 1850. He grew up on his father's farm, which was the present site of the town of Vibbard, and has spent the greater part of his past life here, engaged for the greater time in buying and shipping live stock to market. From 1873 to 1879 he lived in Vernon county, Missouri, occupied in farming and dealing in stock. He returned to Ray county in 1879, and is now located at Vibbard, where he owns and operates a large flouring and saw mill, and his business is in a highly prosperous condition. Mr. Crowley was married in the month of June, 1869, in Vernon county, Missouri, to Miss Fannie Hughes, by Rev. W. Ditzler. She was born in Ray county, Missouri, May 27, 1851. The issue of this union has been four children: James W., born April 9, 1872; Eugene, born January 9, 1874; Robert and Frank dead. Mr. Crowley is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M., and his wife is a member of the Christian Union Church. Mr. Crowley is a man of great energy, industry and enterprise

in business, and he has, in consequence, been more than ordinarily successful. He is respected and esteemed for his many excellent qualities as a man and a citizen, by all who knew him.

THOMAS H. LILE.

Thomas H. Lile was born in Warren county, Missouri, January 1, 1845, and at the age of ten years came with his parents to Ray county, and has had his home here ever since. He enlisted in 1861, in company B, 3d Missouri regiment of volunteers, but was soon afterward transferred to the 6th Missouri, commanded by Colonel Catherwood. He served during three years and was discharged at St. Louis, in 1864. He participated in the battles of Springfield, Lone Jack, Pineville and Sycamore, Arkansas, besides many skirmishes. Mr. Lile was married in 1871, in Ray county, to Miss Mary Meyers, a native of this county, born September 17, 1847. They became the parents of five children: Matthew W., born August 22, 1872; Robert, born January, 1874; Etta May, born March 1, 1879; Henry T. and George E. dead. Mr. Lile and wife are members of the Christian Union Church, and he is also a member of the Farmers' Club. He owns a neat, well cultivated farm, and is very popular among his neighbors, the respect of whom he enjoys.

STEPHEN SAVAGE.

Stephen Savage was born at New-castle-upon-Tyne, England, April 29, 1842. He came to the United States at the age of twenty years, and enlisted in company A, Fifth New York artillery, and rose from the rank of a private to that of seeond lieutenant. He was discharged at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1865. He was in the battles of Piedmont, first and second Winchester, Snicker's Gap, and others. Was twice wounded. After the war he was engaged at the watchmaking trade, in New York city, and afterwards in different places in Illinois. He was married December 31, 1870, in Illinois, to Miss Anna LaPlaunt, a native of St. Joseph, Missouri, born May 16, 1849. They became the parents of four children. Mr. Savage and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is now located, engaged at his trade, in Vibbard.

J. R. HOLMAN.

James R. Holman was born in Ray county, Missouri, August 15, 1849. After finishing the common school course here, our subject attended college at Columbia, Missouri, and subsequently took a commercial course at St. Louis. Mr. Holman has been dealing in stock during the past fifteen years, and is now, perhaps, the largest shipper in the county. He owns one thousand acres of land, about four hundred acres in the prairie, all fenced, handsomely improved, and stocked with the best

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J. A. Smith

breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He is one of the most prominent and successful farmers in Ray county. Mr. Holman was married, in 1868, in this county, to Miss Eliza Lanier. The issue of this union was one child. Mrs. Holman died in 1872, and our subject was again married, March 11, 1874, to Miss Martha Johnson, by Rev. Hardy Holman. They have one child. Mr. Holman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a highly respected and influential citizen.

JOHN KNIGHT.

Was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, May 16, 1817. Came to the United States in 1840, landing at Baltimore. He settled in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, where he lived until 1855, and then removed to Boone county, Kentucky. From Kentucky he came to Missouri, in 1857 or '58, and stopped first in Macon county, where he secured a contract on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad. He worked on the railroad also in Platte county, and then engaged in building a turnpike road. He came to Vibbard, this county, where he now lives, in 1876. Mr. Knight was married in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1850, to Miss Catharine Jenkins, a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia, born in 1830. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: Mary J., born May 16, 1852; William, born December 16, 1853; Ellen, born December 26, 1856; Michael and Amanda, twins, born June 4, 1860; Annie, born November 11, 1868.

WILLIAM KNIGHT.

William Knight was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, December 16, 1853. He left his native state, when quite young, with his parents, and lived for a time in Kentucky, then in Macon and Clinton counties, Missouri. He came to Ray county in 1876, and settled at the town of Vibbard, where he is now engaged, very successfully, in business.

JOHN W. TURNER.

John W. Turner was born in Clay county, Missouri, July 25, 1843, and has lived there all his life, except two years, spent at Denver, Colorado. He owns a very valuable farm, just across the Ray county line, well improved and in a fine state of cultivation, with an abundance of water for stock, and a good bearing orchard. This farm is partly in the prairie, with just enough timber to afford material for buildings, fences and fuel. Mr. Turner is very extensively engaged in buying and shipping cattle, hogs and sheep to market. His business extends through the counties of Ray, Clay, Clinton and Caldwell. By his good management and excellent judgment, he has made the stock-dealing branch of his business very

profitable and successful. By an accident in the summer of 1867, Mr. Turner had the misfortune to lose his left arm. While carrying a sharp scythe, on a mule, the animal took fright and threw him, cutting his wrist so severely on the scythe as to necessitate amputation of the arm below the elbow. Mr. Turner is a leading member of the M. E. Church South, and an honorable, highly respected and influential citizen.

JAMES T. HURT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ray county, Missouri, October 12, 1849, and has lived here all the time during his past life. He was engaged in farming prior to 1870, when he began merchandising at Lawson in company with Mr. Robert Clark. In 1876, he bought a store in Lisbonville and lived there for four years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Lawson, and in the beginning of 1881, entered in partnership with Mr. Allison, forming the firm of Allison & Hurt, dealers in general merchandise. Mr. Hurt was married December 15, 1874, to Miss Allie E. Crithfield, by Rev. W. C. Campbell. Mrs. Hurt was born November 22, 1849, in Ray county. The issue of this marriage has been three children: Austin, born May 22, 1876; Thomas, born October 21, 1878; Arthur, died in infancy. Mrs. Hurt died February 10, 1881, deeply mourned by her friends and relatives. Mr. Hurt is a member of the M. E. Church and also of the Masonic order.

J. B. TOMPSON.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, February 4, 1859, and has lived there all his life, engaged, since he was old enough to work, in farming. Mr. Tompson was married in this county, in 1879, to Miss Susan Glasscock, by Rev. Hardy Holman. Mrs. Tompson was born August 26, 1860, in Ray county, Missouri. She is a member of the Christian Union Church. Mr. Tompson is a member of the Farmers' Club, and owns a neat, pleasant home of ninety-six acres, and is an industrious, rising young husbandman, with a promising start in life.

J. R. BERTEN.

John R. Berten was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, February 26, 1857. He is the son of Thomas J. and Celia (Cravens) Berten, who were married at Knoxville, this county, in 1843, by Solomon Cravens, J. P., and became the parents of a family of eight children, five boys and three girls. When John was yet a small boy his parents removed to Ray county, Missouri, where he was reared on a farm and has since lived. He removed to the town of Lawson, 1873, where he now lives, engaged in the livery stable business. At the age of eight years, Mr. Berten had

a severe fever, which left him a permanent cripple. He has a good English education and is fond of books and study. He is a very popular young gentleman and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM HANNAS.

William Hannas was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, October 8, 1836, and lived there until the age of twenty-two years, when he removed to Green county, Ohio, and remained there five years. He then went to Pike county, Illinois, and lived there about the same length of time. In 1870, he came to Missouri, and settling in Carroll county, remained there until April, 1881, when he came to this county. He has been a life-long farmer. He owns two hundred and sixty acres of land, principally prairie, well fenced and cultivated, improved with a good residence, barn and other buildings and bearing a neat, prosperous appearance. Mr. Hannas was married in West Virginia, in the year 1859, to Miss Mary M. Williams, a native of Hampshire county, Virginia, born May 26, 1842. The issue of this marriage has been the following named children, viz: Philip W., born September 2, 1860; Edgar, born July 6, 1864; Mordacai, born February 27, 1866; Mollie, born December 5, 1869; Daniel A., born April 27, 1871; Rosa E., born September 30, 1874; Margaret, born October 26, 1876; Virginia, born February 19, 1879. Daniel Hannas, the father of our subject, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in October, 1812, died January, 1875. Jacob Williams, the father of Mrs. Hannas, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, January 7, 1792. Mr. Hannas is a successful farmer and an active, influential citizen.

JOSEPH A. SMITH.

Joseph Addison Smith was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, September 23, 1822. His parents removed to Ray county, Missouri, in 1838, settling within two miles of where Mr. Smith now resides. Here our subject lived, occupied with duties on his father's farm, until 1846, when he enlisted in company C, 1st Missouri cavalry, under Col. A. W. Doniphan, for the war with Mexico. From Leavenworth, Kansas, the 1st Missouri marched to Santa Fe, and thence across the Rio Grande river into Mexico. Mr. Smith served twelve months, and was discharged at the old Mexican town of Monterey. He participated in the battles of Brazito (near El Paso, New Mexico,) Sacramento, marched to Chihuahua, and thence to Monterey, where he was detailed to the care of the sick, and remained while his regiment marched on, to be discharged at New Orleans. After the war, Mr. Smith returned to this county, and commenced improving a farm on the open prairie, which at that time was not settled and hardly thought to be habitable, building a small log cabin where his residence now stands. His friends wondered at his going so

far away on the prairie, and ridiculed the idea of improving a farm in that wild and untried region. But he was not dissuaded from his purpose, and in time made those lands, that were regarded with so much disfavor then, to "blossom as the rose." But this was not a speedy transformation. There were long years of labor and cultivation before the place assumed its present prosperous and thrifty appearance and condition. For years his lone cabin, standing in bold relief on a high ridge, served as a guide and a landmark for travelers crossing the prairies. Mr. Smith was married in Grundy county, Missouri, December 18, 1849, to Miss Catherine Miller, by Reverend William McCameron. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Judge Jesse and Mercy Ann Miller. She was born in Franklin county, Ohio, January 12, 1832, and came to Missouri, with her parents, at the age of eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have eleven children, viz: Joseph C., born October 2, 1851; William W., born November 1, 1853; Nora J., born October 23, 1855; James A., born November 15, 1857; Victoria, born January 8, 1860; Maggie S., born March 16, 1862; Clement L. V., born August 4, 1864; Stephen D., born January 1, 1867; Angie S., born March 20, 1869; David C., born August 24, 1871; Mary M., born October 16, 1874. Mr. Smith owns 955 acres of excellent land, 700 acres of prairie land, enclosed by good, substantial fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with a large, thrifty orchard, bearing abundantly many of the best varieties of fruit. His residence, a large, handsome brick structure, is situated upon a high, rolling plateau, commanding a view of the towns of Lawson and Vibbard, with the surrounding country for miles away. He also has good, roomy, well-arranged convenient barns, sheds, and granaries, for the shelter of stock, feed, grain, and farming implements. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, at Lawson. He has been an elder and an active, leading member of that church for eighteen years. When Mr. Smith first came to this county there was an abundance of deer and other game here, and in his youth he was a great hunter, and had many interesting experiences in the chase. Joseph A. Smith is one of the most highly respected and prominent citizens of the county.

ROBERT H. FINCH.

Robert H. Finch was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 7, 1827, and lived there until the age of twenty-two years, when he came to Missouri, and settled in Ray county. In 1849 he made a trip to California, in quest of gold, but after remaining there during one year, returned to this county, and has lived here ever since. Mr. Finch owns nine hundred acres of valuable land, six hundred acres in the prairie, under fence, well cultivated, with an abundance of pasture land and pure water, for the accommodation of stock. His farm is improved with a

fine large frame house, good barns, and other buildings, and two large, thrifty, bearing orchards. He is engaged extensively in dealing in stock, and devotes special attention to breeding and raising only the best varieties. Mr. Finch was married in this county, December 8, 1856, to Mary B. Brown, by Rev. John Walker. Mrs. Finch was born in Warren county, Missouri, February 25, 1831, and came with her parents to Ray county, in 1835. Mr. Finch and his estimable lady are leading members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of Bee-Hive lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M., and was a charter member when the lodge was organized, and received the honorable distinction of being elected to the office of W. M. by his brethren. Mr. Finch is one of the most prominent and prosperous farmers and stock dealers of this section of the country. He is an upright, fair-minded, honorable gentleman, and a useful and highly respected citizen.

C. P. WRIGHT.

Cornelius P. Wright was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, January 23, 1833. In 1850 he learned the trade of a house and sign painter, in Burksville, Kentucky, and has pursued that calling ever since. At the age of twenty-one years he immigrated to Missouri, and located in Platte county, where he lived, engaged at his trade, during fourteen years. In 1868 he came to this county, and still lives here. He is located in business at Lawson, where he owns a good house and lot. Mr. Wright was married May 17, 1860, in Platte county, Missouri, to Miss Martha A. Shaw, a native of Cumberland county, Kentucky, born in the year 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have five children: Arabella A., born June 24, 1861; Quintilla J., born October 5, 1864; Lewis G., born August 29, 1866; Minnie, born December 24, 1872; Elizabeth A., born December 9, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Wright, with their three eldest children, are members of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. Wright is also a member of Bee-Hive lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M., at Lawson, and belongs to the organization of Knights of Honor. During the late civil war he served about eight months in the 82d regiment of Missouri state militia. He has filled the office of justice of the peace, in Platte and this county, for fourteen years. Mr. Wright is a good painter, and is doing a fine business.

J. H. RAUM.

Joseph H. Raum was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1820. He was educated and grew to manhood's estate in his native county. In 1847, he went to Washington county, Pennsylvania, but remaining only three years, returned to Cumberland county, and in 1868, emigrated to Missouri and settled in Ray county. Mr. Raum owned

the land upon which the town of Lawson is situated, and its location is due to his liberality in donating land to the railroad company whose line runs through the town. Mr. Raum was married in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1852, to Miss Henrietta Hawk, a native of Franklin county, born January 13, 1827. Her parents were Jonathan and Mary Hawk, natives of Pennsylvania. The issue of this marriage was five children: Clara, born November 13, 1853, now the wife of Emerman; Kansas, born October 26, 1856; Lansing, December 23, 1858; Bird, born October 25, 1865. Mr. Raum and wife are leading members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He is now proprietor and manager of the Lawson hotel, and keeps a good house, which receives the patronage of the traveling public.

JOHN CROWLEY.

John Crowley was born, August 10, 1828, in Clay county, Missouri. His parents were John and Sarah (Mayo) Crowley. His father was born in the state of Alabama, February 2, 1792; died September 29, 1877. His mother was born in Tennessee, October 10, 1797; died September 10, 1851. His grandfather, James Crowley, was a soldier in the war for American independence, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Berry Crowley (great-grandfather of John) was a native of England. He was killed in a battle with the Indians, on the Ohio river, in Kentucky, at a very early day. The subject of this sketch lived in Clay county, working on his father's farm until the age of twenty-six years, when he went to California. He started on this long journey from St. Joseph, Missouri, May 4, 1853, in company with his brother, Thomas Crowley, and four hired men, to help drive their cattle, and spent about four and a half months in a tedious overland trip, arriving in California, September 16. After spending about two years in the "Golden State," Mr. Crowley took passage on a steamship, at San Francisco, February 14, 1855, for the Isthmus, crossed among the first passengers on the railroad across Panama, and sailed from Aspinwall to Cuba, and thence to New Orleans. From there he came home by river, arriving March 31, 1855. In 1856 he removed to this county, and has lived here ever since. He owns nine hundred and seventy acres of land, seven hundred acres in cultivation, well fenced, and in a fine state of productiveness. This farm is improved, with one of the handsomest and most conveniently arranged dwelling houses in that section of the county, besides barns and other buildings. Mr. Crowley is a thoroughly practical and thrifty farmer, and the excellent condition of his farm is an evidence of his good management and industry. He is largely engaged in dealing in live-stock, and devotes much attention to raising the best breeds. Mr. Crowley was married, in Clinton county, Missouri, February 2, 1858, to Miss

Ann Fuller, by Reverend E. M. Martin, of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Crowley is the daughter of Andrew and Mary Fuller. She was born in Clinton county, Missouri, April 6, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley are the parents of nine children, viz: Charles, born January 15, 1859; Sallie M., October 11, 1860; Elizabeth J., September 17, 1862; Albert, September 15, 1864; John C., February 27, 1867; Frank T., October 9, 1869; Ann May, January 27, 1872; George W. and Claude C., twins, born December 20, 1874. Mr. Crowley and his wife are active, prominent members of the M. E. Church South, and he is also a leading member of Bee-Hive Lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M. He is highly esteemed and respected, by all who know him, for his many excellent qualities as a man and a citizen.

JOHN H. GOODMAN.

John H. Goodman was born December 29, 1837, in Henry county, Virginia, and remained at home there until the commencement of the civil war. He enlisted in the 10th regiment of Virginia volunteers, Confederate army, and was in the battles of Seven Pines, Norfolk, and others. After the close of the war, Mr. Goodman emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Ray county, where he has since resided. He owns a small, neat, well cultivated farm, under good fence, and improved, with a comfortable dwelling house and other buildings. His principal business is dealing in live stock. He is extensively engaged in buying stock in this and adjoining counties, which he ships to eastern markets. He is well and favorably known throughout a wide extent of country, and has the confidence and respect, in a large degree, of the people. Mr. Goodman was married in Virginia, November 3, 1858, to Miss Sarah F. McDonald. They have eight children. Mr. Goodman is a leading member of Bee-Hive Lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M.

WILLIAM EARHART.

William Earhart was born August 25, 1844, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and received his education and learned the carpenter's trade there. At the age of nineteen years, he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Buchanan county, where he worked at his trade during four years, and then removed to Lathrop, Clinton county, Missouri. He remained in the business of contractor and builder at Lathrop for six years, and then, in 1877, came to Lawson, this county, where he is now engaged in the same avocation. Mr. Earhart's business is very prosperous, and he keeps six carpenters employed under him to meet the demand for building. He was married in Buchanan county, in 1866, to Miss Sarah M. Guinn, daughter of Peter and Sarah B. Guinn, natives of Kentucky. She was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, in July, 1853. They are the

parents of three children: Emma A., born July 8, 1871; Lida, born December 5, 1875; Jessie, born December 8, 1878. Mr. Earheart and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. His popularity as a man and his efficiency and ability as a workman, are well attested by the large and lucrative patronage he receives.

JEDEDIAH SMITH.

The subject of this sketch was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in the year 1792. He was married in his native state in 1819, to Miss Jane Close, daughter of Joseph and Susan Close, natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Smith was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, October 20, 1802. During the war of 1812, Mr. Smith served in the North Carolina militia. He emigrated to Missouri and settled in Ray county in the year 1838, and engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of the following named children: John Calvin, Joseph Addison, Susan Ann, William Washington and Margaret E. J. Mr. Smith was an elder in the O. S. Presbyterian Church for many years. He died in September, 1869. He was a highly respected citizen, and a devout and active Christian. Mrs. Smith is yet living on the old homestead.

W. W. SMITH.

William W. Smith was born May 5, 1827, in Guilford county, North Carolina. He is the son of Jedediah and Jane (Close) Smith, natives of North Carolina. In 1838 William, in company with his parents, removed to Ray county, Missouri, and settled near where he now resides. In 1845 our subject returned to Tennessee, and finished his education at Mount Pleasant College, Murray county, after which he came back to this county, and in 1850, went, with a party of neighboring young men, to California. They made the trip with mule teams, and were on the road from the 10th of April until the 6th day of July, following. They mined awhile, and kept a provision store for a time, and withal made it pay pretty well. After staying in California one year, Mr. Smith sailed from San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans, for home, which he reached in the spring of 1851, and has lived here ever since, engaged in trading, farming and stock raising. He owns two thousand acres of excellent land, the greater part of which is in cultivation. He has one thousand acres in the home place, which is handsomely improved by a fine, large dwelling house of fourteen rooms, well furnished and comfortably and conveniently arranged. He also has good barns and other buildings, for the accommodation of stock and the shelter of the products of his broad and fertile acres. His is one of the largest, best appointed and valuable farms in Ray county. Mr. Smith



W. W. Smith

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was married in this county, May 5, 1857, to Miss Sallie E. Miles, daughter of John N. and Margaret Miles, natives of Kentucky. She was born in Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Kentucky, October 3, 1839. They became the parents of nine children, viz.: Thomas C., born April 17, 1858; Emma A., born November 24, 1859; Margaret J., born April 13, 1862; Robert A. L., born January 24, 1864; Miles W., born March 18, 1866; Susan K., born March 30, 1868; Annie J., born March 24, 1870; Sarah E., born August 17, 1872; Ella, born January 16, 1875. Mr. Smith and his wife are leading members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and he also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, (Bee-Hive Lodge No. 393.) He has always been the friend of education and religion, an active supporter of schools and churches, a public spirited and valuable citizen, and his dealing and intercourse with his fellow men have always been characterized by just and honorable deportment, and he enjoys the confidence, respect and esteem of all.

W. J. HURT.

William J. Hurt was born in Surrey county, North Carolina, June 22, 1821. He came to Missouri at the age of twenty-one years, and after living in Buchanan county for four years, came to Ray county, and settled upon the farm he now owns and occupies, section nineteen, township fifty-three, range twenty-nine. He owns two hundred and eighty acres of good land, one hundred and fifty acres in cultivation, has a good house and orchard, and is very conveniently and comfortably situated. Mr. Hurt was married in Clay county, Missouri, in 1846, to Miss Mary Crowley, by Rev. George Huffaker. Mrs. Hurt is the daughter of John and Sarah Crowley, natives of Tennessee. She was born April 4, 1825. They have ten children, living, viz.: John W., James T., Riley F., Sarah, Christopher C., Jackson, Alice J., Lavorasly, Daniel and Ella. Mr. Hurt is a member of the Christian Union Church. He is a practical, successful farmer and stock raiser, and a respected and useful citizen.

W L. WATKINS.

The subject of this sketch was born and raised in Woodford county, Kentucky. He came to Missouri and settled in Clay county, more than fifty years ago, first establishing a cotton spinning mill there, and subsequently putting in additional machinery for the manufacture of woolen fabrics, which business he pursued in the city of Liberty for a number of years, and then removed to his present location, just upon the dividing line of Ray and Clay counties. Here he erected a large, spacious, three story brick building, and equipped it with the best improved and modern machinery, for the manufacture of woolen goods. In addition to being a

complete and thoroughly furnished woolen mill, it has also a custom flour and grist department, which turns out a superior grade of flour and meal. Several years ago our subject took his son, John H., into partnership with him in business, and their enterprises are now conducted under the firm name of W. L. Watkins & Son. The junior partner is a thoroughly competent, active and experienced business man and has, of late years, chiefly managed and conducted the business of the firm. Messrs. W. L. Watkins & Son keep from twenty-five to thirty operatives, male and female, employed, and produce an excellent quality of goods, such as blankets, jeans, flannels, cassimeres and a full line of all goods produced by a first-class factory. Their goods are of unexcelled quality, and find a ready sale in the markets of the large cities of our own and neighboring states, and are in good demand in the towns of northwest Missouri. In addition to their manufacturing business, the Messrs. Watkins own 3,600 acres of valuable land, the greatest part of which is farming land, improved, with a handsome, commodious brick dwelling, large substantial barns and other buildings. They are also largely engaged in raising fine stock, making a specialty of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. Messrs. Watkins & Son have always been active and efficient in the aid of educational and religious institutions, and have done a good work for the advancement of the business interests of their section of the county. Their social and business lives have always been free from any reproachful or dishonorable act, and they enjoy the esteem and respect of a large circle of valuable and influential friends.

M. B. CUMMINS.

Madison B. Cummins was born near Greensborough, Guilford county, North Carolina, October 18, 1827, and received his education there. He came to Ray county, Missouri, when seventeen years of age. In 1850, he went, with the hope of bettering his fortunes, to the gold mines of the new west. After spending ten years in California, he returned to this county, but remaining only a short time, went again to California, and remained there until after the close of the civil war. He then returned and settled here, permanently. He owns a good farm of six hundred and fifty-six acres, about two hundred and sixty acres under fence, and improved with a comfortable dwelling house and other buildings. He is engaged in raising stock, and handles only the best breeds. His business is in a very prosperous and thriving condition. Mr. Cummins was married in this county, March 19, 1867, to Miss Margaret E. J. Smith, daughter of Jedediah and Jane Smith. She was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, September 5, 1830. They have one child, Lulu S. J., born November 19, 1868. Mr. Cummins and his wife are consistent,

worthy members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He is an accommodating neighbor, a charitable man, and a highly respected and valuable member of the community.

JOHN H. MELLON.

John H. Mellon is a native and lifelong resident of Ray county, Missouri. He was born October 17, 1851. He began the business of a dealer in live stock, in 1873, and has continued it, on a larger scale each year, ever since. He devotes his entire attention closely to his calling, and is one of the best as well as the largest stock traders in Ray county. In a pecuniary point of view his operations are very successful. He was married first, in 1877, in this county, to Miss Eliza J. Thompson. She was born September 1, 1845. Mrs. Mellon lived but a few months after her marriage, dying April 21, 1878, and the subject of this sketch was again married, in the month of March, 1879, to Miss Rebecca A. Windsor. She was born September 15, 1858. The issue of this marriage has been one child, James F., born March 11, 1880. Mr. Mellon is a useful citizen, and has won the respect of all with whom he deals, by his candor, honesty of purpose, and gentlemanly conduct.

W. M. McGAUGH.

Willliam M. McGaugh was born August 21, 1834, in Ray county, Missouri. He learned the blacksmithing trade in 1851, and after traveling about and working, at that calling in various places, he settled at the thriving town of Vibbard, this county, in the year 1876, and has since pursued his trade at that place. In April, 1881, he built a new shop and is doing a good business. Mr. McGaugh owns several good houses and lots in Vibbard. He was married in Carroll county, Missouri, in April, 1867, to Miss Betty M. Grider, daughter of Samuel and Mary Grider, natives of Kentucky. Three children have been born to them, viz: Walter Lee, born October 23, 1868; Mollie Belle, born August 17, 1869, died in September, 1880; and Ella, died in infancy. Mr. McGaugh is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M. He is a good workman, a temperate, industrious man, and a valuable member of the community in which he lives.

MOSES HESS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, June 25, 1842. He is the son of Joseph and Margaret Hess, natives of the state of Kentucky. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in company B, 3d regiment of Missouri volunteers, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Neosho, Newtonia, Pineville, Cane Hill and Little Rock. He was discharged in 1865, and soon after came to this county,

and has since resided here. Mr. Hess was married to Miss Sarah Atkins, in October, 1866. They became the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: William, George and Charles. Mrs. Hess died May 31, 1875, and our subject was again married March 12, 1876, to Miss Mary Sharp, daughter of Aaron and Martha Sharp. She was born in the year 1856. The issue of this union has been four children, only two of whom, Martha and Cora, are now living. Mr. Hess is an industrious man of good, steady habits, and a good citizen.

THOMAS CROWLEY.

Thomas Crowley was born in the month of September, 1830, in Clay county, Missouri, and was reared there on a farm. In 1853, he went with a drove of cattle to the state of California, and remained there about two years, returning March 31, 1855. He came to this county and settled on the farm he now owns and occupies, in 1857. He owns a fine farm of five hundred and forty-two acres, five hundred acres of which are under good fence, and the greater part in cultivation. He has a comfortable, well arranged dwelling house, and a fine bearing orchard. Mr. Crowley was married in this county, in the month of October, 1857, to Miss Susan Nelson, by Rev. Hardy Holman. She is the daughter of Joshua and Henrietta Nelson, natives of Alabama, and was born in this county, December 20, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley became the parents of the following named children: Fanny, born November 14, 1858; John, born May 7, 1862; Robert, January —, 1864; Kate, born January —, 1866; Mollie, born January —, 1868; Thomas P., born January 12, 1873; Susan M., born February —, 1875; Cappy, born June 25, 1877; James H., born November 9, 1880; John died October 13, 1864, and one in infancy. Mr. Crowley is a member of the M. E. Church South, and an active supporter of religion. He is a very prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, and a public spirited and influential citizen.

JOHN CLEAVENGER.

John Cleavenger was born in the state of Virginia, July 2, 1798. He is the son of Richard and Sarah (Wood) Cleavenger. His father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother of Shenandoah county, Virginia. His parents removed to Cocke county, Tennessee, when he was a small boy, and there he grew up, working on his father's farm until 1819, when he left Tennessee and came to Missouri. Mr. Cleavenger was one of a party who made the trip by river, in a keel-boat which they constructed themselves in Tennessee before leaving. When they reached the mouth of Fishing river, while ascending the Missouri, they steered their boat into the smaller river, and after ascending it about six miles landed, and settling there, made their homes thenceforth in this county. All kinds of

game was abundant, and their chief occupation at first was hunting, but in a few years they cleared land, improved farms, and settled down to a quiet life of farming. Mr. Cleavenger was first married in 1817, to Elizabeth Hensley, of Virginia. The issue of this marriage was one child: Mary, born September 8, 1819. Mrs. Cleavenger soon after died, and he was again married in 1823, to Miss Margaret Wills, daughter of James Wills, an early settler of Ray county. She was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, January 1, 1801. They became the parents of eleven children, four of whom are now living: Lily A., born February —, 1828; Sarah, born March 5, 1831; Margaret, born June 21, 1833; Richard, born October 28, 1836. From 1830 to 1832, Mr. Cleavenger was sheriff of Ray county, and in 1856, was elected to represent the county in the general assembly. The duties of his office he discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He has been a member of the Old School Baptist Church for more than sixty years. His wife is a Presbyterian. He is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Ray county.

JOHN R. STARKEY.

John R. Starkey was born in Mason county, Kentucky, August 26, 1832. At the age of six years he came with his parents to Ray county, and has lived here ever since, engaged, after he grew up, in farming. He was married in this county, to Miss Margaret Cleavenger, daughter of Mr. John Cleavenger. They have one child, Jeremiah R., born April 26, 1871. Levi Starkey, father of our subject, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, in 1804, died in 1863. Mary D., the mother of John R. Starkey, was born in Virginia in 1805, and is yet living in Carroll county, Missouri. Both Mr. Starkey and his estimable lady are members of the Baptist Church, and he is also a member of the Masonic lodge at Richmond. He is an industrious, enterprising farmer, a highly respected man and valuable citizen.

W. A. HUNTSMAN.

W. A. Huntsman was born in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, September 12, 1842. He received his education and grew up there. Early in life he learned the trade of a painter, and has since pursued that avocation. He came to this county, first, in 1870, and remained here about five years, when he went to Linn county, Missouri, and worked at his trade there, until April 1880, when he returned to Ray county, and located at the town of Lawson, where he is now engaged at his trade. Mr. Huntsman enlisted, June, 1861, in company F, seventh Mississippi cavalry and served throughout the war in the C. S. A. He was with General Lee at Appomattox, and laid down his gun there, April 9, 1865. During the

war he was in the battles of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Petersburg and Chancellorsville, besides many others. Mr. Huntsman was married in Clinton county, Missouri, in May, 1875, to Miss Mollie J. Easton, by Rev. Mr. Searcy. Mrs. Huntsman was born in Clay county, Missouri, April 17, 1854. Mr. Huntsman is a worthy member of the order of Good Templars. He is an excellent workman in all the different branches of his trade, and has a large and lucrative patronage. He is a generous, charitable, fair minded, honorable gentleman, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives.

CHAS. B. BACON, M. D.

Charles B. Bacon was born in the town of Spencer, Tioga county, New York, March 24, 1829. Began his medical studies in 1849, in the office of Doctor G. H. Preston, where he continued until 1853, and left off to teach school awhile in order to supply himself with the necessary funds for the further prosecution of his studies. In 1855 he went with Doctor Preston to Brantford, Canada, and practiced medicine there until 1859, when he attended, at Rochester, New York, a branch of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College. Then, in consequence of the failure of his health, he went to the mountain regions of Colorado and to Denver and Golden City. He came to Ray county in the fall of the same year, and has lived here ever since, engaged in the practice of medicine, farming and dealing in live stock. Doctor Bacon owns a fine well improved farm of two hundred acres, in section twenty-eight, township fifty-four, range twenty-nine. He is in a very prosperous condition and is highly esteemed by the good people among whom he lives and practices. Doctor Bacon has never been married.

J. M. STOCKWELL.

James M. Stockwell was born in Chenango county, New York, May 13, 1834, and at the age of six years, left there with his parents, George W. and Elsie I. Stockwell, and removed to Ohio. His father was born in Massachusetts in 1788, and died August 14, 1863. His mother was born in Massachusetts, in 1798, and died in 1865. The family remained in Ohio during three years and then removed to Ray county, Missouri, and settled upon a farm near where our subject now resides. Mr. Stockwell lived in this county until the year 1849, and then taking the tide of immigration at its flood, went to seek his fortunes in the gold fields of California. After a journey of great hardship, privation and suffering, he reached the land of gold, and remained there for two years, and then returned to Ray county. He made a subsequent trip to California, and was absent from here about the same length of time as upon the former trip. Mr. Stockwell was married May 3, 1856, in Ray county, to Miss

May E. Bisbee, who was born May 27, 1834, in Ohio, and came to Missouri in 1838. They became the parents of five children: Rosina A., born February 5th, 1857, now the wife of John Buchanan; Arza, born November 3, 1859; Iola E., born November 14, 1865, now the wife of E. Boyd; David P., born 1867, died when a child; Harry W., born June 3, 1872. Mrs. Stockwell's father, Arza Bisbee, was born in the state of New York, December 25, 1807, and died in 1867. Her mother, Harriet M. Bisbee, was born April 21, 1816, and died May 18, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell are both members of the Christian Church. He owns a farm of five hundred and fifteen acres of excellent farming lands in a fine state of cultivation and well improved. He is a practical successful farmer, and a respected member of the community.

JESSE T. ROBERTS.

Jesse T. Roberts was born in Madison county, Kentucky, December 9, 1839. He is the son of A. J. and Eliza Roberts. His father was born in Madison county, Kentucky, January 10, 1814, and is now living in Clay county, Missouri. His mother was born in Boone county, Missouri, in the year 1820. Our subject remained in his native county until 1863, and then removed to Hendricks county, Indiana, and was there engaged in farming until October 1, 1868, when he came to Ray county, this state, and bought the farm he now lives upon. Mr. Roberts was married in Garrard county, Kentucky, in the year 1863, to Miss Mary C. Wiley, daughter of Harvey and Ruth A. Wiley, natives of Kentucky. She was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, September 1, 1842. They have five children: William L., born July 2, 1865; Martha E., born March 21, 1867; Nora A., born July 12, 1869; James A., born February 15, 1874; Charles H., October 24, 1877. Mrs. Roberts' father, Harvey Wiley, was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and is yet living in the same county. Her mother was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 1, 1812, and is also yet living. Mr. Roberts and wife are leading members of the Christian Church, and he is also a member of Bee-Hive Lodge No. 393, A. F. & A. M., at Lawson.

JOHN E. LINVILL.

Is the son of Thomas and Martha Linvill, and was born in Ray county, Missouri, February 10, 1845. He was educated in the schools of this county, and remained at home with his father, working on the farm, and dealing in stock, until he was twenty-five years of age. Mr. Linvill was married on the 24th of March, 1870, to Miss Kate Grimes, the daughter of Major John and Nancy Grimes. She was born in the state of Tennessee, June 21, 1847. The issue of this marriage has been one child: Thomas G., born June 29, 1872, in this county. Soon after his

marriage, Mr. Linvill settled on a farm near Knoxville, and after remaining there for some time, removed to another place in the same vicinity, where he lived until 1879, when he purchased and located upon his present farm (section thirty-three, township fifty-four, range twenty-eight). He owns about one thousand acres of land, all of which is enclosed by good fence, except about one hundred and fifty acres. The farm is handsomely and finely improved, well watered and stocked with the best varieties of live stock. Mr. Linvill is a leading, successful and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, and a highly respected citizen.

LEVI MORRIS.

Levi Morris was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, August 3, 1835. He came with his parents to Missouri, and settled in this county, in 1839. His father died when he was sixteen years of age, and, being the oldest son, it devolved upon him to assist his mother in managing the farm and providing for the rest of the family. In 1877, the youngest heir having attained his majority, the estate was divided, and his mother and our subject have continued to live upon the homestead, their combined shares of the estate. January 9, 1873, Mr. Morris married Miss Nancy C. Grimes, daughter of Joseph C. and Julia Grimes. She was born in Ray county, Missouri, January 11, 1853. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are now living: Lulu G., born November 9, 1873; Minnie C., born September 29, 1875; Gracie E., born September 11, 1877; Joseph B. F., born May 1, 1880. In 1859 Mr. Morris went to California, where he was engaged, with very fair success, in mining for about four years, after which he went to Idaho, and spent some time in mining there. While out west, he went into British America, and remained during one summer. He returned home to Ray county in 1872, and has lived here ever since. Mrs. Amanda J. Morris, the mother of our subject, was born in Clark county, Ohio, October 5, 1812. Her parents, John and Sarah Hamilton, both died when she was very young, and she was taken to Virginia and reared by her grandparents, who lived in that state. September 29, 1829, she was marrried to Mr. Benjamin Morris. The issue of this union was eight children, seven of whom are yet living: Octavia N., born September 11, 1830; Sarah M., born January 3, 1838; Mary J., born October 13, 1840; Benjamin F., born April 21, 1843; James W., born April 1, 1848; John B., born October 1, 1851, and Levi, our subject. Mrs. Morris is living now on the old homestead, section 26, township 54, range 28.

JOHN MILSTEAD.

Is a native of Ray county, Missouri, and was born July 4, 1836. His father, John, Sr., was born in Virginia, February 18, 1786. His mother was a native of North Carolina. His parents had a family of nine children of whom he was the youngest. The family came to Ray county from Virginia, three years before our subject was born, and settled on the same place upon which he now resides, section fourteen, township fifty-four, range twenty-eight. John Milstead, Sr., owned several other farms, in different parts of the county, which he divided among his children. He died May 1, 1872. His wife died in August, 1865. Our subject is an industrious, prosperous, and successful farmer and stock-raiser, and is highly regarded and respected among his large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a valuable addition to the community in which he lives, and an active worker for the development of the material resources of his native county of Ray.

CLAYTON TIFFIN, M. D.

Clayton Tiffin was born February 12, 1837, in Ross county, Ohio. At the age of five years he came with his father, Dr. John C. Tiffin, to Knoxville, Ray county, Missouri, where he has ever since resided. He attended school at Knoxville, till he was thirteen years of age, when his father sent him to Frankfort, Ross county, Ohio, to attend school. He was entered a student at the old Frankfort Seminary. On leaving school he resolved to make a physician of himself, and commenced studying with his father, and pursued his studies under the latter's instruction, till he went to St. Louis, Missouri, to attend medical lectures, and at that time he was placed under charge of Dr. L. P. Perry, his uncle, a prominent physician of St. Louis. Dr. Perry was a graduate of the Virginia University, and left that institution with the highest honors. Dr. Tiffin graduated at the St. Louis Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D., and returned home and entered upon the practice of his profession with his father. After graduating Dr. Tiffin spent one winter in attending lectures and hospital at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; and also one winter at the Bellevue Medical College and hospital of dhysicians and surgeons, New York. He visited the medical colleges at San Francisco, and while there formed the acquaintance of Dr. J. S. Potts, a prominent physician of San Jose, California, and agreed to take a trip with him to Europe, in order to acquire a more thorough knowledge in the general practice of medicine aud surgery, as well as of the different specialties. They met in New York in September, 1880, and having obtained letters of introduction to prominent physicians and surgeons in Europe, embarked for that country. They visited London, Paris,

Vienna, Berlin, Edinburg and Dublin. Dr. Tiffin spent most of his time in London and Paris, but attended the medical colleges and lectures in all the other cities mentioned, including that of Prof. Billroth, Vienna; of Prof. Longenbeche, Berlin, and of Dr. Brown-Sequard, Paris. While in London he purchased the finest set of surgical instruments that could be found, and also instruments for special diseases, at a cost in the aggregate of over $800. There is not a medical institution, hospital or infirmary, of any considerable importance in Europe, that he did not visit. In 1861 Dr. Tiffin enlisted in the enrolled Missouri militia, and the following year was made captain of his company. He did active and efficient service in Ray and other counties of northwest Missouri. In 1865, by order of Governor Fletcher, he recruited an independent company for purposes of defense against bushwhackers and other lawless, marauding bands. In the engagement at Glasgow, Howard county, he was captured by the enemy, but was exchanged after a short time. October 6, 1865, Dr. Tiffin was married to Miss Julia A. Larrison. They have one child living: Alexis F., born December 28, 1871. Dr. Tiffin is one of the leading physicians of Ray county, and perhaps no man in the state has been at greater pains or expense to gain a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its branches. He has an extensive practice and is a genial, hospitable gentleman.

HENRY ZEISENESS.

This gentleman was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 22d day of May, 1825. In his youth he received the advantages of the excellent schools of his native land, and acquired a good education. Prior to leaving Germany he was engaged in the business of weaving. He came to America in the year 1849, landing at New Orleans, where he remained for about one year. From New Orleans he came to St. Charles, Missouri, and there worked on a railroad for a time, and then at farming. After remaining in and around St. Charles for about a year, he went back to New Orleans, but staid only a short time, and then went to McLean county, Illinois. Worked on a railroad there, for a short time, and then returned again to New Orleans. Went back again to Illinois and lived there until 1856, when he came to Missouri, and, after stopping temporarily in Caldwell county, settled in 1857 upon his present place (section two, township fifty-four, range twenty-seven,) in Ray county. He owns four hundred acres of very fine land, well fenced and watered, improved with comfortable and substantial buildings, and stocked with the best varieties of live stock. Mr. Zeiseness was married on the 22d of November, 1852, to Miss Magdalena Deger. She bore the following named children: Conrad L., born March 14, 1855; Mary F., born February 25, 1857; Joseph A., born June 8, 1860. Mrs. Zeiseness died September 22,

1864, and Mr. Zeiseness was afterwards married to Mrs. Mary Mohn, also a native of Germany, and born November 30, 1838. She came to America in 1855. Her father, Nicholas Emerich, (now living with her) was born in Germany in 1805. She became the mother of four children by her first marriage, two of whom are now dead. The issue of Mr. Zeiseness' second marriage was three children: Mary M., born October 14, 1867; Henry and Martin L., twins, born May 5, 1869. Mr. Zeiseness was on the Union side, and enrolled among the state militia, during the late war. He speaks and reads both the German and English languages. He is a valuable citizen, and a successful, prosperous farmer.

JOSEPH D. CRAVEN.

Joseph D. Craven was born in Davison county, North Carolina, on the 4th day of August, 1822. His parents, Thompson and Mary Craven, had a family of twelve children. At the age of four years he was taken by his parents to Randolph county, and lived there until 1854, working, after he grew up, at carpentering and farming. He then went to Pottawattamie county, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he lived until 1870, and then came to Ray county, Missouri, and has lived here ever since, engaged in farming. (Section twenty-two, township fifty-four, range twenty-seven). He enlisted in the Union army while living in Iowa, in the autumn of 1864, company B, 17th Iowa infantry, commanded by Colonel Newcomb. The first battle in which our subject engaged was at Nashville, Tennessee. He was discharged from the army in the spring of 1865, and returned home in the month of August of the same year. Mr. Craven was married on the 14th of July, 1844, to Miss Bethenia Arledge. She was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on the 16th day of August, 1821. The issue of this union was ten children, six of whom are now living: Jessie T., born October 16, 1847; Sarah J., born July 18, 1850; Elkana, born February 4, 1856; Amelia S., born October 6, 1858; Elcym, born August 18, 1860; Charles J., born January 18, 1864. Mr. Craven is an elder of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and has been presiding elder of the Missouri conference since 1872.

ALBERT P. ALSPAUGH.

Was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 18th of October, 1857. His parents removed with him to Adams county, Illinois, in the year 1861, and lived there for six years. Then went to Iowa for a time, and thence to Kansas. Came to Ray county, Missouri, and settled on a farm in section three, township fifty-four, range twenty-seven. Here our subject engaged in farming, until the beginning of 1881, when himself and an elder brother established a general merchandise country store, under the firm name of Alspaugh Bros. They are very popular young men, and are doing a brisk trade.

SAMUEL H. STEPHENSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Todd county, Kentucky, September 15, 1826. His parents, James and Catherine Stephenson, removed with him in his infancy, to Greene county, Illinois, where they lived during two years. They then came to Ray county, Missouri, and settled upon the same farm upon which our subject now resides, section one, township fifty-four, range twenty-seven. This was in 1833 or 1834. James Stephenson died in a few years after coming to this county. His wife died in 1862. During the civil war our subject belonged to the enrolled militia of the state. He was engaged in the skirmish at Albany, in this county. He was discharged from the militia in 1865. Mr. Stephenson was married on the 27th day of March, 1857, to Miss Hily C. Clawson. She was born in North Carolina, April 24, 1833. She came to this county with her parents, Eli and Dicey Clawson, in 1842. They settled near Knoxville. Her father died July 17, 1852, aged forty-six years. Her mother died in the same year, at the age of fifty-three years. One child, Parthenia C., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, on the 8th day of May, 1852. She was reared on the old homestead, and, on the 12th of April, 1868, was married to Henry Blevins. He was a native of Ray county, Missouri, born August 2, 1846. He enlisted September 9, 1864, in the Union army, under Captain William D. Fortune, of General Smith's command. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Tennessee, and Spanish Fort, Alabama. He was disabled by disease after the last mentioned fight. Received his discharge from service August 15, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Blevins had one child, Flora Grant, born September 5, 1869; died December 13, 1872. Rosetta Mulligan, an orphan niece, born in this county, in December, 1867, lives with the family.

JOHN SWITZER.

John Switzer is a native of Lincoln county, Ohio. He was born on the 9th day of November, 1806. His parents were Jacob and Sophia Switzer. He received his education in his native county, and remained there, with his parents, until 1814. The family then removed to Richland county, Ohio. Our subject lived there, engaged in farming, until 1839, when he came to Ray county, Missouri, and, buying land, settled one and a half miles west of the village of Millville, and lived there during eleven years. He then sold his farm and moved to his present location, section four, township fifty-four, range twenty-seven, where he has ever since resided. Here he owns three hundred and seventy-eight acres of rich land, all in cultivation but about twenty-five acres of timber land, well improved and watered. He has a fine orchard of two hundred and forty trees. Mr. Switzer was married on the 14th of February, 1828, to Miss Elizabeth

Alexander. She was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 16th of January, 1809. Her parents were Peter and Jane Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer became the parents of ten children. Their names and date birth follow: Samuel C., born March 12, 1830; Matthew A., born August 14, 1831; Andrew J., born August 22, 1833; Peter A., born December 10, 1835; Mary J., born March 27, 1838; Jacob J., born October 8, 1840; John F., born December 17, 1844; James R., born June 2, 1846; George A., born March 2, 1848; Marion B , born July 7, 1850. The five eldest were born in Ohio, the others in Ray county, Missouri. The son, George A., now has chnrge of the homestead. Mr. Switzer is is a member of the M. E. Church.

JACKSON WALTERS.

Was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, December 29, 1834. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the age of eighteen years commenced working on his own account. He hired as farm laborer at first, but by economical and saving habits was enabled to purchase land. He came to Ray county, Missouri, and now owns about fifty-five acres of excellent farming land, well fenced and improved, with convenient and comfortable buildings. This land is situated in section eight, township fifty-four, range twenty-seven. Mr. Walters was married on the 1st day of July, 1860, to Miss Annie M. Slough. She was born February 17, 1841, in Franklin county, Ohio. Her parents were Frederick and Mary Slough. Mr. and Mrs. Walters became the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living: Their names with dates of birth are: Charles W., born May 2, 1861; Tallman E., born January 26, 1863; Delbert T., born September 30, 1866; Albert M., born October 31, 1871; Thomas E., born September 5, 1876; Olen O., born April 5, 1880. The father of our subject, Nimrod Walters, died in 1869, aged 59 years. His mother, Margaret, is yet living in this county at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. Walters has made his way up to the position of a successful farmer by his own unaided efforts. He is highly regarded by his neighbors and friends.

JOHN TAIT.

Is a native of Scotland. He was born in Kirkintiloch, December 18, 1826. He attended school there, and worked with his father at the business of weaving until he was thirteen years of age, and then immigrated to America. He stopped first in Saratoga county, New York, and was employed in a woolen factory there for about three years, then went to Canada West and was engaged in the same business there. In Kent county, Canada, he learned the milling business. He remained in Canada until the year 1866, and then, coming to Missouri, stopped for one year in Caldwell county. In 1867 he came to his present location, Taits-

ville, in Ray county. In connection with his brother James, he purchased the Taitsville Mills, and has since been engaged there very successfully, in conducting a flouring and grist mill. Mr. Tait was married on the 7th of November, 1850, to Miss Ann E. Simpson. She is a native of Brockville, Canada, and was born March 11, 1835. Her parents were Thomas and Mary Simpson. Eight children have been born to Mr. Tait and wife, named as follows: James T., born June 16, 1852; Thomas H., born April 5, 1855; William G., born June 30, 1858; Maccay D., November 9, 1861; Mary D., born October 30, 1865; Ann E., born July 1, 1869; Beulah, born September 29, 1873; Daniel J., born July 4, 1877. Thomas H., was married in 1877 to Miss Margaret Berbee. She died August 3, 1880, leaving one child, Lula M., born June 17, 1878. Mr. Tait's father, James, is yet living in Canada at the age of eighty-four years. His mother, Mary, died in 1835, aged thirty-nine years.

HENRY W. SATER.

Was born on the 30th day of September, 1830, in Baltimore county, Maryland. His parents were John and Catherine Sater. He was educated in Maryland, and remained at home, engaged in carpentering, until he was twenty-four years of age. He began to learn the millwrighting business at the age of twenty years. Mr. Sater was married, December 20, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Rony. She was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1835. Her parents were John and Jane Rony. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sater, seven boys and six girls. Ten of them are now living: Catherine J., born September 14, 1856; Ruth A., born October 20, 1857; Sarah V., born November 5, 1860; Thomas G., born August 20, 1863; William S., born August 10, 1865; Margaret E., born October 14, 1867; Henry N., born February 9, 1870; Mary E., born February 27, 1872; Alexander, born Februrary 1, 1874; Martha C., March 3, 1876. Mr. Sater remained in Maryland, working at his trade until 1867, when he came to Ray county, Missouri, and settled on the Wakanda river. Here he remained about a year, and then removed to a place on Mud creek; after living there about the same length of time he went to Carroll county, and remained for a year. He removed to his present farm (section thirteen, township 55, range 27), in Ray county, in 1875. Here he owns a model stock-farm, of two hundred and fifty acres, two hundred and twenty acres of which are in a fine state of cultivation. His farm is watered by fine springs of pure, unfailing water. Mr. Sater enlisted, September 13, 1861, in company F, Pernell legion, Maryland volunteers, and served fourteen months in the Union army. He was discharged in November, 1862, on acccount of physical disability for military service.

MARTIN COFFMAN.

Martin Coffman was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 12th day of September 1830. He is the son of John and Susan Coffman. He received his education in Fairfield county, and remained at home with his parents until he attained his majority. In 1854, he leased a woolen factory in his native county, and conducted that business until 1857. He then engaged in farming for a while, after which, in connection with his brother Jesse H., he bought a steam saw mill and operated it for about three years. He then leased the same factory again, which he previously had, and conducted the business, in partnership with other gentlemen, for about two years. He then built a factory of his own, and operated it for the space of three years, when he sold it to Mr. Randall, and returned to the factory he originally leased, and managed it until 1871, when he went to Franklin county, Ohio, and rented a woolen factory there. At the end of two years he quit this business, and went to farming again. He came to Ray county, Missouri, in 1877, and the next year occupied his present farm (section 13, township 54, range 27), and has lived there ever since. On the 19th day of May, 1853, Mr. Coffman was married to Miss Mary L. Markwood. She was born, on the 9th day of January, 1833, in Frederick county, Virginia. Her parents were David and Elizabeth Markwood. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman became the parents of seven children, named as follows: Sylvester F., born November 15, 1854, (died March 27, 1859); Seymour F., born October 10, 1856; Charles M., born September 30, 1858; John D., born March 30, 1861; Ulysses G., born June 16, 1863; Jacob L., born August 16, 1865; Xenia B., born November 15, 1871. Mr. Coffman and three of his family are members of the Church of United Brethren.

N. L. POST.

Nelson L. Post was born in Windom, Canada, June 12, 1833. His parents were Reuben and Ruth Post. When he was quite young they removed with him to Cleveland, Ohio, and lived there about two years. From Cleveland they went to Coshocton county, Ohio, and there his father worked on a canal for some time. He was educated in Ohio, and after he grew up, worked for various farmers of that state until he went to Michigan, where he continued working at farming for about two years. He then worked on a boat, running between Alleghany and Sandusky, for three years. After this he was first mate of a vessel trading in grain between Chicago, Buffalo and Oswego. He then served an apprenticeship to the wagon making trade, at Austin, Michigan. He remained there about two years. He then engaged at the ship carpentering trade. Afterwards returned to Ohio, and was engineer for a period of time, in a

steam saw mill, in Ashtabula county. Mr. Post was married on the 4th of July, 1854, to Miss Susan E. Morey. The issue of this marriage was one child, Edwin A., born August 5, 1855. Mrs. Post died in 1857, and October 2, 1859, Mr. Post was married to Miss Margaret Lucas. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are now living. Their names with dates of birth follow: Robert H., born June 15, 1861; Nelson H., born May 25, 1867; Jacob A., born March 18, 1869; Alice M., born March 7, 1871; Lydia W., born March 17, 1873; Alexander L., born October 8, 1876. The second Mrs. Post died on the 29th of October, 1876, and Mr. Post was again married May 24, 1877, to Miss Amanda M. Hatfield. She was born in Ray county, Missouri, March 2, 1846. She has borne Mr. Post two children: Samuel J., born August 28, 1878, died September 20, 1878; Mary B., born December 17, 1880. After his first marriage Mr. Post continued in the saw mill business, in Ohio for a time, and then engaged in the Chicago and Green Bay lumber trade. In 1854 he went to Clinton, Iowa, and remained there farming, until 1861. He enlisted in the Union army August 17, 1861, company E, Thirteenth regment, Iowa volunteers. He was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, and was with General Sherman on his celebrated "march to the sea." He held position of sergeant. Was discharged July 28, 1865, and at once returned to his home in Iowa. He engaged in wagon making, for a short time, and then came to Ray county, Missouri, and located upon his present farm, where he has lived ever since.

MOSES RITTER.

Son of William and Margaret Ritter, was born in Claibourne county, Tennessee, on the 10th of October, 1818. He remained at home with his parents in his native county until he was twenty-four years of age, and then commenced farming on his own account. He came to Ray county, Missouri, in 1843, and located upon his present place, section fifteen, township fifty-four, range twenty-seven. He was married first in 1840, to Miss Rhoda Carr. They had one child, Mary Ann, born in May, 1843, and now Mrs. Wild. Mrs. Ritter died in 1843, and Mr. Ritter was married the second time in 1845, to Miss Catherine Hammitt. She died the same year, and he was again married August 12, 1842, to Miss Martha A. E. Fowler. The issue of this union was five children: Plina F., born August 12, 1853; James P., born March 6, 1855; Martha E., born January 14, 1857; Moses A., born June 4, 1859; William F., born June 21, 1868. The third Mrs. Ritter is a native of Bedford county, Tennessee. Her parents were Samuel and Sarah Fowler. She was born January 24, 1833, and came with her parents to this county at the age of twenty-seven years. Mr. Ritter owns a fine farm of 358 acres,

150 acres in a high state of cultivation. This place is well improved and watered. Mr. Ritter is a prosperous farmer, and well regarded by his neighbors.

MAJOR JOHN GRIMES.

John Grimes was born in Campbell county, East Tennessee, on the 19th day of December, 1818. His father, George Grimes, was of Irish extraction. He died about the year 1846. His mother, Nancy, was of German descent. She died in 1863. Our subject was educated in his native county, and lived there with his parents until about twenty years of age. He came to Ray county, Missouri, first in the year 1837, and engaged in farming here for two years. He then returned to Tennessee, and entered the southern stock trade, in which business he continued for three years. He then bought a tannery, and operated it for the space of ten years, after which he dealt in dry goods until 1859, when he returned to Ray county, Missouri, and engaged in merchandising at Knoxville, in which business he has ever since continued. Major Grimes was married June 4, 1843, to Miss Nancy T. Kincaide. She was born in Campbell county, East Tennessee, February 26, 1818. Her parents were Thomas and Martha Kincaide, both dead. Major and Mrs. Grimes became the parents of five children; four of them are still living: Martha J., born July 14, 1845, married to W. R. Withers in 1867, has one child, John C.; Nancy C., born June 21, 1847, married in 1870, to John Linville, has one child, Thomas G.; Louisa E., born June 10, 1849, married in 1870 to D. D. Gant, has two children, Mary Y. and Robert C.; John K., born September 29, 1854, is a practicing physician at Polo, Caldwell county, Missouri. In 1862, Mr. Grimes was elected captain of company G, state militia, and when the regiment to which his company was assigned was organized, he was promoted to the position of major, and served during the war. He and Major Cox commanded the Union forces in the fight at Albany, in this county. Major Grimes represented this county in the general assembly in 1864. He owns lands in sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, township 54, range 28, and in section 32, township 54, range 27, 1,100 acres in all. He has given each of his children 220 acres. His homestead is handsomely improved, and is one of the best farms in that section of the country.

J. D. GANT, M. D.

Dr. J. D. Gant is the son of James and Mary Gant; he was born on the 17th day of June, 1822, in Orange county, North Carolina. Attended the schools of his native county, and lived there until 1837, when he came to Ray county, Missouri, with his parents, and settled on a farm about seven miles northwest of Richmond. He worked on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, and then began the study of medicine. Entered

the St. Louis Medical College in 1849, and after attending three courses of lectures, graduated from that institution, receiving his diploma in 1854. He returned to this county in the month of July, 1854, and locating at Knoxville, commenced the practice of his profession, which he has ever since continued there. About three years ago he established a drug store and has since conducted that business in connection with his practice. Dr. Gant was married to Miss Sarah A. Creason, on the 10th day of May, 1855. She is the daughter of Goodwin and Sarah Creason, and was born in this county, October 31, 1837. She has borne Dr. Gant five children, four of whom are yet living. Their names, with dates of birth are: Marietta, born October 7, 1857, died March 12, 1871; Carrie F., born September 13, 1859; Ida F., born January 25, 1861; William F., born May 12, 1863; Samuel G., born May 9, 1866. Dr. Gant owns more than one thousand acres of land, about eight hundred and forty acres of which are in a fine state of cultivation, well improved, with handsome, commodious residence, good barns, and other buildings. The farm is well watered, and has a good, thrifty bearing orchard of about six acres. The doctor is also engaged largely in raising and feeding live stock, of which he handles only the best varieties. He is a leading member of the order of A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Gant is a member of the M. E. Church South. Dr. Gant keeps abreast with the progress of his profession, and in his practice is universally popular and very successful.

W. P. BURGESS.

William P. Burgess is a native of Ray county, Missouri. He was born October 31, 1840. Received his education in the district schools, and remained at home, working on the farm, until he attained his majority. His father, William G. Burgess, was a native of Tennessee. He came to this county in the year 1839, and died here, October 3, 1858. Our subject enlisted in the Federal army February 3, 1862, company D, 6th Missouri cavalry, commanded by General Catherwood. Re-enlisted on the 27th of February, 1864. He was in no regular battles, but was engaged in several skirmishes. He received his discharge from the service January 11, 1866, and returned to his home in this county. Mr. Burgess is living on the old homestead with his mother. The farm (section twenty-seven, township fifty-four, range twenty-eight), comprises eighty acres of land, all in cultivation, and improved with comfortable and convenient buildings. Mr. Burgess is engaged, to a considerable extent, in raising good breeds of live stock. The farm is well adapted to that business. He has a fine, thrifty orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, of good varieties of fruit. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Burgess, was born February 27, 1810. She is living with her son on the old homestead. Mr. Burgess is a thrifty, enterprising farmer, and a good citizen.

ADRIAN GORDAN.

Adrian Gordan is the son of J. D. and Emily B. Gordan. He was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 9th day of November, 1850. He was educated in the schools of this county, and lived on the farm with his parents until he was twenty years of age. In 1870 he went to Lisbonville and was engaged there in selling goods for about seven years. After the death of his father, which occurred in the month of March, 1877, he returned home and took the management and control of the farm. He has lived there ever since. Mr. Gordon was married March 7, 1872, to Miss Celesta P. Tiffin. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Tiffin, and was born March 3d, 1853, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Gordan became the parents of three children, two of whom are living: Grace T., born January 13, 1876; Eva L., born March 12, 1878. Their first child, Beatrice, died October 23, 1874. The homestead of the Gordan family, section sixteen, township fifty-four, range twenty-eight, comprises six hundred and thirty-five acres of excellent land. It is well improved, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good orchards and an abundauce of pure water. Our subject's mother, Mrs. Emily B. Gordan, is a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky. She was born February 1, 1818. She came to Missouri in 1830, and stopped with her parents during the two years in Caldwell county, and then came to this county. She was married to the father of our subject, January 10, 1838. They became the parents of six children, only two of whom are now living: Talitha, born October 15, 1841, and our subject. Mrs. Gordan, since the death of her husband, has continued to live on the old homstead with her son Adrian, who is a rising young farmer, and a valuable and excellent citizen.

D. T. MAYES.

David T. Mayes, a prominent farmer and stock dealer, was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the same farm upon which he now resides, March 2, 1845. He is the son of Wiley and Susan Mayes. His father was born in the year 1800, and came to this county in 1832, he was one of the first settlers in that part of the county, where his son now resides. Our subject laid the foundation of his education in the district schools, and afterwards attended the academy at Knoxville. The further prosecution of his studies at school, was interrupted by the civil war, but possessing strong natural talent, and an ardent desire for knowledge, he has devoted himself ever since to the study of standard books upon a variety of subjects, and reads regularly the current literature of the day. September 17, 1864, Mr. Mayes enlisted in company G, 51st regiment of state militia, Union, and was engaged in several skirmishes. The winter following his enrollment he went to Nebraska with stock and did not return until after the restoration of

peace, in 1865. David T. May's was married December 2, 1875, to Mrs. Margaret A. Saunders, widow of Thomas Saunders and daughter of James and Rachel Noel. She was born in Jackson county, Missouri, February 13, 1851. She is the mother of two children by her first marriage: George E., born December 16, 1870, and James W., born September 10, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Mayes are the parents of one child, Susan R., born August 12, 1877. Mr. Mayes owns a fine farm of four hundred acres of excellent land, all inclosed by good fences, improved with a handsome, comfortable and commodious residence, conveniently arranged, and substantial barns, sheds and other buildings. This place is well watered and admirably adapted to the purposes of a stock farm. Mr. Mayes devotes particular attention to the raising of fine stock, making a specialty of the best breeds of hogs and sheep. In politics Mr. Mayes has always been a Jeffersonian democrat. He takes much interest in politics, and keeps well informed concerning events in the political world, especially those of his own state and county. He is connected with the Ray County Immigration Society, and thoroughly awake to the superior natural advantages his native county offers to the intelligent and industrious emigrant. Having always lived here he is identified with the county's progress, and feels a deep interest in the further development of her material wealth and resources in the future.

WINFIELD MILLER.

The subject of this article was born near Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, September 22, 1853. His father, Felix Miller, was also born in this county. The date of his birth was November 10, 1822. Our subject's grandfather, James Miller, a native of Virginia, came to Ray county, from Tennessee, at an early day. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Winfield's mother, Sophronia, was born, June 10, 1824, in Tennessee. She came, with her father, to this county, at the age of fifteen years. Winfield Miller, after completing the course in the district school at Richmond, attended a private school, kept by Prof. S. J. Huffaker, for three years. In the fall of 1872 he entered Central College, at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri. He completed the course of study in that institution, and graduated with the degree of A. B. At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Miller engaged in mercantile business; first, for three years at Richmond, and then, in the spring of 1877, moved to Knoxville, where he has since resided, and conducted a general merchandise store, in company with Mr. Gant. Winfield Miller was married, January 5, 1875, to Miss Mary C. Stone, daughter of Doctor J. E. Stone. She was born in Knoxville, Ray county, Missouri, November 14, 1854. Her father was born in this county, in 1822; died November 29, 1857. Her mother, Mary A., was born in Virginia, January 17, 1822, and came to Ray county in 1845.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: Felix E., born October 20, 1875, and William W., born September 11, 1880. In the fall of 1875, Mr. Miller was appointed deputy sheriff under J. C. Brown. He also served in the same capacity under Thomas McGinnis, until January, 1881. He discharged the duties of that office very efficiently, and to the entire satisfaction of the people. He has also held other offices of trust in his township. Although comparatively young, Mr. Miller is a practical business man, and has built up a substantial and flourishing trade at Knoxville. He is highly esteemed and very popular with all his large circle of friends.

JOHN C. TIFFIN, M. D.

Doctor John C. Tiffin was born in Cass county, Ohio, January 20, 1813. He is the son of Doctor Clayton and Catherine Tiffin. He remained in Ohio, attending school, until he was seventeen years of age, and then, going to St. Louis, Missouri, pursued the study of his chosen profession, medicine, for three years, under the instruction of his father and Doctor White. In 1835 he entered the Cincinnati Medical College, and afterward graduated from that school with the degree of M. D. After leaving college he practiced his profession in Clinton county, Ohio, for three years, and then, coming to Missouri, practiced in Clinton county for a short time, and then, in 1842, came to Ray county and established himself permanently where he now resides. Here he has had a very extensive and eminently successful practice. He was the first regular graduate of medicine to settle in that part of the county, and, in making his rounds while visiting patients, he has rode more, perhaps, than any other physician in this section of the country. Doctor Tiffin was married on the 12th day of November, 1835, to Miss Margaret Carder. Three children were born of this marriage, two of whom are now living: Clayton, born February 12, 1837, in Frankfort, Ohio (also a physician), and Edward P., born November 24, 1838. Mrs. Tiffin died in the month of September, 1842, and on the 23d day of April, 1843, Doctor Tiffin was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Whitsett. The issue of this marriage was five children, all but one of whom are yet living: John, born March 15, 1844; (he, too, is a physician); Mary E., born March 28, 1848; William W. (physician), January 12, 1850; Celesta P., born March 3, 1853. Two sons were in the Federal army during the war, and one, Clayton, was captain of a company. Doctor Tiffin owns about seven hundred acres of land. He has a handsomely appointed home, where, having retired from active practice, he will spend the evening of his life in comfort and ease. Perhaps no other professional man in the county has enjoyed the confidence, esteem, and respect of the people of Ray county in a larger degree or for a longer time than Doctor John C. Tiffin.

THOMAS SHIMMIN.

Is an Englishman. He was born in the town of Peel, on the Isle of Man, November 18, 1811. He attended school there, and at the age of fourteen years commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, under his father, Thomas Shimmin, Sr. Before leaving Great Britain for America, he traveled through many parts of England and Scotland. At the age of twenty-four years he immigrated to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, April 13, 1836. He engaged in blacksmithing and carriage making in that city for about two years. February 5, 1838, he enlisted in the dragoon service of the United States. Went from Philadelphia to New York, thence to New Orleans, and from there to the Indian Territory, then to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was blacksmith of company E. Received his discharge February 5, 1841, and then came to Ray county, and stopped for a while at Camden, on the river. He then went to Knoxville, this county, and remained for a time. In 1869, he went to California, but only remained about a year, coming back again to Knoxville, where he has lived ever since working at his trade. Mr. Shimmin has one son, John Henry, born March 30, 1867. Our subject is an excellent workman, and controls a large and profitable patronage.

MAJOR W. P. WITHERS.

William P. Withers is the son of Peter and Evelina A. (Price) Withers. He was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, on the 27th day of September, 1819. The family are of English origin; their ancestors settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, at an early day. Their chief occupation has always been farming. In religion they were Baptists, and in politics whigs, until the dissolution of that body, since which time they have been divided in political sentiment. In 1832 our subject removed with his parents to McLean county, Illinois. Here his parents both died, his mother in 1848, and his father in 1850, at the age of eighty years. His father served as a soldier in the early Indian wars, under General Wayne, "Mad Anthony of the West." William P. Withers was married to Miss Mary E. Coles, in November, 1843. She was a native of Hartford, Indiana, born in 1825. They have had eleven children, only five of whom are now living: George A., Henry C., Nellie, Ned, Allen W. Mrs. Withers died July 17, 1863, and Mr. Withers was married again October 22, 1867, to Miss Mattie J. Grimes, daughter of Major John Grimes. She was born July 18, 1845, in Campbell county, Tennessee. One child was born of this marriage, John G., born October 30, 1868, in Hamilton, Caldwell county, Missouri. In 1843 Mr. Withers removed to Howard county, Missouri, and conducted a hemp factory there for about two years. He then returned to Illinois, and remained there until 1850, when he went to

the state of California, and engaged in stock-raising near Stockton for about a year, returning to Illinois by sailing vessel *via* Panama and New York. He continued, after his return, farming in Illinois until 1858, when he was elected sheriff of McLean county, and discharged the duties of that office for a term of two years, under Judge David Davis. In June, 1861, he raised a company of volunteers, and went into camp at Springfield, Illinois. He afterward received a commission as captain of company C, 5th Illinois cavalry, and in the month of February, 1862, left Springfield for the battle-ground. He was engaged in battles of Doniphan, Missouri; Helena, and Vicksburg, Mississippi; besides many others. He was discharged November 2, 1864, and returned home. Soon after going home he was commissioned as major of the same regiment in which he had formerly served, but before he joined the command the war ended. During the time he was in the army he served under Generals Curtis, Prentice, Washburn, Logan, Sherman, and Grant. Mr. Withers removed to Caldwell county, Missouri, and engaged there, for a time, in farming, and then entered the hardware and agricultural implement trade at Hamilton, but was soon compelled to abandon it on account of ill health, and came to Ray county in 1869, and settled upon his present place (section 35, township 54, range 28), and has lived there ever since. He owns 230 acres of land, the greater portion of which is in cultivation and well improved. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church since he was seventeen years old. He is also a member of Royal Arch Chapter A. F. & A. M. In politics, Mr. Withers has always been a republican. He was a member of the earliest conventions of that party, and has always taken a prominent part in local politics. He was personally acquainted with President Lincoln, and heard him deliver his first campaign speech.

WILLIAM KELMEL.

Was born in Baden, Germany, on the first day of November, 1830. He came with his parents to the United States in 1831, landing at New York. They went to Zainesville, Ohio, and remained there about three years; then removed to another part of the state, and lived four years longer there. At the expiration of that time they removed to Jersey county, Illinois, and remained there during about six years. Came to Missouri in the year 1853, and stopping in Caldwell county, lived there until 1865, when our subject came to Ray county, and settled upon his present farm, where he has lived ever since. He owns two hundred and ninety-seven acres of good, rich land, in a fine state of cultivation, well watered and well improved. He is also engaged, to a considerable extent in raising and feeding good breeds of live stock. Mr. Kelmel was married on the 5th day of February, 1860, to Miss Martha Holman. They

became the parents of two children: David, born December 15, 1860; William L., born October 7, 1864. Mrs. Kelmel was born June 7, 1841, in Ray county, Missouri. She died on the 7th of August, 1871, and Mr. Kelmel was married again February 14, 1872, to Miss Sallie Thompson. She was born in this county on the 25th of April, 1846. Mr. Kelmel is an industrious, thrifty, successful farmer, and a valuable citizen.

JOHN CLARK.

This gentleman was born in Henry county, Virginia, on the 25th day of September, 1804. His parents were William and Keziah Clark. He was educated in his native state and remained there working at farming until he was twenty-four years of age, when he went to Tennessee and lived in that state, during twenty years, engaged in farming. In 1850 he removed to Howard county, Indiana, and lived there until he came to Ray county, Missouri in, 1855. He settled then upon his present place. Mr. Clark was married on the 22d of April, 1828, to Miss Henrietta Clark, also a native of Henry county, Virginia. They became the parents of thirteen children, eight boys and five girls. Thomas, son of John and Henrietta Clark, was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, in the month of April, 1844. He removed with his parents from Tennessee to Indiana, and from that state came with them to Ray county, in 1855. Here he lived, attending school and working on his father's farm until the outbreaking of the late civil war. He enlisted February 8, 1862, in company D, 6th Missouri cavalry, Captain S. E. Turner; Colonel Catherwood. He was engaged in several skirmishes, but no regular battles. He was in Kansas and Arkansas. Discharged March 21, 1865. He at once returned to this county, and has lived here ever since. Mr. Thomas Clark was married on the 26th day of July, 1866, to Miss Margaret Higgs, daughter of John and Rebecca Higgs. The issue of this union was one child: Viola, born May 27, 1867, in Ray county, Missouri.

THOMAS LINVILL.

Thomas Linvill was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, September 9, 1805. His parents were Aaron and Rebecca Linvill. They removed when Thomas was very young to Howard county, Missouri, and located in "Sugar-tree bottom." There they remained for some time, then came to Ray county. Our subject located on his present farm at the age of twenty-four years, and has lived there ever since, during more than half a century. He owns five hundred acres of land, section twelve, township fifty-four, range twenty-eight, well improved and in an excellent condition of cultivation, well watered and stocked. About the first of December, 1834, Mr. Linvill was married to Miss Martha A. Stone, a native of Kentucky, born October 13, 1818. Her parents were John and Sallie

Stone. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Linvill, five of whom are yet living: James A., born December 25, 1842; John E., born February 10, 1846; Bessie A., born June 21, 1865; Eliza A., born February 15, 1836; Sallie A., born May 12, 1838. Mr. Linvill was engaged in the local war against the Mormons, and was one of the party that captured Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader. Mr. Linvill was much annoyed by the local strife during the civil war, and lost heavily of his property. He has, however, entirely recuperated his losses, and is in a very prosperous condition. He is a leading farmer and an influential and prominent citizen.

MRS. HARRIET McVEY.

Mrs. McVey is the daughter of Jesse and Eleanor Brady, and was born December 21, 1828, in Richland county, Ohio. She came with her parents to Ray county, Missouri, at the age of nine years. They settled first near Millville, then lived for a time in the vicinity of Knoxville, and removed to the present place of residence in the year 1852. Our subject was first married in the month of February, 1852, to Mr. Oliver P. Creason. They became the parents of one child, Emma, born January 9, 1853, in Ray county, Missouri.—Miss Emma Creason, after finishing the course in the district schools, attended Professor Huffaker's select school at Richmond during two terms. After leaving this academy she engaged in teaching, in which profession she has been deservedly popular and successful. She has taught in both this and Caldwell counties. She is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of land, sections one and two, township fifty-four, range twenty-eight, well improved and in cultivation.—Her husband having died some years previous, our subject was again married on the 3d day of April, 1860, to Mr. Alexander McVey. The issue of this marriage was three children. Their names with date of birth as follows: Mary E., born February 4, 1861; Perry A., December 21, 1867; James B., May 22, 1869. Mr. McVey died at the age of thirty-seven years, and Mrs. McVey has since remained a widow. She owns one hundred and eighty acres of good land, about one hundred and forty acres of which are in cultivation nicely improved with neat comfortable and convenient buildings, good orchard and an abundance of pure water. Mrs. McVey is taking great care and pains to properly rear and educate her children.

JOSEPH GOSSAGE.

Was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 7th day of July, 1834. His father, William B. Gossage, and his grandfather, Daniel Gossage, were natives of the state of Maryland. His grandfather was one of General Washington's soldiers, in the war of the revolution. His father emigrated from Maryland to Tennessee, about the year 1820, and married the

mother of our subject, who was Miss Mary Hendrickson, after settling in the latter state. Mr. Gossage's ancestors, on the maternal side, were from the state of North Carolina. Soon after the birth of Joseph, his father moved from Bedford to Blount county, Tennessee, and, after living there for fifteen years, to Campbell county in East Tennessee. Here Joseph remained until he was twenty-six years of age, and then came to Ray county, Missouri. He spent the first year after coming in school-teaching near the town of Knoxville, and then the civil war came, and he enrolled in company —, Captain Grimes, and joined the state militia. He subsequently served under both Captains Whitmer and Tiffin. He did good service in defense of the Union his grand father had shed his blood to found and make free. Mr. Gossage was married, on the 5th of March, 1863, to Miss Fannie Nance, daughter of Bird Nance, Esq., of Richmond. Four children, three sons and one daughter, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gossage. The oldest and youngest sons are dead, the other two children, Ella and Joseph, are living with their parents. After the war, Mr. Gossage farmed for about a year, in Ray county, and then, going to Clay county ran a stage line between Liberty and Weston. He conducted this business for three years, and then went to farming again, in Ray county, and continued so doing until 1873, when he was appointed, by the county court, superintendent of the county poor farm. This institution he managed very efficiently and successfully until 1881, when he declined to be re-appointed. He then moved to a farm, which he had bought, near Swanwick, on the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. Both Mr. Gossage and his estimable lady are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Richmond. Mr. Gossage has a neat, comfortable home, and is prospering well in business. He is a respected and valuable citizen of Richmond township.

CLEASON ROBERTSON.

This gentleman was born in Sevier county, East Tennessee, on the 28th day of May, 1834. His father was a farmer and the son was required to work, as soon as large enough, upon the farm, and his advantages for securing education were not very favorable. His father removed to Missouri in the year 1838. Our subject remained at home, working on the farm, until he was about fourteen years of age, when he began to hire out as a farm laborer, and make a living for himself. During the rest of the time until his majority, young Robertson lived in Caldwell county, Missouri, though his father remained in Ray county. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Miss Susannah McGhee, daughter of Mr. Samuel McGhee, of Caldwell county. The date of this union was September 6, 1857. They became the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. The daughter died in Nevada. The sons, William C., and

George Nelson, are still living with their father. At his marriage, his father-in-law gave Mr. Robertson one hundred and thirty acres of land, which he speedily improved, and made a comfortable home. This farm was situated about twelve miles south-west of Kingston, in Caldwell county, Missouri. He subsequently traded farms several times successively, moving each time to a new place, but a short distance from his former one. Finally, in 1863, he sold the one he then possessed, and went to California, reaching that state in August, 1863. He traveled overland, with mule teams, taking his family with him. He remained but one winter in California, and then returned to the mines of Dayton, Nevada, where he staid for about eight years. During a part of that time he was engaged in mining, and then he began the business of a wood merchant, which was very profitable, and Mr. Robertson made considerable money. He came back to Missouri in 1872, and located in Ray county. Here he was engaged in speculating and trading for about two years. At the expiration of that time he moved upon a farm which he had purchased upon his return from California, about seven and a half miles northwest of Richmond. This farm, including subsequent purchases, comprises six hundred acres of most excellent land, well improved. Mr. Robertson gives his attention chiefly to grain-raising and the feeding of stock. In the year 1848 he went from Kansas City, Missouri, to old Mexico, the trip at that time requiring four months' time. He made a similar trip in 1852, freighting goods. Mr. Robertson, his wife, and son George, are members of the Christian Union Church, which worships at Pleasant Valley Chapel. He is also a member of the Masonic lodge, at Knoxville. Cleason Robertson has had a varied experience in life, and has seen much of different parts of the country. He has been very successful in business, considering the disadvantages and obstacles he has had to overcome. He is, to-day, a successful farmer, and a useful citizen of the grand old county of Ray.

REV. WILLIAM MULLIN.

Was born in the state of Tennessee, on the 24th day of February, 1818. His father was poor, and could not give his son such an education as he desired. The whole family removed from Tennessee to Missouri, while William was yet a boy, and in the schools of the latter state he received the greater part of his scholastic training. During his entire life, he was a hard student and an inveterate reader; in this way he became possessed of much more knowledge than many graduates of colleges and universities. He lived on the farm with his father, in Ray county, until he was married. Mr. Mullin professed religion at the age of eighteen, but did not join the church for many years afterwards. He was married, the first time, at about the age of twenty-three years, to Miss Elizabeth Stewart. The

issue of this marriage was five children, three girls and two boys, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Mullin died, September 13, 1848, while the family were living near Lexington, in the Ray county bottom. The winter following the death of his wife, Mr. Mullen bought a farm near Albany, in Ray county, and moved upon it. In 1849, Mr. Mullin was again married. The lady becoming his bride at this time, was Miss Mary Lafever, daughter of William Lafever, formerly of Ray county. Fifteen children were born as the result of this union. Twelve of them are now living. Though Mr. Mullin removed from place to place several times, within the county, after his second marriage, he never changed his residence from Ray county. In 1852, he united with the Missionary Baptist Church at Pleasant Valley, but did not commence preaching as an ordained minister until the year 1872. During his labors as a minister of the gospel, he preached in several counties of North Missouri, but principally in Ray county. He was a Master Mason, and member of the King Hiram Lodge, No. 309, at Knoxville. He was universally esteemed for his piety and goodness of heart, and was a popular and successful preacher. He died on the 12th day of December, 1879, and was buried with Masonic honors, at the family cemetery, upon his farm.

SAMUEL COLLEY.

Samuel Colley was born in Russell county, now West Virginia, on the 1st day of September, 1813. His father was a farmer, and the father of a family of eleven children, of whom our subject was the fifth in order of birth. His father died when Samuel was twenty-one years old, and his older brothers and sisters having married and left home, the charge and care of the family devolved upon him. The land was poor and worn out, and young Colley had a hard struggle to support the family, and longed to go to the new west, where the husbandman's labor is abundantly repaid by bountiful harvests. He conceived the original and daring plan of making the trip to Missouri by river, on a flat-boat. He had had considerable experience during the early part of his life as a flat-boatman on the north fork of Holston river. He prepared for his perilous journey by building, with the assistance of his neighbors, an immense flat-boat, during the winter and spring of 1838–'39. Several of Mr. Colley's kinsmen and neighbors, during the process of building the boat, became interested in the undertaking, and a number of them determined to join the expedition, and accompany the young adventurer on his passage to the west. Accordingly, when the novel craft was finished and launched in Clinch river, in the month of March, 1839, as many as sixty persons, including Mrs. Colley's family, embarked for Missouri upon her. They floated about two hundred miles down Clinch river, passing dangerous rapids in safety, and on into and down the Tennessee, thence along the Ohio river to its mouth,

where they sold the boat, and the whole company took passage on a steamboat via St. Louis, for Lexington, Missouri, where they arrived in safety, after having been out about six weeks, and traveled more than fifteen hundred miles on a flat-boat. From Lexington Mr. Colley came, with his mother's family, to Ray county, and rented a farm near the present site of Mt. Hope Church. He afterward removed to a farm on the east fork of Crooked river, and, after living there for about two years, he took possession of a farm by pre-emption claim. This place he subsequently sold, and bought another, upon which he lived until 1866, when he purchased and removed upon the place where he now lives. His farm includes two hundred acres, sixty in cultivation, and the rest in pasture land. It is located half a mile northeast of Haller, the residence being in full view of trains passing on the St. Joseph branch of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad. Mr. Colley was married, the first time, in 1845, to Miss Eliza Jane Turnadge, daughter of Elder William Turnadge. By this marriage he became the father of seven children, one boy and six girls. In 1865 his wife died, and three years later he was married to Mrs. Martha McClain. This lady lived only about two years, and Mr. Colley was subsequently married the third time. His bride this time was Mrs. Esther Turnadge, widow of Jesse C. Turnadge, and daughter of Edwin Odell, Esq. His second and third wives each became the mother of one daughter. Both these girls are now living. Mr. Colley has been a member of the regular Baptist Church for about forty-four years. The present Mrs. Colley also belongs to the same denomination. They worship with the congregation at Crooked River Church.

HENDERSON SLOAN.

One of the largest land owners and most successful and prosperous farmers of his section of the county. Was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, in the month of April, 1822. His father was a farmer, and with the hope of making his business more profitable, he removed, while Henderson was quite young, to Bledsoe county, Tennessee. Here the father died, and our subject was engaged in conducting the farm until his marriage. He was married on the 21st day of August, 1845, to Miss Rebecca Swafford. The issue of this union was twelve children, all now living except two that died in infancy. Six of them are married and the rest are living at home. Two of the daughters are twins and so nearly alike as to be quite indistinguishable to any but members of the family. After his marriage Mr. Sloan continued farming in Tennessee, until 1852, when he removed to Ray county, Missouri, and purchased land in section 29, township 53, range 28. He has, at different times since, bought more land, until he now owns several hundred acres lying in sections 20, 29 and 30 of the same township and range. Mr. Sloan designs making, soon,

some additional and valuable improvements upon his fine farm. He took but a small part in the civil war, only having been enrolled for a short time in the state service. He engaged in no battles and remained most of the time at home, attending to business upon his farm. Mr. Sloan is a member of the farmers' organization known as "United Taxpayers." His wife belongs to the Christian Church and his daughters are members of the Christian Union denomination. Mrs. Sloan attends services at the "New Church," and the young ladies at Rocky Fork school house. Henderson Sloan continues to reside upon the same farm he settled when first coming to Missouri, and gives his attention to the management of his large estate. He is a very successful farmer, and a highly respected and valuable citizen.

GEORGE SANDERSON.

George Sanderson, now (April, 1881,) assessor of Ray county, was born while his parents were *en route* from Tennessee to Missouri, at the time of their first removal to this state. The exact point at which his birth occurred is not now definitely known, but is believed to have been in the county of Sumner, Tennessee. The date was February 26, 1829. His father, Edward Sanderson, was a native of the state of Virginia, and, after coming to Missouri from Tennessee, he settled near Richmond, in Ray county. Here he lived with his family until he was thrown from his horse, which had taken fright at a railroad train, and killed. George Sanderson was educated in the schools of his father's neighborhood, which were supported by private subscription, the public schools not having then been established. He continued working upon the old homestead until his marriage, in 1851, to Miss Mary A. McGaugh, daughter of John B. McGaugh, M. D., formerly of Ray county, now deceased. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Sanderson was living upon a farm five miles west of Richmond. His wife died on the 27th day of June, 1861, and he afterwards married Miss Margaret Parrott, of Ray county. Mr. Sanderson is the father of seven children, five by his first wife, and two by the second. The eldest, a daughter of the first Mrs. Sanderson, is dead. The others are living, and three of them are married. In 1865, Mr. Sanderson purchased the farm upon which he now resides. It is situated in section eighteen, township fifty-three, range twenty-eight. He was appointed justice of the peace in his township by the county court, in 1867, and after serving in that capacity for two years, he was elected for a term of four years, and was filling the office at the time of his election to the office of assessor of Ray county, in 1880. He received the nomination in the democratic convention over six competitors. He had formerly served as deputy assessor, and brought experience as well as ability to the discharge of the duties of the office. Mr. Sanderson has

twice taken the census of this county, once in 1876, and then again in 1880. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, and has been for more than twenty years. Mrs. Sanderson is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and two of the children belong to the Christian Union Church. Mr. Sanderson is also a Mason, with membership in Harmony Lodge No. 384, at Vibbard. A large portion of his life has been spent in public service, and he has discharged his duties so ably and so efficiently as to retain the respect and support of the people.

GEORGE E. ROBINSON.

This gentleman is a native of the state of Pennsylvania. He was born on the 2d day of May, 1860. When he was about eight years of age, his father removed to the state of Iowa, but remained there only seven months, and then came to Ray county, Missouri. Here he purchased a home and at once commenced farming. George attended school in the winter season, and assisted with the farm work during the summer, until the death of his father, in the autumn of 1870. The mother of our subject married again in 1877, and he began work for himself. In the month of February, 1881, George E. Robinson was married to Miss Lillian Stonum, daughter of John Stonum, Esq., of Ray county. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Christian Union Church, and a very worthy young man. He resides with his wife on the farm his father owned, and is doing his part in the great work of developing the agricultural resources of his native county.

M. B. CRAVEN.

Max. B. Craven was born in Giles county, Tennessee, on the 12th day of June 1850. His father was a farmer and drover, who engaged largely in selling stock in the southern markets. When our subject was three years old his father removed from Tennessee to Ray county, Missouri, and here Maximilian has always since lived. He was attending school in 1861, but the further prosecution of his studies was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. After attaining his majority he remained at home until the death of his father, and then he exchanged his interest in the homestead, one-sixth, with his brother-in-law, Wiley Harris, Esq., for the farm on Crooked river, in section six, township fifty-three, range twenty-eight, upon which Mr. Craven now resides. Max. B. Craven was married on the 14th day of March, 1878, to Miss Mary Frances Thompson, daughter of Joseph Thompson, formerly a resident of Ray county. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Craven, a promising son, now about two years old. Soon after his marriage Mr. Craven returned to his farm on Crooked river, and has since lived there. In 1880 Mrs. Craven inherited a tract of land lying in township fifty-three, range twenty-eight,

which Mr. Craven has since controlled, not farming it himself, but renting it to others. He has a very excellent farm, and intends making extensive improvements upon it in the near future. Both Mr. and Mrs. Craven are highly esteemed for their good qualities by their neighbors and friends. They are both young, and have just started upon the journey of practical life, but having made so propitious a commencement, they will no doubt live long and happily.

J. B. RUSSELL.

John Boyd Russell was born in the state of Maryland on the 16th day of September 1811. In John's boyhood his father, Mr. R. Russell, removed his family to Mason county, Virginia, now Jackson county, West Virginia, where they continued to reside, except during four years spent in Ohio, until John was grown. Such educational advantages as he had were received in the schools of Virginia. Though his early education was to some extent neglected, he has by subsequent study, and almost constant perusal of standard works of literature, become possessed of a fund of useful knowledge. Mr. Russell immigrated from Virginia to Ray county, Missouri, in 1856, and settled upon the farm where he now resides, in sections five and eight, township fifty-three, range twenty-eight. This farm comprises four hundred and eighteen acres of productive and valuable land, well improved, with good comfortable dwellings, strong fences, etc., is situated on the west fork of Crooked river. Mr. Russell has been twice married, first, before leaving Virginia, in the year 1834, to Miss Sarah McKnown. She died in 1863, and he was subsequently married to Mrs. Francis M. Thompson, widow of B. N. Thompson. Mr. Russell is the father of nine children, all the issue of his first marriage; only four of them are living and they are all married. In religious belief Mr. Russell inclines to Universalism. He has never been a member of the church or any secret society or organization. He was justice of the peace for four years in this county, and also served in that capacity in Virginia. Mr. Russell is a successful, prosperous farmer, and an esteemed and influential citizen of the community in which he lives.

GRANVILLE CRENSHAW.

The subject of this sketch is an enterprising and prosperous young farmer, and a native of the state of Missouri, having been born in Jackson county, on the 31st day of January, 1847. His father, Robert A. Crenshaw, removed from Jackson county while Granville was an infant, and settled in Ray couuty, section four, township fifty-three, range twenty-eight. Here, engaged in working upon his father's farm, our subject grew up. In obtaining an education, he received the advantages of the district schools in the locality of his home. In the month of October,

1876, Granville Crenshaw was married to Miss Martha L. Thompson, daughter of J. A. Thompson, Esq., of Kansas City. Two children have been born of this union, both boys and both living. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Crenshaw became the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, lying on the ridge just east of the west fork of Crooked river. On this farm Mr. Crenshaw has since resided. Mrs. Crenshaw, a very estimable lady, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Crenshaw has a valuable farm, a handsome, comfortable residence, and is a rising young farmer, and a valuable member of the community in which he lives.

AARON TEEGARDEN.

Aaron Teegarden is a Virginian. He was born in Mason county, (now West Virginia), on June 10, 1816. His father, Job Teegarden, moved to the state of Ohio about the year 1826, and settled in Knox county. Here our subject received the principal part of his scholastic training, and after attaining his majority, came to Ray county, Missouri. He was just beginning life for himself, and was without means and a "stranger among strangers." Nothing else offering to be done, he hired out as a laborer, and engaged in chopping wood and making rails, and doing anything that he could find to do in order to make a living. Out of the wages of his labor he saved money enough in about a year to enter forty acres of land, and soon after he bought another tract of the same size. To this farm he continued to add other purchases from time to time, as his means would allow, until at the age of twenty-six years, he was the owner of a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land. In the month of March, 1845, Mr. Teegarden was married to Miss Nancy Cummings, daughter of Moses Cummings, Esq., of Ray county. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom are now living, and five of them, two sons and three daughters, are now married. Mrs. Teegarden died in the year 1874, and Mr. Teegarden afterwards married Mrs. Philanda Shanks, a lady whose husband had been killed in the civil war. Mr. Teegarden has always taken much interest in politics, and great care and pains to keep himself informed respecting events in the political world. He is the owner of a fine, fertile farm of six hundred and twenty acres of bottom land, in a high state of cultivation and well improved. It is situated in sections three, nine and ten, township fifty-three, range twenty-eight. Though he began life as a poor, friendless youth, he is now the possessor of a competency, and highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM J. SMITH.

This gentleman was born in Carroll county, Missouri, on the 10th day of September, 1829. His grandfather, on the maternal side, Mr. Barnes was a native of Germany, who settled, at an early day, in Boonslick, Virginia, and lived there during the war of American independence. Mr. Barnes was the brother-in-law of Daniel Boone, the great Kentucky pioneer. The father of the subject of this sketch, George Smith, was a farmer of Carroll county, Missouri. He was accidentally drowned while on a bee hunt in Livingston county. William J. Smith was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty-one years commenced teaming in the town of Dewitt, and followed that business for ten years. In September, 1850, he was married to Miss Minerva Smith, daughter of Mr. Moses Smith, of Carroll county. Though this lady had the same name, she was not connected by blood relationship to Mr. Smith. He removed to Tarrant county, Texas, in the autumn of 1853, and farmed there for about four years, and then came back to Dewitt. Soon after his return, in 1858, his wife died, and he was married again to Mrs. N. A. Adkins, a widow. Mr. Smith is the father of four children, whose mother was his first wife. Three of them are living and married. Six months after his second marriage, Mr. Smith removed to Ray county, and bought the farm upon which he lives. It now includes two hundred and twenty-seven acres of rich and productive land. Mr. Smith's favorite occupation is dealing in live stock, but his health has been so poor of late, as to prevent his engaging in that business. He is a successful farmer and a sharp, shrewd and experienced trader. He is also a good neighbor and a valuable citizen.

JOSEPH B. PERRY.

Was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on the 12th day of January, 1842. His parents removed to Edgar county, Illinois, when he was but four years old, and there he received his education and lived until the commencement of the civil war. He enlisted August 24, 1861, in company H, 29th Illinois infantry, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Holly Springs. At the last named battle he was taken prisoner and paroled on the field. He was again captured by the enemy at Woodville, Mississippi, and confined in prison, first at Meridian, Mississippi, and then again at Mobile, Alabama. After spending six months in the military prisons at the above mentioned places, he made his escape, and again joining his command, was sent to Texas, and remained there until he was discharged about the 1st of December, 1865. He at once returned to Edgar county, Illinois, and remained there until January, 1867, and then went back to his native state of Indiana, and lived there until the

year 1869. In the month of August, 1869, he came to Missouri, and located in Ray county, upon the farm where he now resides, section twelve, township fifty-four, range twenty-six. This place consists of two hundred and sixty acres of excellent farming land, well stocked and improved, a neat, comfortable dwelling, and a thrifty young orchard. Mr. Perry was married on the 27th of December, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Tindall, a native of Shelby county, Indiana. They have five children, named as follows, viz.: Oren E., Eunice E., Ida May, Everett E., and Joseph B. Both Mr. and Mrs. Perry are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

MIFFLIN B. WEEKS.

Was born in the state of North Carolina in the year 1821. His father having died while our subject was in infancy, he was taken to be raised by an uncle. When he was ten years old his uncle removed with him to the state of Illinois, and a year later to Patrick county, Virginia. Here our subject lived until he was grown. Being an orphan, he was compelled at an early age to work for his own subsistance, and, in consequence, his advantages for obtaining an education were very meager. In 1843 he removed to Floyd county, and, after spending two years there, to Mercer county, where he made his home for thirteen years. Mr. Weeks was married on the 15th day of May, 1840, to Miss Eurah, a native of the state of Virginia, born and raised in the region of the Blue Ridge mountains. They are the parents of seven children living and one dead. The names of those living are: Martha E., John H., Nancy C., Louisa J., Benjamin G., Charles M., and Joseph A. The name of the child they lost by death was William J. Mr. Weeks came to Missouri in 1859, landing at Lexington, March 7, and located in Ray county, where he has since lived constantly, except during five years spent in Caldwell county, Missouri. He located on his present farm, section 2, township 54, range 26, in June, 1880. Mrs. Weeks is a member of the Christian Church, and was formerly a member of the regular Baptist Church for the space of thirty-five years. Mr. Weeks is an industrious, thrifty farmer, and a valuable aid to the development of the material wealth of his adopted county.

Jacob A. Weeks, youngest son of Mifflin B. Weeks, was born in Ray county, Missouri, October 15, 1864. He is a very industrious and exemplary young man, and well thought of by all who know him. He is at present living on the farm with his parents.

JOHN C. SHRUM.

This gentleman was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, on the 6th day of April, 1846, and received his education and grew up there. In the spring of 1872, he bought a new prairie farm, in sight of his birth place, just across the county line, in Ray. This place he fenced and improved by building a comfortable house. He has, in all, two hundred acres of excellent farming land, all under fence, except twenty acres of woodland. Eighty acres of this place are in Ray, the remainder in Caldwell county, Its products are corn, oats, and grass. Mr. Shrum is engaged, quite extensively, in raising cattle. He has been a life-long farmer and stock-raiser. The father of our subject, Mr. John L. Shrum, came to this county, at a very early day, from North Carolina. He subsequently spent about four years in Illinois, and on his return from that state to Missouri, brought with him a reaping machine, said to have been the first introduced in Ray county. During the late civil war, Mr. Shrum was enrolled in the state militia, but was not in active service at any time. He was married, on the 18th day of August, 1867, to Miss Caroline McBee, a native of Ray county, and daughter of James and Elizabeth McBee. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are now living: Carrie E., John L., Ida May, Samuel L., Dennis N. (now dead), and Mary C. Mrs. Shrum is a worthy member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Shrum is an enterprising, successful farmer, and a good citizen.

COL. CHARLES B. KAVANAUGH.

This distinguished soldier and farmer was born at Booneville, in Cooper county, Missouri, in the year 1822, and has always lived in the counties of Cooper, Lafayette, Carroll and Ray, respectively. He was reared to farming, and has nearly all his life pursued that avocation or the kindred one of raising and dealing in cattle and other live stock. As a notable exception to this course of life may be mentioned the fact of his having been a merchant at Lexington, Missouri, from the year 1851 until the commencement of the civil war, the space of about ten years. On the 14th of December, 1861, Mr. Kavanaugh left Lexington, Missouri, with a full company of recruits, for the southern army. In camp, midway between Osceola and Springfield, the company was organized, and Mr. Kavanaugh elected captain. Soon after they joined General Sterling Price's command, and went into winter quarters. After the battle of Pea Ridge, the regiment to which Captain Kavanaugh's company belonged was reorganized, and he received the appointment to command it with the commission of colonel in the C. S. A. His competitor for this position was Jo. O. Shelby, afterwards general. Colonel Kavanaugh's regiment was ordered, under command of Brigadier General Green, to Mem-

phis, and on the march participated with General Beauregards's command in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi. He was, subsequently, engaged in the battles of Little Rock, Dardanelle, and assisted in the capture of a Federal gunboat on White river. Colonel Kavanaugh served with much distinction and great bravery throughout the war. He was greatly beloved and honored by the soldiers of his command. His regiment was often under fire in the thickest part of the fight, and Colonel Kavanaugh repeatedly had his horse killed from under him while charging the enemy's guns at the head of his command. During the last year of the war he suffered much from sickness, and, although all communication with his home had long been cut off, his wife finally heard of his illness, and, after making her way through the Union lines, and being detained about three weeks at Little Rock, joined her husband, and remained with him during the continuance of the war. To Mrs. Kavanaugh's tender, careful nursing during his illness, her husband, in all probability, owes the preservation of his life. At the close of the war, Colonel Kavanaugh was discharged from the army at Austin, Texas, and the winter following returned home to Missouri. Everything, in the way of property, he had possessed, was lost by the war. In his devotion to the cause he thought just, all had been sacrificed. A friend kindly furnished him with the necessary means, and the colonel began dealing in Texas cattle, and soon recuperated his financial condition. In 1866, he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and engaged in farming there for about five years, and in 1871, came to Ray county and commenced improving his present place, on the prairie, in section nineteen, township fifty-four, range twenty-six. This is a fine farm of five hundred and sixty acres of excellent farming land, well improved, with good buildings, and inclosed by stone, plank and rail fences. Upon the farm are two thrifty young orchards of apple, peach and other fruit trees. Colonel Kavanaugh continues to pay special attention to the raising and feeding of cattle. He is a leading member of the Christian Church, and of the Wakanda Grange, P. of H. Colonel Kavanaugh was also a soldier in the war with Mexico. He served during the entire war, and was sergeant in company B, Colonel A. W. Doniphan's regiment, 1st Missouri cavalry. The principal battles in which he was engaged were Brazito and Sacramento, though he participated in several minor engagements. Colonel Kavanaugh has been twice married. First in 1850, to Miss Eliza James. The issue of this union was one daughter, Fanny C., now the wife of P. M. Grove, and living at Los Angelos, California. Mrs. Kavanaugh died in 1852, and the colonel was subsequently married to Miss Mary A. Rea, daughter of Judge Edmond Rea. She is a native of Virginia, but came to Missouri when a child. They became the parents of nine children, named as follows, viz: Edmond R., Charles A., Archie W., Lee Davis, Mary P., Genevieve S., Katie Dixie, Joseph

Baxter and Robert C. Colonel Kavanaugh is one of the best, most prominent and influential citizens of Ray county.

JACOB HUSKISSON.

Jacob Huskisson was born in east Tennessee on the 8th day of January, 1839, and lived there until he was fourteen years of age. His father was a blacksmith, and he taught that trade to his son. In 1853 our subject went to Bradley county, and was engaged there working at his trade, until he was seventeen years of age, and then went to Alabama, and followed farming until 1861. He then returned to east Tennessee, and farmed in his native state for about two years longer. In the year 1863, he enlisted in company B, Eighth regiment, Tennesse cavalry Union volunteers, and was engaged in the fight at Knoxville, Tennessee, and in other battles. He was discharged at the close of the war, at Knoxville. He at once returned to his home, and resumed work at his trade, and continued it there until 1869, when he came to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri. Here he engaged in farming, for about four years, and then, after going to Carroll county, and remaining there one year, he moved to Girard, Illinois, and worked at his trade there for two years. Returning to Carroll county, Missouri, he followed blacksmithing there for about two years, and then in the month of August, 1880, came again to Ray county, and settling at Tinney's grove, opened a blacksmith shop and has continued there working at his trade till the present time, April, 1881. Mr. Huskisson was married in the year 1868, to Miss Rhoda Wilson, a native of Tennessee. They have six children, named, respectively: Emmett, Jacob, Elizabeth, John, William and George. Mr. and Mrs. Huskisson are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Washington county, Virginia. He was born on the 1st day of March, 1813. Left his native county in childhood, on the removal of his parents to Marion county, Tennessee, and lived there until he attained his majority. He was reared on a farm, and received fair educational advantages. In the autumn of 1838 he came to Ray county, Missouri, and located near Millville. Here he was occupied in farming until 1858, when he removed to Knoxville, and engaged for a number of years in mercantile business there. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Russellville, and has since resided in that place, where he has a residence, store building, and several other lots. Mr. Russell has held various offices of trust in Ray county. He was first elected, in 1846, to the office of constable, and served in that capacity, for six years. He was elected justice of the peace in 1852, and has held the office, almost uninterruptedly for nearly thirty years, and in all his admin-

istration has had but two appeals taken from his judgement, and they were affirmed by the higher courts. He has, also, held the office of notary public for the space of seven years, and still has a year or more of his present term to serve. He is a member of the Knoxville Lodge of A. F. & A. M., and has several times been elected by his brethren to offices in the lodge. Mr. Russell was married on the 20th day of October, 1832, to Miss Tansom Burgess, a native of Virginia. They are the parents of eight children: Cynthia A., Elijah B., Sarah E., George W., Matilda T., Missouri C., Mary E., and Emeline C. The last named is dead. Both Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and all the children, but one, are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Russell and his estimable lady have been members of that church for more than half a century. Our subject has been all his life very strictly temperate, and moral. The offices he has held for such great length of time bear testimony to the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow men.

W. B. CARPENTER, M. D.

This gentleman was born in Madison county, Virginia, on the 13th day of September, 1827. He received a classical education, and began the study of medicine at the age of nineteen years. He completed the course, graduating from the Medical University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in the year 1849, and the following spring commenced the practice of his profession in the Shenandoah Valley, of Virginia, and continued it there, until 1856. He came to Missouri on the 29th day of April, 1856, and located in Lafayette county, where he lived about two years, and then, going to Carroll county, practiced medicine there, for some five years. In February, 1865, he came to Russellville, Ray county, where he located permanently, and has ever since practiced his profession there. He has a fine residence, good barn, orchard, etc., and is very well situated to live comfortably and happily. Dr. Carpenter was married in the year 1852, to Miss Martha C. Winsborough, a native of Virginia, and daughter of William and Julia Winsborough. Six children have been born of this union, named as follows: Emma V., Thomas W., Alice G., Minnie Lee, Joseph and Archie. Dr. Carpenter was a member of the I. O. O. F. in Virginia, and is now a member of the Millville Lodge, of the order of A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Carpenter is a member of the Christian Church. Dr. Carpenter is a successful, able and popular physician, and a highly respected and valuable citizen.

F. M. FERREE.

F. M. Ferree was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1821, and lived in that vicinity until he was nineteen years old. His parents died when he was very young, and he was thrown upon his own

resources, in the world alone. At the age of thirteen years he began to learn the carpenter's and joiner's trade, and, after finishing his apprenticeship, followed that avocation for about twenty-one years, and during the last fifteen years of that time, carried on the business quite extensively. In 1843 he went to Wayne county, Ohio, and spent about a year; then to Tippecanoe county Indiana, where he lived about the same length of time. From Indiana he removed to Monroe county, Michigan, and lived there for the space of twenty years. In the spring of 1865, he moved from Michigan to Seneca county, Ohio, and lived there until 1867, when he came to Ray county, Missouri, and located at Morton. After remaining at Morton for four years, he removed to Russellville, and lived there during the same period of time as at Morton. In the month of December, 1874, he moved to his present location, section 16, township 53, range 26, where he has about eighty acres of fine farming land, nearly all in cultivation and unusually well fenced. This farm is abundantly watered, having seven good wells, besides running streams all the year. Mr. Ferree has a comfortable house, a very convenient and large barn, an orchard of choice fruit trees, and a vineyard. He owns, beside this home place, 190 acres of land, of which 160 acres are in cultivation. Mr. Ferree takes great interest in bees, and has a large, handsome apiary, well filled with hives. He is thoroughly acquainted with the business of handling bees, having been engaged at it for thirty years. Some of his hives yield more than one hundred pounds of honey in one season. He learned the wagon making and blacksmithing trade, in 1859, and conducted a business of that kind until two years ago. Mr. Ferree was married in the year 1848, to Miss Deborah A. Watkins, a native of the state of New York. They became the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Boyd W., Mary A., James E., Hall, Milton T., Guy and Anna; one son, and an infant daughter are dead. Mr. Ferree is a worthy member of Myrtle Lodge, of A. F. & A. M., at Millville. He is a successful, prosperous farmer, and a good citizen.

BOYD W. FERREE.

Boyd W. Ferree, son of F. M. Ferree, was born in the state of Michigan on the 14th day of October, 1850. There he lived until he was fourteen years of age, and then went with his parents to Seneca county, Ohio, where they remained about two years. In the spring of 1867, he came to Ray county, Missouri, and located temporarily, at the town of Morton. Three years afterward he went to Russellville, Ray county, and there engaged in blacksmithing. In January, 1878, he opened a shop on his own account at Russellville, and has since conducted the blacksmithing business in that place. He now owns a comfortable residence with a small orchard, and is doing a good business at his shop. He also has sev-

eral other lots besides the one upon which his residence and shop are situated. Mr. Ferree was married in the year 1876, to Miss Nancy W. Belcher, a native of Virginia. Mrs. Ferree is a consistent member of the Christian Church. Mr. Ferree is a skillful workman and commands an extensive patronage.

ABRAHAM POPE.

The subject of this article is a native of Boyle county, Kentucky. He was born in the year 1835. He grew up on a farm, and followed the busines of farming in his native state, until the spring of 1857, when he came to Missouri. He located in Ray county, upon the same farm where he now lives, (section four, township fifty-three, range twenty-six). This place was originally only two hundred and forty acres of land, but by subsequent purchases Mr. Pope has extended it until now his possessions embrace four hundred and seventy acres of excellent farming and pasture lands, enclosed by good plank and rail fences, and improved with a fine residence, good barn and orchard. Mr. Pope is engaged quite extensively in raising and feeding cattle and hogs for market. He raises Berkshire and Poland China hogs exclusively. Mr. Pope was married on the 16th day of December, 1856, to Miss Susan Bright, a native of the state of Kentucky. They have seven children living, named as follows: Armstead H., Lydia A., Elizabeth, Mary F., Effie May and George W. (twins), and Samuel Henry. The father of our subject, Mr. George H. Pope, was also a native of Kentucky. He died in 1846, aged fifty years. His mother, Mrs. Delilah (Bright) Pope, was born in the same state as her husband. She died very recently, at the age of seventy-five years. Both her mother and father were also natives of Kentucky. Mr. Pope is a member of Myrtle Lodge, A. F. & A. M. at Millville. He is a practical, successful farmer and stock-raiser, and a prominent and valuable citizen of Grape Grove township.

JAMES T. CAMPBELL.

James T. Campbell was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, in the year 1844. When he was three years old his parents removed to Kentucky, and lived there some six or seven years. At the expiration of that time they came back to Missouri, and located in Ray county, and here our subject has since resided. He began farming on his own account in the year 1866. In the month of April, 1880, he removed to his present place, section three, township fifty-three, range twenty-six, where he owns eighty acres of improved land, with residence, barn, and other buildings. The farm is all inclosed with either rail, board, or hedge fences. Mr. Campbell was married in the year 1864, to Miss Mollie A. Freeman, a native of

Missouri. The issue of this union was five children. Their names follow: Dora, Alexander I., Stella, Thornton, and Emma. Mr. Campbell enlisted in September, 1862, in company D, 35th Missouri volunteers, Union infantry, and was engaged in the battle of Helena, Arkansas, and a number of smaller engagements. He was discharged in July, 1865. His father, Mr. A. R. Campbell, is a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Matilda (Freeman) Campbell, is a native of the state of Kentucky. Both his parents are now living in Ray county, Missouri. Mr. Campbell also owns, in addition to the lands mentioned above, one hundred and fifteen acres of farming, pasture, timber, and coal lands in another locality. He is a leading farmer, and a valuable member of the community in which he resides.

FRANKLIN McBEE.

Was born in Ray county Missouri, in the year 1840, and has lived here ever since. He has been all his life engaged in farming, beginning on his own account to do business in 1861. Five years afterward he settled upon the farm where he now resides, section four, township fifty-three, range twenty-six. Here he owns a valuable farm of one hundred and seventy acres, in a fine state of cultivation and handsomely improved. He is turning his attention to stock-raising, and intends, in the near future, to make it a specialty, as his farm is especially adapted to grass growing. Mr. McBee was married in the year 1862, to Miss Susan F. Gentry, daughter of B. B. and Narcissa Gentry, and born in Ray county, Missouri. Mr. McBee and wife are the parents of seven children, named as follows: Mary Jane, Martha Ellen, Benjamin F., Edward P., Nora F., Everett M., and Jessie E. In the autumn of 1864, to escape troubles growing out of the civil war, Mr. McBee took refuge in Nebraska, and remained there about eighteen months, until the war was over and peace restored, and then returned to his home in Ray county. Mr. McBee, his wife and their eldest daughter, are members of the M. E. Church South. His father, Mr. Daniel McBee, was a native of Ohio. He died in 1846, aged forty-seven years. His mother, Catherine, was born in Ohio. She is still living in Ray county, Missouri. Mr. McBee is a leading, practical and successful farmer and stock-raiser, and is greatly respected by the community in which he resides.

W. S. WOLLARD.

William S. Wollard was born in Ray county, near Richmond, in the year 1847, and has lived all his life in this county. His father, Mr. John Wollard, was a native of North Carolina. He came to Missouri when it was a territory, and settling in Ray county, cleared and improved the land where Richmond is situated. He afterward donated land to aid in

building up the town. John Wollard died in May, 1878, aged seventy-seven years. Our subject began farming and stock-raising on his own account in the spring of 1867, and the next year moved to his present location, section 8, township 53, range 26. He continued living on his farm until 1875, when he commenced a general merchandising business at Russellville, and followed it until the year 1879. He then returned to his farm, and has lived there ever since. This farm comprises 330 acres of very fertile land, the principal part of which is in cultivation and well fenced and improved. In 1868, Mr. Wollard began with ninety acres of land and a log cabin, and as the result of his enterprise, perseverance, and industry he now has this fine large farm, with a dwelling house elegantly appointed and conveniently arranged for comfort and ease, an orchard of some three or four hundred bearing trees of the best varieties of fruit, and his pastures filled with fine-bred stock, and his barns and granaries full of the rich products of his fields. Mr. Wollard was married in 1868, to Miss Maddie Barham, a native of the state of North Carolina. The result of this union was seven children, all of whom are living, named as follows: Nettie Frances, William F., Walter L., Ollie Belle, Robert Jackson, Nannie E., and Henry A. Mr. Wollard is largely engaged in raising, feeding and shipping live-stock. He handles only the best classes of hogs and cattle. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, and also belongs to Wakanda Grange No. 935, P. of H. He is a prominent and very successful farmer, and a leading and influential citizen.

JOHN L. BARHAM.

The subject of this article was born in North Carolina in the month of December, 1820. He was educated in his native state, and pursued the business of farming there, until he was about twenty-seven years of age. In the spring of 1848 he came to Ray county, Missouri, and located on a farm near Albany. After living there about six years, he came to his present farm, section two, township fifty-three, range twenty-six, and has lived there ever since. He owns two hundred and nineteen acres of excellent land, well improved and watered, a fine orchard bearing an abundance of choice fruit, and all under good fence. Mr. Barham is in a highly prosperous condition, and has entirely recuperated the heavy damages and losses of property he sustained during the civil war. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Frazer, a native of the state of North Carolina. They have thirteen children: William F., Frances M., James N., Balaam, John, Ann, Robert L., Joseph, Thomas, Elizabeth, Lutie, Charles and George. Mr. Barham's father, Balaam Barham, was a native of North Carolina. He died about the year 1850, aged sixty-three years. His mother, Elizabeth, was a native of the same state. She died

at the age of seventy-four years, after coming with her son to Ray county, Missouri. Ever since the year 1859, our subject has been devoting especial attention and care to raising, feeding and shipping live stock. He has made the business very successful and profitable. He is a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 338, A. F. & A. M., at Millville, and also of Cyrus Royal Arch Chapter, No. 36, at Richmond.

SILAS C. ROBINSON.

This gentleman is a native of Kentucky. He was born October 24, 1832. His father, Michael Robinson, was a native of Virginia. He was born December 14, 1804, and died December 27, 1861. His mother, Margaret Robinson, was born in Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, 1812, and is still living in that state at this time—April, 1881. Our subject lived in Kentucky until after he had acquired his education, and attained manhood's estate. In the spring of 1854 he came to Missouri, and, locating in Jackson county, remained there for about three years. He then went back to Kentucky, but, remaining there only a few months, came to Ray county, Missouri, in the spring of 1857, and bought land here. Soon after he went again to Jackson county, Missouri, and lived there about eighteen months. Returning to Ray county in 1860, he located upon his present farm, section ten, township fifty-three, range twenty-six. Here he owns two hundred and seventy acres of good land, two hundred and forty acres of which is in cultivation, under good fences of rails and hedge. The farm is well watered, having one running spring and a half dozen wells. Mr. Robinson has a handsome and commodious dwelling house, a good barn and other buildings; also, a fine bearing orchard, and an abundance of small fruits and berries. He is devoting his attention largely to raising and dealing in the best classes of live stock. Mr. Robinson was married on the 17th day of January, 1861, to Miss Margaret J. Bright, a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky. They have seven children, named as follows: Lillian, WilliamF., John Bright, Mollie M., Lucy May, Lottie Belle, and Charles Edgar. Mr. Robinson is a member of Wakanda Grange, No. 935, P. of H. He is a successful, prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, and a valuable citizen.

REUBEN VANTRUMP.

Is a native of Rockingham county, Virginia. He was born in the year 1826. He was reared and lived on a farm till he was twenty years old, and then learned the blacksmithing trade, though he never pursued it, as a business, in after life. In the year 1854, he went to Indiana, and engaged in farming there for about six years, and then, in 1860, began operating a saw-mill, and followed that business for eight years. He then sold his saw-mill property and bought a farm, and lived upon it until the fall of 1875,

when he came to Missouri. He stopped the first winter after coming to the state, in the town of Norborne, in Carroll county, but the next spring came to Ray county, and settled where he now resides, section fifteen, township fifty-three, range twenty-six. Mr. Vantrump was married, in the year 1848, to Miss Diana Carnes, a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Vantrump have three children living: John C., Americus V., and Medici Belle. John Vantrump, father of our subject, was a native of Virginia; born in 1799; died in 1870. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, for a great number of years prior to his death. The grandfather of our subject came across the Atlantic in the same ship with Peter Stuyvesant, the "last and best governor" of New Amsterdam (now New York). Reuben Vantrump's mother was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and was born in 1806. She died in 1874. Mr. Vantrump is a member of the I. O. O. F. He owns a valuable farm of very productive land, which he manages very successfully. He is a good neighbor, and a very valuable citizen.

BENJAMIN B. GENTRY.

Benjamin B. Gentry was born in Columbia, Boone county, Mo., in the year 1828, and lived there until ten years of age, when his parents removed with him to Monroe county, Missouri. There he received his education and lived about twelve years. Mr. Gentry was married in the year 1847, to Miss Narcissa E. Wallard. Three children were born of this union: Susan F., Nancy Jane, Mary C. In the spring of 1850, he came to Ray county, and leaving his wife at Richmond, started overland to California. He was one of a large company, and they made the journey to the land of gold, in just four months from the date of starting, reaching their destination on the 1st day of September. They had the good fortune to escape the cholera which was raging at that time in a very virulent form throughout the country, and especially on the route to the west. Mr. Gentry remained in California, mining, for about fourteen months, and then returned to Missouri by water, reaching Richmond Christmas night, 1851. He soon after bought a farm just west of Russellville, and lived there eighteen years, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He then moved to his present location, section four, township fifty-three, range twenty-six, where he owns five hundred and ten acres of excellent land, nearly all in one body, well watered and the principal part of it in cultivation, well improved, handsome comfortable residence, two fine orchards, a very convenient, large roomy barn, other out-buildings, and everything necessary to the full equipment of a first-class modern farm. Mr. Gentry devotes a great deal of attention to raising and feeding live stock, and has done so for many years. His first wife died in 1858, and he afterwards married Miss Sarah McKenzie, a native of Virginia. The result of this union was

nine children, named as follows: Alelia E., Benjamin Mc., James S., Alice Belle, David J., John S., William Edward, dead, Charles N., and Effie Maud. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gentry are leading members of the Christian Church. He is also a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 338, A. F. & A, M. at Millville, and of Wakanda Grange No. 935, P. of H. He is a prominent farmer and an influential citizen.

CHARLES L. BOWEN.

Charles L. Bowen was born in Ohio, in the year 1830. He received a liberal education in his youth, and continued to remain at home until the commencement of the civil war. He enlisted about the first of June, 1863, and by the middle of the month was commissioned captain of company F, 7th Ohio volunteer infantry. In July following, he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy and assigned to the same regiment, and remained with the 7th Ohio until their term of service expired. He was discharged from the army in April, 1864. He suffered an injury to his right eye while in the service of the Union. At the close of the war he went back to farming in Ohio, and continued that business there until the spring of 1869, when he came to Missouri, and first stopping for a few months in Carroll county, settled permanently where he now resides, in Ray county (section five, township fifty-three, range twenty-six). Here he owns a good farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres of land, mostly in cultivation, with an orchard of about two hundred trees bearing choice varieties of fruit. Charles L. Bowen was married in the year 1858, to Miss Almina Slough, a native of Ohio. They have seven children, named as follows: Annie A., wife of Armstead Waters,) Susan J., Ida May, Albert Wilmot, Pauline M., Mary Almina, and Maud Bertha. Mr. Bowen's father, Robert W. Bowen was a native of Maryland. He died in March, 1865, aged seventy-two years. His mother, Susan L., was also a native of Maryland. She died in 1863, aged seventy-two years. The father of Mrs. Bowen, Frederick Slough, was a native of Ohio. He died March 11, 1846. Her mother, Mary, was born in Ohio; died July 14, 1853, aged forty-one years. Mr. Bowen's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather served seven years under General George Washington, in the war for American independence. He was with the army on their terrible march to Valley Forge. Our subject has been postmaster at Willmott ever since the office was established, in 1874. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

REV. E. W. CATO.

This gentleman was born in Wayne county, Mississippi, in 1819. When eight years old his father moved with him to the state of Alabama, and there he was educated and grew up. He pursued farming and other

branches of business in Alabama for a number of years. In 1858 he began working at the wagon-making trade, and continued that business, but with some interruptions, until 1865. He enlisted in August, 1864, in company —, 4th regiment of Alabama reserves, and served in the Confederate army until the close of the war. After the war he began working at his trade, and also conducted a farm in connection with it. In the spring of 1868 he left Alabama, and came direct to Missouri. He stopped first for a few months in St. Louis county, and then went to Lafayette county, where he remained about a year, at the expiration of which time he came to Ray county, and has made his home here ever since. In the month of February, 1877, he removed to his present location, section 32, township 54, range 26. Mr. Cato has about two acres in orchard and vineyard, and intends devoting his attention to grape-growing and wine-making. He was married in the year 1840, to Miss S. A. Booker, a native of Alabama. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cato are members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and he is a minister of that denomination. Mr. Cato's father, Allen Cato, was a native of North Carolina. He died a few years ago, aged eighty years. His mother has been dead for a long while; she was a native of Mississippi. Mrs. Cato's father, Willis Booker, was a native of North Carolina. He died in 1866, aged about seventy years. Her mother, Sarah, died a few years ago, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Cato is very popular as a preacher among his people, and is much esteemed and respected.

GEORGE W. CLEMENS.

Was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in the year 1845. He is the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Clemens. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in Kentucky. They are both yet living, in the state of Illinois. At the age of nine years our subject left Virginia with his parents, going to Madison county, Illinois, where he remained until 1864, and then removed to Putnam county, Illinois. He began farming on his own account in 1865, and continued it in Illinois, until the year 1870, when he removed to Ray county, Missouri, and located upon the farm where he now resides (section thirteen, township fifty-three, range twenty-six.) This farm comprises four hundred and thirty-four acres of rich land, improved with a comfortable residence and good barn, and abundantly watered with good springs and wells, besides running streams. The farm is enclosed by hedge fences chiefly. Mr. Clemens is largely engaged in raising live stock, and has his farm principally in pasture for that purpose. He intends in future to make a specialty of raising fine-bred sheep. Mr. Clemens was married on the 8th day of February, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Larcher, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of six children: Joseph, Mary Elizabeth (dead), Emma Jane John,

Wesley, Jeremiah and Matthias. Mrs. Clemens' father, Mr. Matthias Larcher, is a native of Germany. He came to this country at an early day. He and her mother, Elizabeth, are now living in the state of Indiana, both at the advanced age of about seventy-one years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clemens are consistent and leading members of the German Baptist Church.

S. V. ENDSLEY.

Son of John and Hannah Endsley, was born in Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1836. His parents were both natives of North Carolina. His father was born October 26, 1796, in Gifford county, North Carolina; died September 26, 1874, aged almost seventy-eight years. His mother died in March 1880, aged seventy-two years. Our subject was reared on a farm and received the advantages of the district schools in acquiring an education. He continued farming until the year 1859, when he went to California, arriving in the month of September, after having been about five months on the way, and remained there and engaged in mining until the month of March 1865, when he went to Nevada and remained in that state eleven months. He then returned to California, but remaining only a short time started to the Frazer river country in the north. He succeeding in getting only as far as Victoria, and returned to Portland, Oregon. Thence he went to the Blackfoot country in Montana, and after mining there for a time, returned to Missouri in October, 1868. Remaining but a short time in this state, he returned to Montana, via New York and San Francisco, and followed mining until the fall of 1869. He then returned again to Ray county, Missouri, and located permanently here. Early in the spring of 1870, he removed to the place upon which he now resides, section fifteen, township fifty-three, range twenty-six. Here he owns five hundred and fifty-one acres of good farming pasture and timber lands, well watered and under good fencing. He has a handsome and comfortable residence, erected in 1876–7, at a cost of more than $2,500, a good barn and other buildings, and also a fine thrifty bearing orchard. He is devoting much attention to raising cattle and mules, and is also engaged in feeding stock for market. Mr. Endsley was married in 1871, to Miss Jennie Brown, a native of Carroll county, Missouri. Mrs. Endsley's father, William Brown, was a native of Tennessee. He died October 17, 1880, aged seventy years. Her mother, Sarah A., is a native of Salem, Stokes county, North Carolina. She is now in her sixty-eighth year, and is living with her daughter, Mrs. Endsley. Mr. Endsley is a very prosperous farmer and a prominent citizen.

DANIEL H. STRATTON.

Daniel H. Stratton was born in Ray county, Missouri, in 1840. He is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Stratton. His father, a native of Kentucky, died in the month of June, 1866. His mother, who was born in Virginia, is yet living in Ray county. She is now seventy-two years of age. Mr. Stratton was raised on a farm, and has followed that business all his life. He commenced farming, on his own account, in 1861, and removed to his present location, section twenty-three, township fifty-three, range twenty-six, in the spring of the year 1868. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of rich land, well improved and watered, and in a fine state of cultivation. He is engaged, quite extensively, in raising and feeding hogs and cattle for market. This branch of his business is very profitable. Mr. Stratton was married in the year 1863, to Miss Elizabeth C. Bowman, a native of Virginia, but reared, principally, in Missouri. Seven children have been born of this union, named as follows: Joseph Jackson, Samuel D., (dead) Alice C., Annie E., Florence R., Daniel H. and Sarah. Mr. Stratton holds the office of steward in Prairie Grange No. 1084, P. of H. He is a successful farmer, and is highly esteemed among his neighbors.

JOHN H. McCUISTION.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1847. He was educated and reared in his native county. In the spring of 1868, he commenced farming on his own account, and two years later removed to the place where he now lives, section twenty-two, township fifty-three, range twenty-six. Here he owns two hundred acres of good, productive land, well fenced and improved. His farm is nearly all sown in grass. Forty acres are in blue grass, and one hundred and twenty acres in timothy and clover. Mr. McCuistion has, for some years, been engaged very extensively in feeding and handling cattle. He feeds from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head every year. In the spring of 1865 he went to Iowa, and, after remaining there for a short time, thence to Nebraska, where he lived about three months. From Nebraska he moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, and after staying there for a short time, returned to his home in Ray county, Missouri. Mr. McCuistion was married on the 27th day of September, 1870, to Miss Mollie J. Wollard, a native of Ray county, and the daughter of Thomas H. Wollard, Esq. The issue of this union was three children, only two of whom, Blanche Leonora and William Thomas, are now living. Mr. McCuistion is a good business man, a successful farmer and stock dealer, and a valuable citizen.

ADDISON HARPER.

Addison Harper is a native of Augusta county, Virginia. He was born on the 15th day of September, 1809. While yet a child his parents removed with him to Rockingham county, Virginia, where he lived for some years. Between the age of twelve and fifteen years he lived at Philadelphia, and then returning to Virginia, shipped as a sailor on the United States ship Vandalia, Captain Gallagher. The afterwards celebrated Admiral Farragut was second lieutenant of the ship, and our subject became quite well acquainted with him. Mr. Harper remained on ship board more than three years, and during that time sailed all along the coast of South America, and visited many of the important sea-ports of that country. At the expiration of his service as a sailor, he returned to Virginia, and, subsequently, in the years 1849-50, represented Rockingham county in the state legislature. During his residence in Virginia, he met the distinguished French marquis and general, De La Fayette, on the occasion of one of his visits to America. In the year 1839 Mr. Harper engaged in merchandising, at Brock's Gap, Virginia, and followed that business in connection with farming until the commencement of the civil war. Enlisting in the Confederate army, in the month of May, 1861, Mr. Harper recruited a company of volunteers, afterwards known as company A, 7th Virginia cavalry. He was a captain in the same regiment with Captain (afterwards general) Ashby. Colonel Mosby, then a private, was also a member of same regiment. Mr. Harper was engaged in the battles of Manasas, Bull Run, Cross Keys, Port Republic and many others. He was promoted to a colonelcy, but afterwards resigned, and, returning home, engaged in the peaceful occupation of farming, until the month of October, 1869, when he removed to Ray county, Missouri, and located where he now resides, section 27, township 53, range 26. He owns 220 acres of good land, 200 acres of which is in cultivation and well improved. Mr. Harper was married November 9, 1837, to Miss Susan A. Cottrell, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia. They became the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are living at present, named as follows: Nancy B., Martha S., William A., Samuel M., Emma and Benjamin F, Both Mr. and Mrs. Harper are members of the German Baptist Church. and he is also an elder of that denomination.

JAMES M. PUGH.

This gentleman was born in Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1841. His father, David Pugh, was a native of Davidson county, Tennessee. He died in 1852, aged fifty years. His mother (Serena) is, also, a native of the state of Tennessee. She is yet living in Vernon county, Missouri. Our subject was reared and educated in this county and has lived, during

his entire life here. Locating where he now resides, (section 29, township 53, range 26), in 1869, he commencing the business of farming for himself. He is the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, under good rail and hedge fences, and improved with a large, comfortable residence, a good frame barn, and other necessary buildings. During the last four or five years, Mr. Pugh has been giving much attention to the raising of live stock, especially cattle. James M. Pugh was married on the 1st day of October, 1874, to Miss Huldah F. Wollard, a native of Ray county, Missouri. They are the parents of two children, Laura Temple and Thomas Wollard. Mr. Pugh is a member of Lodge No. 322, A. F. & A. M., at Hardin. He is a good citizen and a practical, successful farmer.

DAVID B. BOWMAN.

David B. Bowman is a native of Rockingham county, Virginia. He was born April 22, 1817. He was raised on a farm, and, after he grew up, pursued the business of farming in his native county until the year 1857. Early in the spring of that year he started to Missouri. He traveled with teams as far as Wheeling, Virginia, and came from there by river, landing at Lexington, Lafayette county, on the 4th day of May, 1857. Soon after he came to Ray county, and located upon his present farm, in section thirty-two, township fifty-three, range twenty-six. He owns here two hundred and forty acres of prairie land, in a fine state of cultivation, well improved, and inclosed with hedge fences. He has, also, an excellent orchard. Besides this homestead, Mr. Bowman owns one hundred and thirty-one acres in Crooked river bottom, fifty acres of it timber land, and under fence. Mr. Bowman is engaged, also, in raising and feeding a superior grade of cattle for market. He was married in 1840, to Miss Anna Showalter, also a native of Rockingham county, Virginia. They became the parents of twelve children, all now living but one. Their names follow: John H., Elizabeth C., wife of D. H. Stratton; Ann E., wife of J. Vantrump; Jacob F., Rebecca, wife of Oscar Dana; Virginia F., David B., Benjamin D., Sarah M., Ida F., and Emma.

Mrs. Bowman died January 23, 1878, at the age of about fifty-six years. She was an estimable lady, greatly esteemed during life, and her death was much lamented throughout a large circle of friends. Mr. Bowman is a consistent member of the German Baptist Church, as was, also, his wife.

JOHN H. EVANS.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1838. He received his education in the district schools of his native county, after the manner usual with other farmers' boys at that time. His father, Lorenzo D.

Evans, is a native of Tennessee. He immigrated to Missouri at an early day, and is now living here at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His mother, Susan, is also a native of Tennessee, and is yet living. After our subject attained his majority, he engaged in farming in this county until the outbreaking of the civil war. He enlisted June 4, 1861, in company F, 4th Missouri regiment of General Sterling Price's command. He was engaged in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington. Having taken sick, he was left at Rose Hill, Johnson county, Missouri, where he remained until the time for which he enlisted had expired. He was slightly wounded twice in battle. From Rose Hill after his recovery, he came home to Ray county, but remaining only a short time went to Illinois, and remained in that state about a year. Returning again to his home, he resumed the business of farming, and in the month of February, 1866, removed to his present location, section thirty-five, township fifty-three, range twenty-six. Here he owns one hundred and four acres of farming and timber lands, well improved and watered by running streams. Mr. Evans gives special attention to raising good breeds of hogs and cattle. He has been twice married, first in February, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Long, a native of Missouri. The issue of this marriage was four children: Effie F., Robert S., Fannie E., and Susan Estella. His wife died July 13, 1877, and Mr. Evans was again married November 3, 1878, to Miss Alice E. Chrisman. They have one child, Henry L. Mrs. Evans is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Evans has been, for three years past, secretary of Prairie Grange, No. 1084, P. of H.

DAVID B. RHODES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1828. He received his education in the common schools, and grew up in his native county. At the age of eighteen years he learned the carpentering trade, and pursued that calling, constantly for ten years afterwards. Mr. Rhodes was married in the year 1856, to Miss Sarah Zigler, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia. In the year, 1858, he partly quit carpentering and engaged in farming, which business he followed, in his native state until 1868. He then left Virginia, and came to his present farm, (section 35, township 53, range 26), in Ray county, Missouri, where he has ever since resided. He owns a neat place of ninety-six acres, of good land, well watered by a running stream and spring. He has a comfortable residence, a conveniently arranged barn, and a fine young orchard. He is engaged, also, in raising and feeding stock, chiefly cattle. During the war, Mr. Rhodes was living in the "burnt district" of the Shenandoah valley, and in consequence, suffered considerable loss of property. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes became the parents of eight children: Minnie, wife

of Samuel A. Sandy; Emily F., wife of John Vantrump; Laura A., wife of Samuel K. Rhodes; Lizzie A., wife of Samuel Hogan; John M., Sydney A., Jacob S. and Iva May. Both Mr. Rhodes and wife, with three of their daughters, are members of the German Baptist Church.

SAMUEL B. SHIRKY.

Was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 1st day of September 1840. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and after he grew up remained at home, working on the farm until the beginning of the war between the states. He enlisted in the Confederate army in August, 1861, company H, 10th Virginia cavalry, Hampton's brigade. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, the seven days fight around Richmond and at Spottsylvania court house. He was paroled after the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox court house, and returning home resumed the business of farming. In the spring of 1869, he came to Missouri and located where he now resides, section twenty-six, township fifty-three, range twenty-six, in Ray county. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of very productive land, all in a high state of cultivation except about twenty acres of timber land. Upon this land is a large spring affording water sufficient for hundreds of head of stock. He has two thrifty young orchards, besides small fruits and grapes in great abundance. He has a handsome commodious residence, and a barn unusually large, well arranged and convenient for the accommodation of all his live stock, hay, grain and agricultural implements. For the past four years Mr. Shirky has been seeding his fields successfully in blue grass, timothy and clover, in order to convert them into a stock farm exclusively. He now handles all the live stock the size of his farm will allow. He has some very fine graded cattle and is constantly improving his herd. Samuel B. Shirky was married in the year 1865, to Miss Catharine Zigler, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living: John H., Anna C., Gideon E., Joseph B., Sallie V., and Emma F. Mr. Shirky and his wife are both members of the German Baptist Church. His parents, David and Catharine Shirky, are both natives of Rockingham county, Virginia, and both still living. Mr. Shirky has a model farm, and he conducts it very successfully.

THOMAS H. WOLLARD.

Thomas H. Wollard was born in Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1827, upon the land whereon the town of Richmond is now situated. His father, John Wollard, a native of the state of North Carolina, came to Ray county when it was almost a wilderness, and pre-empted and improved the land where Richmond now stands. He died in May, 1877, aged seventy-six years. Our subject's mother, Mrs. Nancy Wollard, was

a native of Tennessee, she died in 1873, aged seventy years. Thomas H. Wollard grew up on a farm immediately east of Richmond, and lived there until he enlisted in the army for the war against Mexico. He started out in Captain Israel Henley's company, with Colonel Sterling Price's regiment. They marched from Richmond to Sante Fe and thence to El Paso, Chihuahua. In the meantime, however, the company had been organized and placed under command of Captain Thomas Hudson, and assigned to Colonel A. W. Doniphan's regiment. Mr. Wollard engaged in the battles of Brazito and Sacramento, then marched to Buena Vista and Monterey, thence to New Orleans, where he was discharged from service. From New Orleans he returned home, in July, 1849. In the year 1849, he came to his present location, section 28, township 53, range 26, and has lived there ever since. He owns more than 1,300 acres of most excellent land in one body, besides other farms adjacent, amounting in the aggregate to about 2,000 acres. His home place is in a very fine state of cultivation, improved with excellent buildings, handsomely appointed for comfort and convenience. He has about 1,000 acres of blue grass and timothy, enclosed with good hedge fences, chiefly in 40 acre fields. He has three large orchards bearing the best kinds of fruit, and berries and the smaller fruits in almost endless variety and profusion. Mr. Wollard has, for twenty-five years, been making a specialty of raising cattle and mules. At present he is giving his attention almost entirely to cattle. He was married in the month of January, 1850, to Miss N. C. Prichard, a native of Ray county, Missouri. They are the parents of five children: Huldah F., wife of J. M. Pugh; Mary J., wife of John H. McCuistion; John M., Laura I. and Thomas J. Mr. Wollard is one of the best and most successful farmers, as well as one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Ray county.

WILLIAM W. NELSON.

Was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, October, 1825. His father, John Nelson, a native of East Tennessee, came to Missouri in a very early day and settled in Lafayette county, before Lexington was laid out. He died about four years ago, aged eighty-four years. Our subject attended the district schools and lived in Lafayette county until the beginning of the war with Mexico. On the 6th day of June, 1846, he enlisted in company B, Captain William Walton, of Colonel Doniphan's regiment, and marched from Lafayette county to the seat of war in Mexico. He was engaged in the battles of Brazito and Sacramento, and, after doing much hard marching, was discharged at New Orleans, about the 1st of July, 1847, and returned home. He staid in Lafayette county until the spring of 1848, and then went again to Mexico. He remained only a short time and came back to Missouri. In the month of August, 1849, he started

to California, by the southern route, and, after traveling nearly all winter, reached there on the 22d of January, 1850. He lived there, engaged in mining for nearly four years, and then returned, by water, to Lafayette county. After remaining one year longer in his native county, he came, in 1855, to Ray county, and settled where he now lives, section thirty-one, township fifty-three, range twenty-six. He is the possessor of two hundred and sixty acres of fertile land, in a fine state of cultivation, improved with good buildings and well watered by living springs. Mr. Nelson was married in the month of June, 1856, to Miss Keziah S. Grant, a native of Daviess county, Missouri. The issue of this marriage was nine children: John W., George C., Sterling P., Leonidas, Cora A., Lavina B., Franklin Y., Leila and Clarence. Mrs. Nelson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MOODY MANSUR, M. D.

Dr. Moody Mansur was born in the township of Temple, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, on the 3d day of February, 1808. In the winter of 1813, his parents removed to Windsor county, Vermont, where he remained on a farm until the month of November, 1827. He then went to Boston, Massachusetts, and engaged as clerk in a hotel with his older brother, Stephen, where he remained about two years. In February, 1829, he engaged with his brother Alvah, and one Ransom Reed, in a wholesale store, at Lowell, Massachusetts. Here he remained nearly three years. From 1832 to 1835, during the scholastic year, he attended an academy at Hampton, New Hampshire, making great advancement in English literature and the classics. After leaving this school, he went to Lowell and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Elisha Bartlett, as preceptor. He continued with Dr. Bartlett for three years, and in the meantime attended three courses of lectures in Boston, at the medical college of Harvard University. In August, 1836, he received his diploma from this institution, conferring upon him the graduates' degree of Doctor of Medicine, and entitling him to membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society. He returned to Lowell and began the practice of his profession there, which he continued until September, 1837, and then went to Philadelphia. From there he went out as physician and surgeon, to the army in the Florida war. So efficient were the services he rendered, that not a man whom he treated died from sickness. The army was disbanded at New Orleans, and Dr. Mansur reported at Washington City for settlement of his claim for professional services. In October, 1838, he established himself in Jefferson City, Missouri, and the next year opened a drug store in connection with his practice. He continued this business there until 1841, and then went to Weston, in Platte county. There he remained until the autumn of 1844. He suffered greatly from the flood

of that year, both in property and the health of his family. In the month of November, the health of his family being sufficiently restored, he removed to Liberty, Clay county, Missouri. Here he remained until the spring of 1845, and then removed to Ray county and settled upon a part of the lands he owns at present. In 1849, he went to California, overland, with an ox team. So great were the hardships he endured on this trip, that his health was entirely destroyed, and he was prostrated with a long spell of sickness after reaching San Francisco. He remained in California until 1851, and his experiences there were varied and interesting, but our space will not permit our recounting them here. In February, 1851, he started home by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. He spent forty days on an ocean sail vessel between San Francisco and the Isthmus. He crossed Panama on foot, and shipped in a steamer for home *via* New Orleans, arriving in Ray county, in the month of May. He soon after removed to his present location, section eighteen, township fifty-three, range twenty-six, and has, ever since, lived there. He owns two hundred and thirty-eight acres of good land, about half of which is in a fine state of cultivation, well improved, with handsome, comfortable residence, fine orchard and small fruits etc., of great variety and abundance. Dr. Mansur was married in the month of June, 1839, at Jefferson City, Missouri, to Miss Mary M. Basye, a native of the state of Missouri, and the daughter of Major Alfred and Frances R. Basye. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of South Carolina. Eleven children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Mansur. Seven of them are now living, named as follows: Louisa Frances, wife of James Tinsley; George G., Elismon, Basye Gertrude, David A., Richard H., and Edward A. In politics Dr. Mansur, for twenty-nine years prior to the civil war, was a democrat. When the war broke out he sided with the cause of the Union, and since that time, until 1876, he affiliated with the republican party. Since 1876, he has been an active promulgator and supporter of the principles of the greenback-labor party. In religion Dr. Mansur is, and has been for fifty-four years, a member of the Baptist Church. His wife, one daughter and two sons, belong to the Christian Church.

LEONARD G. OSTER.

Was born in Richland county, Ohio, in October, 1838. When he was but two years of age, his parents removed with him to Caldwell county, Missouri. Here he was educated and grew up. In 1857 he went to the state of Kansas, but, remaining only a short time, removed from there to Santa Fe, New Mexico. From there he soon returned to Missouri, and remained here until 1860, when he went to Colorado, and engaged in mining for about six months. Then came back again to Mis-

souri, and remained here until the beginning of the civil war. About the first of December, 1861, he enlisted in company K, 22d regiment of Missouri volunteers, Union army. He was twice wounded and finally captured by the enemy, at the battle of Shiloh. After remaining a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates for some days he was re-taken by the Union troops. He was discharged, January 22d, 1863, at Benton barracks, St. Louis, and immediately returned home. He joined the army again, in 1864, and was engaged in the fight near Albany, Ray county. Soon afterward he was discharged from the service, and returned to farming in Caldwell county, Missouri. In 1873 he made a trip to Arkansas, and brought back with him a herd of cattle. In the year 1874 he sold his property in Caldwell county, and removed to his present location in Ray county (section thirty, township fifty-four, range twenty-six). He owns three hundred and sixteen acres of productive land, improved with a handsome new residence and other buildings, also a thrifty orchard. In addition to farming he is engaged in raising, feeding, and shipping live-stock. Mr. Oster was married, in the month of January, 1864, to Miss Rebecca A. Phillips, a native of Indiana, but reared chiefly in the state of Illinois. They have eight children living: Ada D., Anna M., Herbert U., Charles, Daniel, Myrtle, Daisy, and Rosa B. Mr. Oster is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 338, A. F. & A. M., at Millville. Mrs. Oster is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN A. ROSS.

The subject of this article was born in Kosciusko county, Ohio, on the 11th day of February, 1839. While he was in infancy his parents removed with him to Brown county, Ohio, and there he lived until he was nineteen years old. In the month of April, 1858, he came to Ray county, Missouri. While at St. Louis, on his way from Ohio, he attended the funeral of the distinguished Missouri senator and statesman, Thomas H. Benton. He taught school for a short time soon after his arrival in the county. In the spring of 1859 he started to Pike's Peak, Colorado, but, on arriving at St. Joseph, changed his mind and went to Des Moines, Iowa. After visiting several places in that state, he returned to Missouri, and taught school for a short time in Mercer county. From that time until the beginning of the civil war he traveled through western Missouri, pursuing the business of sign writing. On the 19th day of June, 1861, he enlisted in company A, 1st Missouri battalion mounted infantry, 8th division, Missouri state guards, captain, David Boone; lieutenant-colonel, John W. Payne; division commander, General James Raines. He was engaged in the battles of Dug Spring, Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood, and Lexington. At the latter place, after the battle, the command was

re-organized, called the 6th cavalry, and placed under the command of Colonel John T. Coffee. Mr. Ross was appointed ordnance master, in which position he continued until he was discharged from the service. He was engaged in the battles of Pea Ridge, Shiloh, and Farmington. Mr. Ross was the first to reach and raise the Union general Lyon after he was shot, at the battle of Wilson's Creek, early in the war. Having been sick and unable to do duty, and, in consequence, committed to the hospital at Mobile, Alabama, Mr. Ross was discharged from that institution in the summer of 1863, and went to Fort Laramie, to Denver, and to Montana, where he engaged for about two years in mining. From there he went to Nevada, thence to California, from California to Mexico, and from there to Central America, and thence into South America, where he remained, in Quito, a short time; thence he came back to the coast, and from the coast to the West Indies. Here he remained a short time, and then sailed for New York. Arriving there, he spent some time in that city. Then he came west, and stopped for a short time in Brown county, Ohio. From there he came to Ray county, Missouri, arriving in the month of March, 1866. The succeeding year he started again to California, but being taken sick at Rock Bluff, he returned to Lafayette county, Missouri, and remained there about three years. In the fall of 1869 he came to his present location in this county, section 22, township 54, range 26. He owns a fine, fertile farm of four hundred acres, all inclosed by good fences, and well improved. Mr. Ross was married in 1876, to Miss Sarah I. Cato, a native of the state of Alabama. They have three children: John A., Anna, and Samuel R. Mr. Ross is a member of Dover Lodge No. 122, A. F. & A. M.

JACOB VANTRUMP.

Jacob Vantrump was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in the year 1845. He lived there on a farm until 1859, and then came to Ray county, Missouri. In 1867 he moved to his present location, (section 23, township 53, range 26,) where he owns ninety acres of excellent land, enclosed with good hedges, and well improved. He has a very fine orchard, two good wells, and an unfailing spring. He enlisted August 1, 1864, in company F, 44th Missouri infantry, Union army. He participated in the battle of Mobile, Alabama. In November, 1864, he was attacked by sickness, and lay in the hospital for several months. He was discharged from the army August 1, 1865, at St. Louis, and at once returned home to Ray county. Mr. Vantrump was married June 10, 1866, to Miss Eliza Ann Bowman, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia. They became the parents of six children, named as follows: Mary E., John H., Sarah A., Rebecca F., Temperance M., and Madissa

Belle. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vantrump are members of the German Baptist Church. He is a valuable citizen, and an enterprising and prosperous farmer.

W. T. WILSON.

This gentleman was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 10th day of July, 1822. There he was educated, and lived upon a farm until he was twenty years old. In 1842 he came to Ray county, Missouri, and settled on a farm about two miles south of Richmond. He was living there during the flood of 1844, and sustained great damage from the overflow of the river. In the month of March, 1855, he moved to his present farm, section thirty-four, township fifty-three, range twenty-six, and has continued to live there ever since. He owns one hundred and fifty-seven acres of good land, well fenced and improved. It is watered by the Wakanda. He has a large orchard of some seven hundred bearing trees. This orchard yields an immense and valuable crop. Mr. Wilson was married July 4, 1844, to Miss Nancy E. Pritchard, a native of the state of Tennessee, but came to Missouri early in life. They became the parents of seven children: Sarah J., Robert (died in 1872, aged twenty-five years), Virginia F., the wife of George W. Temple; Mary E. (died in May, 1878), Ida, Lee, and Oleita. Both Mr. Wilson and his wife are leading members of the Christian Church, and he is also lecturer of Prairie Grange, No. 1084, P. of H. Mr. Wilson's farm is particularly well adapted to raising tobacco and hemp. He has produced some as large crops of these commodities as have ever been grown in the county. Mr. Wilson is a leading, prosperous farmer, and an influential and valuable citizen of Grape Grove township.

HENRY RENFRO.

Henry Renfro is a native of Ray county, Missouri. He was born on the 5th day of February, 1835. His father, Mr. John Renfro, came from Kentucky in 1833, and settled on a farm about four miles north of Millville. When our subject was fifteen years old, his father sold this place, and removed upon the one he now owns, a mile or two east of the former place. Here Henry attended school in his youth, and worked on the farm until he was twenty-two years old, and then went to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he spent a year. Returning home, he took entire management of his father's place, and conducted the farm for two years. He then went to Colorado, and, after spending six months, mining for gold there, he returned home in the autumn of 1859. The following winter he was married, at the age of twenty-five years, to Miss Martha McCuistion. After his marriage he was engaged in farming until the beginning of the civil war. Leaving his young wife and infant daughter in the care

of his father-in-law, Mr. Renfro joined his fortunes with the cause of the south, and enlisted for three years in the Confederate army, company C, Colonel Reeves' 3d Missouri volunteers. Before the expiration of the time for which he had entered the army he enlisted for the whole war. His experiences were interesting and varied, but the scope of this work will not admit of following him through them all. At the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, he received a wound, which necessitated the amputation of his left leg below the knee. After the surrender he was paroled, June 26, 1865, and returned home to Ray county, arriving July 19, 1865. His wife had managed to save about five hundred dollars from the wreck of his property by the war, and on this amount he again began the life of a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. During the first three years after his return from the war he farmed, and then, going to Millville, entered the drug trade with Doctor W. M. Quarles. In 1873 he bought Doctor Quarles' interest in the business and has ever since conducted the business very successfully alone. Mr. and Mrs. Renfro are the parents of nine children, seven girls and two boys, all living at home with their parents. Mr. Renfro is a worthy member of the Christian Church, at Millville.

JAMES B. NOEL.

This gentleman is a native of Monroe county, Missouri. He was born on the 1st day of March, 1840, and spent the first twenty years of his life in that county, at home with his parents, in the manner usual with the sons of farmers. In 1861 he enlisted, at Governor Jackson's first call, in the army of the Confederacy, joining the company of Captain James Johnson, who had been a soldier in the war with Mexico. After the battle of Springfield, Missouri, the term of service for which he had enlisted having expired, Mr. Noel returned to his home, but was compelled to flee the same night of his arrival at home, to escape being killed by bitter partisans of the other side. He went to Arkansas and enlisted in the state guards. He subsequently left Arkansas, and during the remainder of the war, lived a "life on the wing," going from point to point in the states of Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. He was compelled to live in this migratory manner to avoid entering the Union service. After the war was over he kept a feed and sale stable one year at Nebraska City. He has been engaged, at different times in life, in a variety of employments. The most profitable of these was freighting goods between Canon City and Leadville, Colorado, soon after the opening of the latter place. Mr. Noel had previously (1862) made his home in Ray county, and he returned here in the autumn of 1879, and has since that time been engaged here in farming, trading and freighting. He was first married in the spring of 1863, in Ray county, to Miss Alice Davis, daughter of Mr. Van. Davis. Three children were born of this marriage, but only one, Hiram Tucker, is now

living. Mrs. Noel died in April, 1870, and Mr. Noel was married again in September, 1872, to Miss Sarah Risley, of Ray county. The issue of this union was three children, two boys and a girl, all now living. Mr. Noel is now (April, 1881,) proprietor of the only hotel at Millville.

RICHARD C. CRAVEN.

Richard C. Craven was born in Ray county, on the 21st day of August, 1843. His father, Solomon Craven, was an early settler of that county, having come from Tennessee here in 1829, and settled upon a farm near Knoxville, where our subject was born, and where he lived until twenty-two years of age. He attended the district schools of his father's neighborhood during the winter season, and assisted with the farm work in summer. In 1865 he went to Colorado, and was there occupied in mining for about three years in the locality of Central City. He then removed to a ranch, in the southern part of Colorado, and lived there for one year. After spending the succeeding summer in the Indian Territory, he returned to Ray county, Missouri, and engaged in farming for three years. He then, in 1873, began merchandising at Millville, in partnership with Mr. Graham Fletcher. They continued in the business together, until the month of May, 1880, when Mr. Fletcher sold his interest to W. R. Craven, and the brothers have since conducted the business together, under the title of R. C. & W. R. Craven. Mr. Craven was married on the 9th day of January, 1870, to Miss Emma Wood, daughter of Robert A. Wood, who resides near Millville. They became the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are now living Mr. Craven became a member of the M. E. Church South, in 1871, and is also a member of the Masonic order. He was, for six years prior to 1880, master of lodge No. 338, at Millville. He joined the I. O. G. T. lodge when it was organized in 1879. He is a prosperous business man and a good citizen.

J. F. CRAMER.

Is a native of Ray county, Missouri. He was born on the 4th day of March, 1856. He worked on his father's farm in summer, and attended school in the winter, until he had completed the course usually taught in the common schools. He then entered Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and remained a student in that excellent institution for two years. After returning home from college, he began merchandising, in 1878, with his brother-in-law, Mr. John P. Grimes, under the firm name of Grimes & Cramer, at Millville, Ray county, Missouri. In this business, Mr. Cramer is, at present engaged. He was enumerator, in his locality, of the tenth United States census. He is a gentleman of steady business habits, and a member of the Good Templar lodge at Millville. Grimes & Cramer are very popular, and they are doing a lively and prosperous business.

JOHN P. GRIMES.

Was born in Campbell county, East Tennessee, June 3, 1838. His father, Henry C. Grimes, was a farmer, and raised a family of seven children, of whom our subject was the third in order of birth, and the first son. His father first came to Ray county, Missouri, in 1836, but remaining only one year, went back to Tennessee and remained there five years longer. He came back to Missouri, and settled in Ray county, in the year 1851. John was then in his fourteenth year, and he spent the succeeding eleven years on the farm, with his father, about ten miles from Richmond. The principal part of his education he obtained in Tennessee, though he attended school after coming to this county until he was grown. In the spring of 1864, he bought a farm about seven miles northwest of Knoxville, and lived there four years. He then sold this farm and began merchandising at Knoxville, and continued the business until February, 1870, when he traded his stock of goods for a farm near Millville, and lived there, until the following August, raising one crop. He then bought the store of Carter & Davis, at Millville, and removed thither with his family. In August, 1878, J. F. Cramer became a partner in the business, and the firm is styled Grimes & Cramer. They continue to do a thriving business at Millville. Mr. Grimes was married in the month of October, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Cramer, daughter of Judge David Cramer, of Ray county. Seven children have been born of this union, all now living at home with their parents. Mr. Grimes is a member of the Masonic lodge at Millville, and has several times served his lodge in an official capacity. He is also a Good Templar, having been a charter member of the lodge where he lives. He has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church South since 1868. He has frequently represented his church as a delegate to conference, etc.

J. M. CARTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, January 3, 1830. His father, Mr. Ira Carter, was a farmer and stock-raiser of that county, and the possessor of considerable property. Ira Carter removed with his family to the state of Illinois, and there our subject was educated. His father died when James was sixteen years of age, and the next year he came to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and began clerking in the general merchandise store of Carter & McGhee. The senior partner of this firm was his half-brother. After remaining in this position for about eighteen months, he went, at the heat of the gold excitement in 1849, to California, where he spent a year at mining, and then went to Oregon, and engaged in the lumber business. This enterprise was very successful, and in 1852 Mr. Carter returned to Missouri.

He located at Albany, Ray county, and engaged in merchandising and milling with his brother, Mr. Eli Carter. He continued the business until 1859, when J. M. Carter sold his interest to his brother and others, and bought, in partnership with Mr. W. R. Shotwell, the mill located at the town of Millville. They operated this mill together until Mr. Carter went to Colorado, in 1860. In Colorado, Mr. Carter operated a saw-mill for another party, for about one year, and then came for his family, and took them to Colorado with him, leaving Mr. Shotwell again in charge of the mill they owned in partnership. During the time he was in the state of Colorado Mr. Carter engaged in farming and stock-raising, and by his industry and enterprise made the business very successful. He returned to Millville, Ray county, Missouri, in the autumn of 1865. Mr. Carter was married on the 4th day of May, 1854, to Miss Susan R. Harrison. They became the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters, all now living. One daughter, Ida B., is the wife of Mr. John A. Fletcher. The others are at home with their parents. Mr. Carter resides at Millville, where he owns and operates a large flouring-mill. He is a leading member of the M. E. Church South, and belongs to the Masonic lodge at Millville. His business is very prosperous, and he has a handsome home, surrounded by modern conveniences and comforts. As a man and a citizen he is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

W. M. QUARLES, M. D.

William M. Quarles was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, on the 19th day of September, 1840, and lived there until he was eleven years of age. He then came with his father in March, 1851, to Ray county, Missouri, and has lived here ever since. His father received the appointment of postmaster at Richmond, and lived there until the outbreak of the civil war, conducting a small farm half a mile from town, in connection with the postoffice. Our subject worked on this farm during summer, and attended Richmond College in winter. He received the greater part of his education at this school. In the year 1856, he began clerking in the dry goods store of Hughes, Wasson & Stewart, at Richmond, and continued with them for two years. Becoming imbued with the determination to fit himself for the practice of medicine, he entered the drug store of Dr. Mosby, and remaining with him two years, devoted the time to studying his chosen profession. At the beginning of the civil war he espoused the cause of the south, and responded promptly to Governor Jackson's call for volunteers by enlisting in the 1st Missouri cavalry. At the expiration of the time, six months, for which he had enlisted in the state guards, he entered the regular Confederate service for three years, in Colonel Reeves' 3d Missouri regiment of volunteers. In the spring of

1862 he was sergeant and ensign, and afterwards was promoted to a first lieutenantcy. He served with great credit throughout the entire war, and was paroled after the surrender, on the 16th day of May, 1865. He at once returned to his home in Richmond, Missouri, and again entered Dr. Mosby's drug store as clerk, and resumed the study of medicine. By close economy he after awhile, saved money enough from his salary to defray the expense of a course of lectures. He accordingly entered the St. Louis Medical College for the term of 1866–7. At the expiration of the lecture course in the spring of 1867, he went to Millville, Ray county, and began the practice of his profession with such success that in about a year and a half he had secured means enough to return to college, which he did, graduating in the spring of 1869, from the St. Louis Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Quarles was married on the 17th day of March, 1868, to Miss Octavia Fowler, daughter of T. B. Fowler, Esq. Five children have been born of this union, two sons and three daughters. Their first son and one daughter, died in infancy, the others are living at this time, April, 1881. In 1874 Dr. Quarles engaged in partnership with his father-in-law, in the dry goods business at Millville. He employed a clerk in the store to enable him to give his individual attention to his professional labors. Mr. Fowler was soon after elected to the office of county collector, and they sold the dry goods store to John P. Grimes. Dr. Quarles then went to Richmond, and engaged in the drug business with Dr. Holman, in connection with the practice of his profession. This partnership was broken up by the election of Dr. Holman county treasurer, and Dr. Quarles returned to Millville. Here he now enjoys a large and remunerative practice.

AMI HUGHES.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a native of Ray county, Missouri, and was born on the old homestead of the Hughes family, June 5, 1857. He laid the foundation of his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and then entered Richmond College, from which institution he graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, on his birthday, 1877. He spent the first year after leaving college, at home with his father, in Richmond, occasionally assisting with work on the farm in the county. In March, 1879, then in his twenty-second year, was given the entire management and control of the large farm owned by his father, Mr. James S. Hughes, of Richmond. He conducted the business of this place alone, until his brother, Allen, who had been doing busines in St. Louis, came to his assistance, and they now operate the farm together. This place, consisting of 880 acres of excellent land, is situated eight miles northeast of the town of Richmond. In fertility of soil, abundance of water, woodland and pasture, it is not surpassed by any in

the county. It is well improved, having a commodious and handsome brick dwelling house, a large, roomy and conveniently constructed barn, and a fine, thrifty bearing orchard. Mr. Hughes and his brother are devoting special attention to stock raising, and have now some of the best varieties of fine-bred stock upon their farm. Mr. Hughes, though young in years, is a practical farmer, and bids fair to gain, in after years, wealth, and a position of great usefulness in the community. He is a courteous, affable gentleman, and highly esteemed by all who know him, for his many excellent qualities of head and heart.

JULIUS A. MADDUX.

Julius Augustus Maddux was born in Ray county, Missouri, three miles southeast of Millville. His father had been a farmer in Ray county some forty-four years at the time of his death. Mr. Maddux was educated in the district schools and grew up on his father's farm, and has ever since followed the business of farming. He was married in the year 1860, to Miss Mary Fields. The issue of this union was one child, Nancy W., now the wife of Mr. John Manley. Mrs. Maddux died when her child was but ten days old, and, in the spring of 1863, Mr. Maddux was married to Martha J. Turnadge, daughter of John Turnadge. They became the parents of seven children, five of whom, one girl and four boys, are living at this time, April, 1881. Four years after his marriage, Mr. Maddux bought a farm on Crooked river, and lived upon it three years. He then traded it for a place near where he was born. After living there for about three years, he removed to his present location, sections fifteen and twenty-two, township fifty-three, range twenty-eight. Mr. Maddux is a member of Charter Oak Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and also of the Farmers' Club. He is a practical farmer, and takes great interest in everything pertaining to agriculture.

R. B. ELLIS, M. D.

Robert B. Ellis was born in Sussex county, Virginia, December 4, 1812. When but six years old his father removed with him to Kentucky. Here he was educated, chiefly in Transylvania University, at Lexington, from the literary and classical department of which institution he graduated with high honor. After leaving college he began the study of medicine, with the distinguished Doctor Benjamin Dudley for preceptor. He subsequently went through the usual course of instruction, and received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Pennsylvania Medical College. He soon after began to practice the healing art. Doctor Ellis came to Ray county in the year 1837, and, locating at Richmond, opened his doctor's office there. Here he soon made a host of friends, and rapidly built up a good practice. His success as a physician was such that he gained

the confidence of the people all over the county, and his services were in almost constant demand. He possessed the happy faculty of making himself pleasant and agreeable to all classes, and rapidly rose in the popular esteem in consequence. His fame as a physician spread throughout the state, and the extent of his practice was not excelled, perhaps, by that of any physician, at that time, in Missouri. After staying at Richmond for four years, Doctor Ellis removed to the suburbs of the town of Gallatin, Missouri, at that time just being built up, and improving a fine farm, established his home upon it, and always afterward, during his residence in northwest Missouri, though frequently away traveling with his wife for the benefit of her health, he kept his home upon this farm. Doctor Ellis was twice elected to the higher branch of the general assembly of Missouri, and was a member of the national democratic convention that nominated James K. Polk for the presidency, at Baltimore, in 1844. His first wife died at Jefferson City, in 1842, whither she had accompanied her husband, who was there in attendance, as a member, upon the session of the state senate. During his second term as state senator, Doctor Ellis was married again, at Jefferson City. The lady becoming his wife this time, was a daughter of Hiram P. Goodrich, D. D., a distinguished educator and divine of Missouri. After the expiration of the senatorial session, Dr. Ellis returned, with his bride, to his home at Gallatin. Here he remained for one year, and then moved to St. Louis, and practiced his profession in that city for some time. During his residence there, he delivered a course of lectures to the students of the McDowell Medical College, upon "Cholera; its Origin, Progress, and Treatment," with particular reference to its ravages, at that time, in this country. These lectures were delivered during the years 1848–9. As an evidence of appreciation of his valuable services, the college conferred the honorary degree of M. D. upon Doctor E., already a graduate of two popular institutions. In 1849 he went to California, and pursued the practice of medicine at the city of Sacramento. Here the second Mrs. Ellis died. The doctor remained at Sacramento until about the year 1860. During this time he was married again, to Miss Sarah J. Buckner. About the year 1860, Doctor Ellis removed from Sacramento to Carson City, Nevada. Here, eight years after her marriage, the third Mrs. Ellis died, and her husband was again left alone, and remained unmarried until his death. He was a member of the California legislature, and, at one time, was president of the medical university of that state. The issue of his first marriage was three children: Robert H., Mary E., and Adrian C.; of his second, two: Sallie and Rosa G.; and of the third, four: Paris B., Ada M., John G., and William W. Dr. R. B. Ellis died at Carson City, Nevada, in the month of January, 1873, and was buried with Masonic honors, and the legislature adjourned out of respect

to the memory of the man who had figured so prominently in the affairs of the state, and attended the funeral in a body.

ROBERT H. ELLIS.

Is the eldest son of Doctor R. B. Ellis, whose biography appears in this work, and was born near Paris, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 8, 1836. His father removed with him to Missouri in 1837, and he received his early education at the towns of Richmond and Gallatin. When his father went to live in St. Louis, he was placed under the charge and instruction of Doctor Goodrich, then a prominent educator of that city. In 1850 he accompanied his father to California, and there finished his education. After spending seven years in the state of California, he returned to Richmond, Missouri, and engaged in merchandising until the war began, in 1861. He enlisted under the first call of Governor C. F. Jackson, and remained as long as General Sterling Price was in Missouri, though he did not, after the state guard was disbanded enter the regular Confederate service. In 1860 Captain Ellis was a candidate on the Breckenridge democratic ticket for representative of Ray county in the general assembly, and was defeated by a majority of only thirty-five votes. Except four years spent in the state of California, Mr. Ellis has lived continuously, since the war, in Ray county. In 1860 he was married to Miss Emma Mansur, daughter of Charles Mansur, Esq., of Ray county. Five children are the result of this union, all of whom are now living. Mr. Ellis was admitted to practice law at the bar of Richmond in 1867, and pursued the legal calling for about two years, but preferring a farmer's life, he quit the law and became a tiller of the soil. Captain Ellis is descended from one of the best of old Virginia's families, and is a gentleman in every way worthy of his ancestry.

LEONIDAS DUVALL.

Is descended from the early French settlers of the "Old Dominion state." He was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, on the 26th day of September, 1838. His father, Isaac Duvall, removed with him to Ray county, Missouri, in the fall of 1844. He received his early education at the common schools, attending, as was the custom of the boys of the neighborhood, during the winter months, and assisting his father on the farm through the summer. In 1859, he entered the new college at the town of Richmond, and here completed his education. Mr. Duvall was married on the 26th day of November, 1865, to Mrs. Mary Gross, a widow lady, whose maiden name was Nuckols. She only lived about a year, and in September, 1871, Mr. Duvall was again married to Miss Virginia M. Payne, of Clinton county, Missouri. Of this union two children, twins, were born, on the 9th day of February, 1877. They were named respectively:

Albert Payne and Willie Payne, in honor of their grandfather. Mr. Duvall owns a fine farm of 200 acres of good, fertile, land, chiefly devoted to growing grass, and raising cattle and fine stock. He has been a trader in mules since 1860, and in this business has accumulated the principal part of his property. He owns the fine draft stallion, Loch Fergus Chief, of the celebrated Clydesdale stock, imported from Scotland in 1879, at a cost of more than a thousand dollars, and also is the owner of the large black jack, Bourbon Chief, purchased in Kentucky, at a cost of one thousand dollars. Mr. Duvall is making laudable efforts for the improvement of the live stock of the county. Mr. Duvall's farm lies near the old oil wells of the St. Louis Petroleum Company, and the entire place and adjacent lands were pronounced by Prof. Swallow, then state geologist, to be underlaid with coal. He is a member in good standing of the Richmond Lodge, of the order of Free Masons, and one of Ray's most progressive, practical and successful farmers, and occupies an enviable position in the respect of the good people of the section in which he resides.

J. F. DUVALL.

Was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, on the 20th day of February, 1840. He came to Missouri with his father who immigrated to Ray county in the year 1844. Mr. Duvall obtained the greater part of his education in the common schools of his neighborhood; he did, however, attend the college at Richmond for the space of eighteen months. After leaving this institution, Mr. Duvall began working at the saddle-maker's trade at Richmond, and continued in this work for four years. At the outbreak of the great civil war, he responded to the first call of Governor Jackson for volunteers, and when the six months for which he joined the state guards had expired, he entered the regular Confederate army for the war, in the Third regiment of Missouri infantry. He fought in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, except two. After the surrender of the Confederate army in 1865, Mr. Duvall returned to Ray county and resumed work on the farm with his father, until he was married. His marriage to Miss Kate Forbes, daughter of John Forbes, Esq., of Ray county, Missouri, took place on the 20th of February, 1873. Of this union three children, Isaac, Fannie and Bettie, have been born to them. Mr. Duvall occupies and owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, all in an excellent state of cultivation, except about twenty acres of woodland. He is also a stock raiser and takes great pride in his good breed of live stock, more especially of hogs and cattle. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but he belongs to the brotherhood of A. F. & A. M. He has held the position of worshipful master of his lodge at Millville for some years. Mrs. Duvall

belongs to the congregation of the Mount Hope M. E. Church. Mr. Duvall is a prosperous farmer, a highly respected citizen, a kind neighbor and an honorable gentleman.

ANDREW WELLS.

A native of Ray county, Missouri, was born six miles south of the town of Richmond, on the 10th day of November, 1833. He lived here and continued at work on the farm with his father until the outbreak of the gold fever, and consequent rush to California. Our subject left home in 1853, and went to the gold fields of the great west. In California, Mr. Wells was chiefly engaged in mining, though he also operated a saw mill and possessed a hog ranch while there. He returned home in 1857, having been so successful in his quest of wealth as to enable him to buy a comfortable home. On the 9th day of December of the same year, he was married to Miss Susan F. Endsley, a daughter of Mr. John Endsley, of Ray county. Mr. Wells remained on his farm in Ray county until 1864, when he removed to Virginia City, Montana territory. While there he engaged in a trade in flour during the winter season, and mined in summer. Mrs. Wells accompanied him in his travels through the west, and they finally returned to Ray county and spent some months at the home of her father, after which they again took possession of their old home near Millville. Mr. Wells has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge at Millville since 1870. He is a highly respected citizen, and a good, practical farmer.

J. H. HAYNES.

J. H. Haynes was born in Ray county, Missouri, five miles north of Richmond, August 29, 1849. He is a son of J. P. Haynes, Esq., whose biography we give elsewhere in this work. Mr. Haynes received his education, chiefly, in the common schools of his native county. In 1872, Mr. Haynes was married to Miss Sophronia E. McCuistion, daughter of William McCuistion, Esq., of Ray county. She was born upon the place where they now reside, in 1856. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Bessie Ethel and William Elbert. Mr. Haynes is a member of Crooked River Grange, No. 1005, Patrons of Husbandry, and has given his lifelong attention to agricultural pursuits. He is engaged to a considerable extent in raising fine stock. He feeds and ships to market large numbers of hogs and cattle. Mrs. Haynes is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. She was elected to the office of "Ceres" in the grange to which she belongs, a year ago, and yet, April, 1881, occupies that position. Mr. Haynes has been very fortunate and successful in his business affairs, and

to-day is in a highly prosperous condition. His excellent farm is well supplied with everything necessary to his comfort and happiness, and he is highly respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens.

H. C. SMITH.

Henry Clay Smith is a native of Kentucky, born in Woodford county, on the 14th day of October, 1820. His father emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky at an early day. He died soon after the birth of our subject, leaving his widow, with seven young children, in very straitened circumstances. Henry's advantages for obtaining an education were, in consequence of his father's death and the family's poverty, quite limited. He remained with his mother, working for the common support of the family, until his twenty-first year, when the whole family removed to Ray county, Missouri, and stopped for about a year on a farm near Richmond. This was in 1841. In 1842 Mr. Smith and his brother, B. F., bought a tract of land near the town of Millville. This land was in a wild state, covered with dense forest and underbrush. By their indomitable industry the brothers cleared and improved this place, and made a living for themselves and their mother's family. They continued to clear and improve the place until, in 1849, Henry bought out the interest of his brother, and thus gained entire control of the place. His mother continued to reside with him until her death, which occurred in 1859. Mr. Smith was married in the autumn of 1870 to Miss Cynthia A. Smith, daughter of Peyton T. Smith, a prominent farmer of Ray county. Though their names were the same, they are not in anyway related to one another by ties of consanguinity. Two children were born of this union: Nora Belle and Lucy Rachel. Mr. Smith still resides on the farm which himself and brother improved. He has added to it from time to time until it now comprises some four hundred and forty acres. His residence, a large and handsome frame building, occupies a conspicuous location near the point where the Richmond, Russellville, Millville, and Tinney's Point roads intersect one another. Since the war Mr. Smith has turned his attention mostly to the raising of stock. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Millville M. E. Church. Mr. Smith is a self-made man, and one of the most properous and successful farmers in the county.

J. S. MATHENA.

Jeptha S. Mathena was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 17th of September, 1847. His father was Robert Mathena, a native of Kentucky, who had emigrated to Missouri in the early history of Ray county. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Ray county. Mr. Mathena was married on the eighth day of February, 1877, to Miss Mollie Hutchinson, daughter of William J. Hutchinson, of Ray county. The

issue of this union is one child, Eva, born November 25, 1878. He is not a member of any church or secret organization except the Patrons of Husbandry, which order he joined in January, 1874. Mrs. Mathena is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, which worships at Liberty school house. Mr. Mathena is a thriving, prosperous young farmer, and contemplates soon the purchase of an addition to his already valuable farm, from a neighbor. He is a good, kind-hearted, accommodating neighbor, and a highly esteemed citizen of Grape Grove township.

JOHN GUY.

This gentleman, one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of his neighborhood, was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, in the year 1829. When he was but ten years old his father moved to Missouri, and settled in Ray county, and two years later died, leaving a widow and seven children. John continued living with his mother for about two years after his father's death, and then he began to work for one John McGhee, for the purpose of learning the tinner's trade. McGhee subsequently failed, and young Guy was thrown out of work. In his nineteenth year he commenced to learn the trade of a blacksmith, under John Lightner, at Richmond. He mastered this trade, and in the year 1850, went with Mr. Lightner to the state of California. Here Mr. Guy mined for a short time, and then, going to Sacramento City, he again engaged at his trade, and continued it during the remainder of his sojourn in the Golden State. Having accumulated some money, he returned in 1858, to Richmond, Ray county, and entered the seminary to finish his education. Leaving school he opened a shop in the town of Richmond, and worked at his trade for about a year. He then moved upon a farm in the county, near Liberty school house, and erecting a shop continued the work of a neighborhood blacksmith, with farming. Here he lived until 1863, when, to avoid the war troubles with which the country was at that time rife, he went to Colorado, where he worked for a while at his trade, and then commenced freighting with wagons between Atchison, Kansas, and Denver, Colorado. This business was very remunerative, but Mr. Guy was compelled to abandon it on account of the hostility of Indians. He sold his wagons and teams at a very handsome profit over the amount paid for them, and returning to Ray county, bought a farm with the proceeds of his labors in the west. Mr. Guy was married in the month of March, 1853, to Miss Susan B. Mizner, daughter of Jerry Mizner, Esq., formerly of Ray county, now deceased. Nine children were born of this union, seven of whom are still living. Mrs. Guy died from the result of injuries received by a fall through a bridge over a small stream near Millville. Mrs. Guy was in a wagon with seven other persons, and as they were crossing the bridge, it gave way, precipitating the wagon and its load of human

freight to the bottom of the stream. Several of the party were severely injured, though none mortally but the wife of Mr. Guy. This accident occurred on the 4th of August, 1874. Mr. Guy was married again, April 30, 1878, to Miss Susan C. Mathena. By her he has one child, an infant son. Mr. Guy has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church South, for about six years, and the present Mrs. Guy for twelve years. Mr. Guy has a good farm, and is pleasantly and happily situated to enjoy a long life and green old age.

W. H. BRIGHT.

William H. Bright was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, October 10, 1839. His father was a farmer, and young Bright was reared on a farm and taught to work. His education was acquired in the manner common with so many farmers' sons, by attending school during the winter and working on the farm in the summer. When he reached his twenty-first year, Mr. Bright left Kentucky, in company with two brothers and a number of other persons, to come to Missouri. They came overland with a train of wagons direct to Ray county, and here our subject commenced farming for himself. Mr. Bright was not engaged on either side during the war of the rebellion. He was drafted for the Union service just before the close of the war, but was never ordered out for duty. He was married in the year 1864, to Miss Nannie Frazier, daughter of Mr. James Frazier, a resident of Ray county. The issue of this union was seven children, five of whom, four girls and one boy, are now living. Mr. Bright and his excellent lady are both worthy members, and have been for many years, of the Christian Church. Mr. Bright is a good, practical, intelligent, and industrious farmer, and has done much toward the improvement of that branch of industry to which he belongs.

ISAIAH MANSUR.

This gentleman is one of the largest land owners, and was one of the earliest settlers of this county. He was born in Ludlow, Windsor county, Vermont, February 19, 1815. His father, Stephen Mansur, was a native of New Hampshire, born December 18, 1773. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the old French and Indian wars, and also the war of the Revolution, entering the latter war with the battle of Lexington, and fighting until peace was declared and the freedom of the American states established. The maiden name of Isaiah Mansur's mother was Miss Hannah Felt. His parents were of Scotch-English descent, and their family consisted of eight sons and four daughters, whose names with dates of birth follow: Stephen, born August 25, 1799; Alvah, born March 25, 1801; J. T. Gilman, March 12, 1803; Charles, November 24, 1805, Moody, February 3, 1808; Harriet Augusta, May 22, 1811; Isaiah,

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Isaiah Mansur

February 19, 1815; Mary Catherine, June 12, 1817; Stilman January 17, 1820; Porter, April 4, 1822, and Harriet Newell, August 17, 1826. Five only of these are now (April, 1881) living, of whom Dr. Moody Mansur is the oldest. Isaiah Mansur received his education in the country schools of Vermont and New Hampshire. He removed to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1836, and for about one year was in charge of his brother Charles' drug store there. This was the first drug store opened on Third street, in that city. The business was very prosperous under Mr. Mansur's management, but the brothers, preferring life in the country, sold out their business in St. Louis, and removing to Ray county, began merchandising in a country store, located upon what is now known as the "old Nuckols place." The brothers continued this business till 1842, when they dissolved partnership, and divided the lands, which they had entered, and purchased during their association in business. To Isaiah's share, fell chiefly, the unimproved lands, and he was compelled to clear the timber and brush away, in order to make fields, and build a home. Mr. Mansur farmed until about the year 1849, when he again opened a store on the farm now owned by Mr. R. H. Ellis. He conducted this store until 1852 when he built a store house in the town of Millville, and removed his stock of goods to it. This store he operated until the war, keeping a clerk in the store, while he remained on the farm. During the war, Mr. Mansur was a Union man, and voted for delegates to the Union convention held at Jefferson City. Though strongly opposed to the rebellion, he took no active part in the war, and did all in his power to preserve peace and harmony among his neighbors and friends, and keep them out of difficulties arising from their strong partisans feelings and sentiments. Mr. Mansur was married, first, in the year 1844, in Ray county, Missouri, to Miss Susan Smith. They became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, six of whom are still living, and all but one married. Mrs. Mansur died on the first day of June, 1856, and Mr. Mansur was married again, on the 3d day of January, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Lane, of Atchison, Kansas. By her he is the father of three children, Julia, Harriet and Isaiah. Mr. Mansur has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the space of thirty-five years. His first wife also belonged to that church. The present Mrs. Mansur belongs to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Mansur is a prominent citizen of his community, a successful business man, and is highly esteemed for his good qualities as a neighbor and a gentleman.

RALPH OLIPHANT.

A native of Ray county, Missouri, was born on the 20th day of September, 1840. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, his father having been born in Scotland and his mother in Ireland. His father, Alexander Oliphant, came to Ray county in the year 1838. His business in the Old World not paying as he desired, he resolved to emigrate to the United States. Landing at New Orleans, he at once turned his face toward the great northwest, and coming to Ray county bought the farm upon which our subject at this time resides. Here he planted a vineyard which was the second in the county, only one having been previously planted within its borders Upon this farm Mr. Alexander Oliphant died, in the year 1878, and his son, Ralph, who had finished his education and been for some years in charge of the place, succeeded him as its owner. Here he still continues to reside, cultivating and improving his fine place of four hundred acres. Mr. Oliphant was married on the 7th day of December, 1869, to Miss Catharine Mansur, daughter of Isaiah Mansur, a prominent farmer of the county. The result of this marriage has been four children, two boys and two girls. Their parents take great pride in these children, and intend having them well educated and trained, especially in that much neglected accomplishment, the knowledge of music. Mr. Oliphant's aged mother resides with her son upon the old homestead. He is one of Ray's most sterling citizens, and a successful, prosperous farmer, blessed with a promising happy family, and a handsome, comfortable home.

MICHAEL W. CRISPIN.

Was born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 4, 1844. His father removed, when he was five years of age, to Highland county, in the same state, and engaged there in farming and operating a distillery. In this part of the state Mr. Crispin acquired his education in the common schools. At the age of fifteen years our subject began the battle of life for himself, working for various farmers until the beginning of the war of the rebellion. In 1863 he enlisted in the 2d Ohio regiment of Union troops, Colonel Gibson commanding, and served until after the surrender of the Confederate armies. After the war he again returned to Ohio, and continued farming. Mr. Crispin was married on the 14th day of February, 1867, to Miss Eliza E. White, daughter of Mr. Joseph L. White, of Highland county, Ohio. Determined to try his fortune in the new country west of the Mississippi river, Mr. Crispin, immediately after his marriage, started with his bride to Missouri. He landed from a steamboat at Lexington, Missouri, and rented a farm about seven miles northeast of Richmond, in Ray county. The following summer he bought land on the road from Richmond to Utica, which he soon after sold and purchased

the place upon which he now resides, two and a half miles southeast of the town of Millville. This place Mr. Crispin has improved until it is one of the best farms and most pleasant and comfortable homes in the county. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crispin, three of each sex, all now living. Mr. Crispin was one of the charter members of the Ray Grange, P. of H., which was afterward consolidated with Crooked River and Morton Granges. Mrs. Crispin is a worthy member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Crispin owns three hundred acres of well-improved land, and is one of the most energetic, industrious, and successful farmers and stock-raisers in Grape Grove township. He is also a practical and experienced trader and dealer in live stock.

CHARLES F. BATES, SR.

The subject of the following sketch was born in Halifax county, Virginia, on the 6th day of June, 1830. His father died when Charles was but four years of age, and in 1838, the whole family removed Missouri, settling in Ray county, where his mother purchased a farm, three and a half miles west of Richmond. This farm young Charles and his brothers worked, maintaining the family. Their mother died here about 1847, and the brothers continued to conduct the place and support the family for about two years longer, when our subject went to live with a brother-in-law. Himself and this brother-in-law, Mr. Henry E. Owen, purchased the old homestead and farmed there, in partnership, until Mr. Bates was married. His marriage took place November 18, 1852, Miss Melissa A. Elliott, daughter of Richard S. Elliott, of Ray county, becoming his bride. He remained on the old homestead one year after marriage, and then selling his interest to Mr. Owen, he rented a farm for one year. At the expiration of this time he purchased and improved the place upon which he has since lived. This farm is seven miles north of Richmond. Mrs. Bates, after becoming the mother of three children, died in 1868, and Mr. Bates was subsequently married to Miss Mary V. Lamar, by whom he is the father of three children. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are both members of the M. E. Church South. When he was nineteen years old Mr. Bates gave ten dollars, half of all he had in the world, to help in building Todd's Chapel. Mr. Bates has been a hard worker, and justly merits the success in his business that he has achieved. He is a kind husband and an indulgent parent, greatly interested in the education of his children, to whom it is his chief desire to leave the priceless inheritance of a thorough education.

KEDAR WALL.

An old settler and prominent farmer of Ray county. Was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, on the 26th of July, 1830. His father, who was a farmer, sold his property and removed to Ray county, Missouri, in 1833, and settled on a farm two miles and a half northeast of Richmond. Here he lived for about two years, and then removed to the farm upon which Kedar Wall now lives, seven miles northeast of Richmond. Mr. Wall enjoyed such opportunities as the schools of the neighborhood at that time afforded, for acquiring an education. He inherited the old homestead at his mother's death, and has worked industriously to improve it, and to enhance its value. The original tract contained about fwo hundred and forty acres, but he has continued to extend it by purchasing additional land from time to time, and it now comprises about four hundred acres of most excellent farming lands. In December, 1855, Mr. Wall was married to Miss Sarah E. Pugh, a daughter of Henry H. Pugh, Esq., of Ray county. Of this union eleven children have been born, only seven of whom are now living. The eldest child, Henry, is now in his twenty-third year. Mr. Wall was one of the charter members of the Millville Lodge, No. 338, of the order of A. F. and A. M. Mrs. Wall is a very worthy member of the M. E. Church South, and worships with the congregation at Liberty school house. Mr. Wall has never taken much interest or a prominent part in politics, preferring to live quietly in the discharge of his domestic duties.

AMBROSE YOUNG.

Ambrose Young was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 16th day of May, 1831, and has always been a resident of his native county. He was educated in the common schools, often walking the distance of four or five miles to reach the school-house, and frequently not reaching home on his return until long after dark. Mr. Young lived on the place that his father settled until his marriage. He was married on the 29th day of September, 1853, to Miss Frances Graham, daughter of William Graham, Esq., a resident of Carroll county. Five children were born to bless this union; three boys and one girl are yet living. Odus G. Young, the eldest son, is a practicing attorney-at-law in Carrollton, Missouri, and Alonzo F., the second son, is in charge of his father's farm, both doing well. Mr. Young is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge at Millville, and both himself and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South at that place. He was for three years postmaster at Millville, and was also, during the same time, engaged with Fletcher Graham in merchandising there. His fine farm of three hundred acres of good land lies two and a half miles south of Millville, on the Richmond road.

SEBRON S. YOUNG.

This gentleman was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 8th day of February, 1829, about two miles from the present town of Morton. Soon after his birth his father entered a large tract of land, something over eleven hundred acres, eight miles north of the town of Richmond, and moved upon it. Mr. Young received his education in the log school-houses of that primitive time in the manner common with the sons of farmers. He spent about sixteen years on the farm with his father, and then went to Richmond and began clerking in the dry goods store of J. S. Lightner. He remained in this position about three years, and then, in 1849, he went with a party of gold hunters to California. He lived in California only about a year, and then returned home to Ray county. His father and Isaiah Mansur formed apartnership about this time, and began selling goods at Millville, and he was employed as clerk in their store. At this business he continued for about three years, and until the death of his father, when he gave his attention to farming, and this has been his principal occupation ever since. He has taught school some during the winter in connection with his farming. Mr. Young was married on the 16th of November, 1851, at Millville, to Miss Catherine C. Rainwater, daughter of Rev. Moses F. Rainwater, now of St. Louis. They became the parents of ten children, all but one of whom still live. He is a member of the order of Free Masons, and both himself and Mrs. Young belong to the M. E. Church South, at Millville. In 1862 he took the contract for carrying the mails between Richmond and Utica, which was, on account of the war troubles, a perilous undertaking, but Mr. Young accomplished the task, and discharged every duty in a manner highly satisfactory to the officials of the national postal service. Since the war Mr. Young has given his undivided attention to farming, and is to-day a prosperous business man and a useful citizen.

JOHN TAYLOR YOUNG.

Although the gentleman whose name heads this page has been dead for nearly twenty-seven years, the part that he so well performed in the early settlement and improvement of the county, justly claims a place in her history. John Taylor Young was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, January 12, 1800, and lived in his native state until he was about twenty-seven years of age, when he resolved to seek a home in Missouri, at that time comparatively a new state. He first came to Independence, in Jackson county, and remained there for about a year, when he removed to the Ray county bottom, and entering a small body of land, improved it and established his home, for a short time, upon it, In 1829, he removed about eight miles north of Richmond to a tract of about eleven hundred and

sixty acres of land which he had acquired by entry and purchase. Here, after greatly improving his farm, Mr. Young continued to reside until the time of his death. He was married on the 10th day of May, 1828, to Miss Louisa, daughter of John Sneed, Esq., of Clay county. Eight children were born to them, but only four are now living: Sebron, Ambrose, Eliza, wife of H. C. Kell, and Warren, who lives with his family on the old homestead. Mr. Young was, for a number of years prior to his death, a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died on the 7th of August, 1854, loved and honored by his children, and respected by his neighbors and friends.

MARION M. CRITHFIELD.

Is a native of Tennessee, born in Claiborne county, on the 8th day of August, 1827. His father, Joshua Crithfield, removed to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1844, and settled on a farm about three miles west of Millville. Mr. Crithfield received only limited opportunities for obtaining an education, being compelled, as soon as he was large enough, to work upon the farm. When the storm of civil war broke over the land Mr. Crithfield left home to espouse the cause of the land of his birth. He enlisted in the 11th Missouri regiment of Confederate infantry, and fought throughout the entire war. After peace was declared he returned to his old home in Ray county. In the month of February, 1870, Mr. Crithfield was married to Miss Lizzie J. Hanna. Three children were born from this union, only one of whom, a bright little girl of eight years, named Ruth Ezzado, now lives. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Crithfield removed with his bride to a place he had purchased, one mile from Millville, and here he has made his home ever since. Mrs. Crithfield lived only five years after her marriage, dying May 12, 1875, and Mr. Crithfield has never married again. His sister, Mrs. Schooler, lives with and keeps house for him. She and her brother are both members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Crithfield, like many another of Ray's best citizens, has, by his own efforts and industry, acquired a good home, and everything necessary to spending his life in comfort, and with the esteem and respect of his neighbors.

NATHAN H. SCHOOLER.

A prominent farmer and old settler of this county. Was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 31st day of March, 1828. Eight years afterward his father, Nathan H. Schooler, Sr., emigrated from Tennessee to Missouri, locating on a farm one mile and a half west of Millville, Ray county. Upon this farm our subject spent the time until the year 1850, when, fired by the gold excitement, he went to California. Here and in

Oregon, together, he spent about two years, and then returned to his father's farm in Ray county, where he lived until the death of his father, which occurred in the month of July, 1854. In November, of the same year, Mr. Schooler was united in marriage with Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry F. Graham, Esq., of Ray county. The issue of this marriage was four children: Luther Scott, Altie, Addie, and Ella. The last named died in infancy. The others are yet living, and all of them are married. Mrs. Schooler died on the 17th of July, 1861, and the war being then in progress, Mr. Schooler determined to drown the poignancy of his grief for her loss in the activity and excitement of the soldier's life. He joined the Confederate army, and remained in the war until its close, receiving a wound, the effects of which he still feels at times. After the surrender of the southern forces Mr. Schooler returned to Ray county, and resumed the management of his farm. Mr. Schooler is a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and also a Good Templar. He continues to reside upon and superintend operations upon his farm, which he has finely improved and stocked with everything necessary to successful farming. He enjoys the esteem and respect of his neighbors, and is a good citizen, and an honorable, upright gentleman.

WARREN YOUNG.

Warren Young is the youngest living son of John T. Young, a pioneer settler of Ray county, whose biography is given upon another page of this work. He was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 22d day of September, 1838, and received such an education as the schools of the times afforded. He early began work on his father's large farm, about eight miles north of Richmond, and has been all his life engaged in the same occupation. Mr. Young was married November 26, 1865, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. William Foushee, now a resident of Richmond. The issue of this marriage was seven children, all of whom are now, April, 1881, living. Mr. Young's mother, now quite old, resides with her son on the old homestead, which he inherited from his father's estate. Mr. Young has been in every way successful in the management of his business affairs, and is doing a good work for the advancement and improvement of the agricultural interests of the grand old county of Ray.

ROBERT A. WOOD.

The subject of this sketch is a Kentuckian. He was born in Woodford county on the 26th day of September, 1821. His father was Edward B. Wood, an extensive farmer and slave owner, who had emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky. He acquired his education in the schools of his native state. His father died while he was a small boy, and after his death our subject resided upon the plantation, assisting his mother in its

management until her death in 1836. Then when but seventeen years of age, with the consent of his guardian and his relatives who were interested, he rented the homestead from the other heirs, and began its management for himself. When he attained his majority, Mr. Wood purchased several of the interests of his brothers and sisters, and thus gained control of the estate and greatly improved and beautified his home. Mr. Wood inherited a number of slaves from his father's estate, and purchased others whom he brought with him when he came to Missouri, and of course lost them, with the exception of a few who died, and some sold under the amnesty proclamation of 1863. Mr. Wood was married on the 15th day of October, 1844, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of James L. Keas, Esq., of Clark county, Kentucky. Twelve children were born of this marriage, five sons and seven daughters, all now living. Four daughters and two sons are married, and Mr. Wood is the happy grandfather of some twelve children, the issue of their marriages. In the spring of 1852, Mr. Wood came to Missouri on a visit and prospecting tour, and he was so well pleased with what he saw of the country, especially of Ray county, that on his return to Kentucky he closed up his business there, and the following summer removed with his family and slaves to this county. He rented land when he first came while looking around for a suitable and available place to buy. His wife's health failing she grew dissatisfied and despondent, and longed for a return to the old Kentucky home, and Mr. Wood after having been but about a year here, returned to Kentucky. But his heart was fixed upon making his home in Missouri, and in the autumn following his return to Kentucky, Mrs. Wood having recovered her wonted health and strength, Mr. Wood came again with his family to Ray county, and purchased the farm upon which he has ever since resided. This farm approaches within less than a mile of Millville on the west, and comprises five hundred and eighty acres, all inone body, of as fine, fertile, rolling upland as can be found any where else in the county. Since losing his slaves, Mr. Wood has turned his attention chiefly to stock-raising, and has converted his farm mostly into pasture lands. Mr. Wood is assisted in the management and direction of his large estate by his eldest son, James E., a well educated and intelligent young gentleman. Mr. Wood made a trip to the state of Texas, in 1879, on business connected with some land which his brother, Edward B., formerly a soldier of the Mexican war, now a prominent lawyer of Kentucky, possessed there. Both Mr. and Mrs. Woods were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, before leaving Kentucky, and although they have never transferred their membership to any church here, they still cling firmly to the tenets of that denomination. Mr. Wood is one of the largest and most successful farmers and stock raisers in the county. Untiring industry and

energy, unimpeachable honesty and veracity, boundless hospitality and generosity, have characterized his life and made the name of John A. Wood to be honored among his fellow men.

JACOB STANLEY.

Jacob Stanley was born in Campbell county, East Tennessee, September 15, 1806, and was educated in the schools of that state. His occupation has always been farming. Mr. Stanley was married in his native state, in his twenty-fifth year, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Moad, Esq., a near neighbor of Mr. Stanley's father. Soon after his marriage, our subject, in company with his father and father-in-law's families, removed to Ray county, Missouri, first stopping during the summer about two miles west of Richmond. Then he removed to a small farm two miles southwest of Millville. He has since greatly improved and extended his place by entry and purchase, until it now numbers some five hundred and twenty acres. Upon this farm Mr. Stanley lived until the day of his death, June 22, 1879. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, six sons and five daughters, who are all living except one son, the eldest, and two daughters; and all but Thomas M. and Henry J. are married. Thomas M., the elder of the unmarried sons, has the management of the old homestead, and lives upon it with his mother. Mr. Stanley, at the time of his death, had been twenty-two years a consistent member of the M. E. Church South. He was a kind-hearted man, a good neighbor, and an upright, fair-minded, honest man.

JOHN S. FLOURNOY.

Well and prominently known throughout Ray county. Is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Scotland to America at a very early day. His father, James Flournoy, was a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, and a large farmer and slave-owner of that state. John S. Flournoy was born in Washington county, Kentucky, April 25, 1823. The foundation of his education was laid in the common schools of his father's neighborhood, though he afterwards received the advantages of the more extended course taught at St. Mary's College, a Catholic institutition of Marion county. Mr. Flournoy's mind was early trained to receive the Protestant faith and religion, and he imbibed no Casholic doctrines from his attendance upon their school. Mr. Flournoy's mother, whose maiden name was Martha O. Halloway, was a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky. She had been, at the time of her death, a devout Methodist for half a century. This excellent lady, who lived to the advanced age of eighty years, always exercised the greatest care in the intellectual and moral training of her children. To this early training of his mother, John S. Flournoy is indebted for the foundation of that ster-

ling character, which, in after years, won for him the respect and support of his fellow citizens. After leaving college, Mr. F. taught school for several years during the winter months, and assisted upon the farm in summer. On the 28th day of February, 1851, John S. Flournoy was united in marriage to Miss Nancy C. M., daughter of Mr. James Keel, of Warren county, Kentucky, a lady of intelligence, culture and elegant taste. Two months after his marriage Mr. Flournoy removed, with his father-in-law, to Missouri, stopping temporarily in Clay county, but in the following October came to Ray county, and, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. H. C. Keel, purchased what was known as Carpenter's mill, and farm consisting of 360 acres of land, situated on the east fork of Crooked river. Mr. Flournoy soon became possessed of the whole tract, by the purchase of his brother-in-law's interest, and subsequently selling 100 acres of the north part of the farm, reduced its size to 260 acres, which he soon improved into a productive and valuable farm, where he has since made his home. In 1858 Mr. Flournoy was appointed by the county court of Ray county, to assess range No. 27. This duty he discharged in a very acceptable manner, and also made a perfect plat of the congressional townships in his territory, range 27. Mr. A. Spencer appointed him deputy assessor, and he assessed and made a plat, the first of the entire county. He afterwards served as deputy assessor for Lilburn McLaughlin, and also for A. P. Craven. In 1871 he was a candidate before the democratic convention for the office of county assessor, but was defeated by Mr. Craven. Nothing daunted he ran again in 1876, and was elected. Bringing years of ripe experience to the discharge of the duties of the office, his official service met with universal satisfaction and approbation from his constituents and he was re-elected by a large majority. At the close of his second term the county official newspaper closed a very complimentary article upon him and his services with these words: "He retires with honors justly deserved." Mr. and Mrs. Flournoy became the parents of ten children, all living but one, who died in infancy. Their son, Thomas M. is now, April, 1881, deputy county clerk, in the office at Richmond. Two daughters and the oldest son are married. John S. Flournoy is a model farmer, a devoted father, a firm friend and a highly respected and valuable citizen.

ALEXANDER MAITLAND.

Was born in Toronto, now Ontario, Canada, June 13, 1839. He is of Scotch extraction, both of his parents being natives of Scotland. His father, Alexander, sen., came first to the United States in the year 1835, but remaining only two years, returned to Canada. Here he was married to Miss Helen Skirring, about the year 1836. Our subject was the second child and oldest son of this union. He received his education in

the excellent schools of Canada, finishing at Knox College, Toronto, with the exception of a short time he attended school at St. Louis, after coming to Missouri. In 1852 Mr. Maitland accompanied his father to the United States, and made his home for about a year in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The next year his father moved to Ray county, and was employed for a year as business manager by Colonel William Moore. Colonel Moore died in 1854, and Mr. Maitland and J. Lightner, of Lexington, Missouri, rented his property and continued the business for another year. He then rented a farm in the Ray county bottom, upon which he resided with his family until the year 1860. In that year Alexander, Jr., left home and began life for himself. Going to the mountains of Colorado, he engaged in gold mining for about six months, but not meeting with encouraging "luck," he left off mining and returned to Ray county. Not having been naturalized, he was yet a British subject, and in consequence, did not suffer molestation from any source during the stormy times after his return, until 1865. On the 4th day of March, 1865, Mr. Maitland was married to Miss Mary G. Oliphant, daughter of Alexander Oliphant, deceased, formerly of Ray county. Mr. Maitland continued the occupation of farming after his marriage, and has not since engaged in any other business. In 1867 he built a house upon a tract of land belonging to his wife, and, improving it also otherwise, made his residence upon it. To this tract he has continued to add purchases from time to time, until now his farm includes three hundred and twenty acres of excellent and very valuable land. Mr. Maitland is one of the leading stockmen of his section of the county, paying considerable attention to the breeding and raising of the better grades of live stock. He has some very fine pedigreed young heifers, and his Cotswold sheep are among the best in that locality. Mr. Maitland and wife have seven children, the eldest, a boy of fifteen years, the youngest an infant. All are bright, intelligent and promising children, and their parents are exercising great care and pains to have them properly and well educated. Though raised a Presbyterian, Mr. Maitland is now a Methodist in religious belief. He is a genial, courteous, hospitable gentleman, a successful, prosperous business man and a good citizen.

DANIEL CRAMER.

A native of Germany, was born near the village of Geharde, in Hanover, May 16, 1817. His father was a farmer of that province and with him our subject lived, working on the farm, until he was about eighteen years of age. A short time previous his brother had gone to America, and wrote back such glowing accounts of the new world beyond the great waters, that young Daniel determined to go and try his fortune there, and at the same time escape military service in his native country.

He sailed from Bremen in the month of April, 1835, and the following June landed on the American shore at Baltimore, where he worked in a cotton factory for two years. He then went to Pennsylvania and was employed on a boat plying the Schuylkill river, until the year 1844. In the spring of that year he came to Ray county, Missouri, and entering one hundred and sixty acres, two miles northwest of Millville, established his home there and has never removed from it, but has bought and improved more land, from time to time, until now he has a large farm of four hundred acres of very fertile land. Mr. Cramer was married in Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of December, 1841, to Miss Louisa Litzenger. They became the parents of five children, three girls and two boys. All are married except Frank, the youngest, now business partner of J. P. Grimes, at Millville. The youngest daughter, who was the wife of Mr. Owen, is dead, and her three boys live with their grandfather, Mr. Cramer. Our subject took no part in the war of the rebellion, and was bitterly opposed to it. He has always been a good, loyal citizen of his adopted country. In 1864 Mr. Cramer was appointed justice of the peace by the county court, and served till 1866, when he was elected to that office, and discharged its duties until 1868, when he resigned to qualify for the office of judge of the county court, to which he had been elected by his fellow citizens. Mr. Cramer was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, but as there has been no organization of that denomination in his locality, has never connected himself with the church here. Mrs. Cramer is a worthy member of the M. E. Church at Millville. Mr. Cramer is a prosperous farmer, a good neighbor, and an honorable and a valuable citizen of his adopted county.

JAMES VANBEBBER.

This gentleman was born in East Tennessee, and spent the earlier part of his life in that state. Here he was engaged extensively in farming, and that was his lifelong occupation. When about twenty-five years of age he was married to Miss Elizabeth Yocum, daughter of Isaac Yocum, Esq., of Tennessee. Ten children, five of each sex, were born of this union. Eight of them are now living. In the year 1834, Mr. Vanbebber moved from Tennessee to Missouri, and settled in Ray county, in the river bottom near the present town of Hardin. Here he lived for about two years, and then buying and entering some two hundred acres of land thirteen miles north of Richmond, removed with his family to it, and lived there for the space of twenty-five years. He then sold his farm and removed to Caldwell county, Missouri, where he died in 1874. His widow is still living with her son in Caldwell county. The oldest son, William H. Vanbebber, is now living a short distance south of the place his father settled in Ray county. He has a good farm, a neat residence, and is

doing well. He is the father of three promising boys. Himself and his excellent lady are both members of the Methodist Church at Millville.

RICHIE KINCAID.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 15th day of March, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and has always been, since leaving school, engaged in farming. He was married first on the 16th day of December, 1860. His wife, after becoming the mother of nine children, six boys and three girls, died August 4, 1879. Mr. Kincaid was married the second time, October 13, 1880, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wild, widow of Henry W. Wild, deceased. The present Mrs. Kincaid is a member of the Christian Church. The former wife was a Methodist. Mr. Kincaid owns a good farm of one hundred and four acres, with a neat, comfortable home, and is doing well in his business.

JAMES KINCAID.

James Kincaid was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, on the 28th day of August, 1804. His father removed to Campbell county, East Tennessee, when he was but eight years old. Here he was educated, and worked with his father on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age. In the year 1828 he was married to Miss Sarah Craven, daughter of Richard Craven, Sr., and two years later he removed to Missouri, and settled in Ray county, four miles west of the town of Richmond. Entering one hundred and sixty acres, eleven miles north of Richmond, he removed upon it the next year, and lived there until the time of his death. He subsequently purchased more land, and increased the size of his place to six hundred and forty acres. Grain and hemp were the principal products of his farm. He lost several valuable slaves by the war. Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid were the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom, eight boys and one girl, are yet living. Mr. Kincaid, in religious belief, inclined to Methodism, though he was not a member of any church. He died December 14, 1868, deeply lamented by his family, and respected by all who had known him.

ALFRED C. KINCAID.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, December 31, 1843, and educated and reared here. He began work on his father's farm early in life, and has followed farming ever since as the chosen calling of his life. He served thirteen months in the Federal army during the civil war, under compulsion, having been drafted. Alfred C. Kincaid was married on the 16th day of April, 1866, to Miss Rachel Grimes. They became the parents of six children, only two of whom, both girls, are now living.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Millville. He is also a member of the King Hiram Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Knoxville.

JAMES N. GRIMES.

This gentleman is the son of Henry C. Grimes, and brother of J. P. Grimes, of Millville. He was born in Campbell county, Tennessee. He left his native state when eleven years old, and came to Ray county, Missouri, where he was married, on the 2d day of September, 1862, to Miss Abigail Stemley. The issue of this union was five children. Ten years after her marriage Mrs. Grimes died, and Mr. Grimes was married again, in January, 1873, to Miss Sophronia Magill, of Ray county. By her he has three children. Mr. Grimes belongs to the M. E. Church South, as did his former wife, and also his present lady. He is also a member of the Millville Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was engaged for two years, 1873-4, in merchandising, at Millville. Mr. Grimes has always been a farmer, in which occupation he has been very successful.

JOSEPH PETTUS.

Was born in the state of Virginia. When still a small boy, his parents removed to Lincoln county, Kentucky, and here Joseph grew up, working on his father's farm. He was married in the month of October, 1829, to Miss Mary Ann Hamilton, daughter of Thomas Hamilton, Esq., now deceased. They became the parents of sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters, fourteen of them, nine sons and five daughters, still survive. In October, 1833, Mr. Pettus left Kentucky and came to Ray county, Missouri, settling one and a half miles southeast of Elkhorn, in the then almost unbroken wilderness, where he had entered three hundred and sixty acres of land. He afterward bought eighty acres more, making in all four hundred and forty acres of rich land. Here he lived until the time of his death, 1857. He was occupied with his business, and took no active part in politics. In religion, both himself and his wife were what have been termed Kellyites. Mr. Pettus' remains were interred upon his farm. He was successful with his business, because he was industrious and economical. All that he acquired of wealth he made by his own indomitable pluck, perseverance, and unremitting labor. His efforts were accredited their due measure of approbation, and he was greatly respected by his neighbors.

JOHN H. CRAMER.

This gentleman was born near the town of Geharde, in the province of Hanover, Germany, on the 15th day of May, 1810. He was educated at the schools of Geharde. His father was a farmer, and in the choice of a

calling, the son followed his example. In 1834 our subject immigrated to the United States, landing at the port of Baltimore, in the month of May. In this city he remained eleven years, employed in a commission house. Here he was married the same year of his arrival, to Miss Ann A. Strodtmann. Of this union one son was born, John Henry, now a practicing physician of Mandeville, in Carroll county, Missouri. Mr. Cramer came to Ray county in June, 1845, first landing at the town of Camden. Ten days after his arrival he bought the same farm upon which he now lives, except that he has since enlarged it by additional purchases. It numbers now five hundred and forty acres, with good, comfortable, and roomy house, large, substantial barn, and other necessary out-buildings, and a fine orchard. Mrs. Cramer died June 18, 1858, and Mr. Cramer was subsequently married to Miss Ruth E. Crithfield. Six children were the result of this union, but three of whom are now living with their father, the others having died. In religion, Mr. Cramer is a Lutheran, but as there has been no church convenient, he has never connected himself with his brethren in this county. Mrs. Cramer is a member of the M. E. Church South, at Knoxville. All his children are educated in English, and his eldest son, Doctor Cramer, in both German and English. Mr. Cramer is a successful farmer, a kind-hearted neighbor, and a good citizen of the county of Ray.

WILLIAM M. SCHOOLER.

Was born in the state of Tennessee, on the 2d day of January, 1818. During his infancy his parents removed to Madison county, Kentucky. Here our subject received his education, and learned the carpentering trade. In the year 1843 our subject made a tour of inspection through the state of Missouri, in search of a place to make his home. While in Chariton, Missouri, he met and wooed and won for his bride Miss Mildred Gooch, daughter of Gideon Gooch, Esq., a resident of that place. They were married, and Mr. Schooler took his bride back with him to Kentucky. But he was so well pleased with what he had seen of Missouri that he could not content himself to remain in Kentucky, and his wife was continually pining for her Missouri home. So, the very next year, Mr. Schooler removed to Missouri, settling, when he first came, in Linn county, about nine miles from the town of Linneus, on the Chillicothe road. Here he continued to reside until the year 1847, when he came to Ray county, and located on a place about three miles west of Millville. Here Mr. Schooler continued to reside until his death. Thirteen children were born to Mr. Schooler and wife. Nine of them are now living, and five are married. Mr. John A. Schooler, who is yet unmarried, conducts the old homestead for his mother, the widow of our subject. Mrs. Cramer is a consistent and worthy member of the Christian Church, and most of

the children belong to that church. One of the daughters is a regular Baptist. Mr. Cramer died January 22, 1869, and is buried in the cemetery near his old home, and men remember him as an upright, honorable man, a good neighbor, and an orderly citizen.

REV. JAMES DUVAL.

James Duval was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, on the 8th day of March, 1804. He was the second son and fourth child of a large family. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and was an apt and industrious pupil. Always passionately fond of books, and of research for knowledge, he never ceased, to the day of his death, being a hard student. Early in life Mr. Duval was converted to the Christian religion, and connected himself with the Old School Baptist Church. The conviction that it was his duty to "go into all the world and preach the gospel," was so strong upon him, that he, soon after his conversion, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and gave his lifelong service to it. Mr. Duval was married in the month of November, 1836, to Miss Lydia Russell, of Frederick county, Virginia, and in the autumn of 1848, removed with his family to Missouri. He located in Ray county, six miles north of Richmond, where he purchased, and entered together, more than seven hundred acres of land, and when not engaged in his ministerial labors, Mr. Duval devoted his time to the successful management of his large farm. Mr. Duval was an inveterate reader, and possessed a remarkable memory. He never forgot what he read, and was regarded as the best informed man in his section of the county. Eight children were born of his union with Miss Russell, seven sons and one daughter. Three sons were killed in battling for the south. Lieutenant William Duval was killed at Corinth, Mississippi, while gallantly planting the Confederate flag on the Union breastworks. He was the third man killed while trying to plant the southern colors on the defenses of the "boys in blue" in that sanguinary struggle. Thomas and Henderson were killed at the battle of Baker's Creek, Mississippi. Mr. Duval lost his wife in September, 1874. She was an excellent lady, and a fitting companion for her husband. Her death was deeply mourned by her many friends. James Duval died on the 6th day of April, 1881, after having been pastor of Marion Church, near Knoxville, for more than thirty years. His loss was greatly lamented by his congregation, and his memory is honored and revered by the entire community. He was a kind-hearted, modest, pious and godly man, generous and charitable to the erring. His death leaves a void in the ministry and in the community not easy to be filled.

ISAAC DUVAL.

Was a native of Virginia. He was born in Culpepper county, that state, July 16, 1806. Received the advantages of such schools as the times afforded, and was reared to be a farmer, and always pursued that calling. Isaac Duval was married in his native county, on the 6th day of November, 1837, to Miss Sarah M. Jeffreys. The issue of this marriage was three boys and one girl. He moved to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1844, and settled in Richmond township. His wife died July 3, 1845, and he was was afterwards married to Mrs. Rebecca Mausur, relict of Charles Mausur, Senior. Mr. Duval removed about the year 1849, to Grape Grove township, and purchased the farm upon which he lived at the time of his death. He was inclined to Lutheranism in religious views, though he was not a member of any denomination. He was a member of the Millville Lodge of A. F. & A. M. Isaac Duval died, November 17, 1879, highly respected by all who knew him. A good man and valuable citizen is gone.

HIRAM P. SETTLE.

Is a Virginian. He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia. When he was three months old his father died. His mother subsequently married and went to Ohio, and he was left to the care of his grandfather's family, by whom he was raised. After leaving school, at the age of about fourteen years, he began to learn the trade of a tailor, at Fairfax, in Culpepper county. He served out his apprenticeship, and at the age of twenty-one commenced business for himself, and continued for a year or so working at his trade, and then gave up tailoring for the more congenial occupation of farming, and has never since engaged in any other calling. Hiram P. Settle was married in the year 1834, to Miss Juliet A. Duval. They became the parents of seven children, three only of whom, two sons and a daughter, survive. The latter, Elizabeth S., is now the wife of D. C. Allen, Esq., of Liberty, Missouri. In the year 1844 Mr. Settle came to Missouri in company with Isaac Duval, Esq. He first located near Richmond, and remained there about one year. In the month of March, 1846, he purchased part of the farm where he now lives, six miles northeast from Richmond, and moved his family to it. He extended this farm by entry and purchase, from time to time, until now it comprises five hundred and twenty acres of excellent land in a high state of cultivation, and well improved. Mr. Settle is in the front ranks of successful, prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Ray county. He claims to have raised the fastest horse ever bred in the county. This horse was sold and taken to New Mexico in the year 1878. Mr. Settle has now (April, 1881,) as fine a herd of blooded cattle as can be found in the county. Red Duke,

a thoroughbred bull, stands at the head of the herd. He is also largely engaged in breeding fine hogs and sheep. Of the latter he keeps the long wool Cotswold and Southdown varieties. His hogs are mostly of the Poland-China breed. For the trouble and expense he incurs in his laudable efforts to improve the stock of the county, great credit is due Mr. Settle. Hiram P. Settle is truly a self-made man. When he began life he had nothing, now he is the possessor of a competence, and continually growing wealthier. By his untiring energy and industry he has accomplished it all. His example should be a valuable lesson to the youth of the land. For ten years prior to the civil war, Mr. Settle was one of the board of directors of the Ray county agricultural and mechanical association. He is a member of the Richmond Lodge of A. F. & A. M. As a citizen and a farmer, Hiram P. Settle stands among the foremost of those interested in the development and progress of Ray county. He, the architect of his own fortune and character, truly builded well.

DAVID A. THOMPSON.

Was born in Russell county, Virginia, on the 25th day of February, 1821. He was the youngest son of a family of nine children. His father, Richard Thompson, was an extensive property holder and farmer of his native county. But before our subject was grown his father was entirely ruined financially, by the payment of large sums of money to discharge debts of some friends for whom he was security. When young Thompson was eighteen years old, his father removed from Virginia with the hope of reviving his shattered fortunes in Missouri. He settled in Ray county, where he entered a tract of land. David A. Thompson soon after left home and began for himself the hard struggle of a poor boy for a livelihood. He first hired to chop wood in the river bottom opposite Lexington. He was economical and saved his wages so well that when he arrived at the age of twenty-two years, he had the neat sum of two hundred dollars. Young calves were cheap and Mr. Thompson invested the whole sum in them, buying fifty-two. He placed his calves upon good pasturage and allowed them to grow until they were three years old, and then sold them at a large profit and invested the proceeds of their sale in land. He continued at intervals to enter land until his farm now includes three hundred and seventy-four acres of valuable land. Mr. Thompson's early history teaches practically, how important it is to economize in small matters, and what good results may come from the judicious investment of even a small sum of money. David A. Thompson was married in the year 1854, to Miss Eveline Mayberry, of Ray county. Of this union one son was born: George W., yet living. Mrs. Thompson died about three years after her marriage, and Mr. Thompson was afterward married to Miss M. J. Lozier, of Ray county. By her he became the father of eleven

children, seven boys and four girls. Two, George W., and David R., are married. Mr. Thompson is a worthy member of the Old School Baptist Church, as is the present Mrs. T.; his former wife was a Presbyterian. David A. Thompson has made all that he has, and accomplished all that he is, by his own efforts. Iron will, indomitable pluck, and ceaseless industry, have characterized his life work. He is highly respected for his many excellent qualities by his fellow citizens.

LORENZO S. MAGILL.

Son of Judge L. H. Magill, was born April 2, 1856, and raised in Ray county, Missouri, near the town of Knoxville, on his father's farm. He finished his education at the Richmond College, and at the age of eighteen years engaged in teaching school for about three years, after which he went to farming. Mr. Magill was married on the 5th day of October, 1880, to Miss Emma Dale, daughter of M. G. Dale, of Ray county. She was born in October, 1863. He and his father-in-law have recently purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, about eight miles north of Richmond, and known as the Anderson place. Here Mr. Magill has established himself with his fair young bride, and here he will doubtless make a successful farmer and a valuable citizen.

J. W. C. WILSON, Sr.

James W. C. Wilson, Sr., was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, on the 16th day of February, 1808. His father, Levi Wilson, Esq., was a prominent farmer and large land owner of that state. Mr. Isaac Wilson, uncle of our subject, was one of Ray county's earliest pioneers, having come to the county more than sixty years ago. The subject of this article was reared and educated in his native state. In the year 1829, his father removed to Ray county, Missouri, but remaining then only temporarily, went to Clay county and remained there for about four years. He then returned to Ray county and lived here, the remainder of his life. Mr. James W. C. Wilson has never had his home changed from Ray county since he first came here, at the age of twenty-two years, except during the year 1830, when he lived in Clay county, Missouri. When Mr. Wilson commenced life for himself, he had not a dollar in the world. He hired to work on the farm of William Carlisle, of Ray county, for ten dollars per month; at that time considered high wages, and only paid to the very best farm hands. At the end of two years Mr. Wilson had saved from his wages the sum of one hundred and one dollars. Of this sum he paid one hundred dollars, half its price, for a farm of eighty acres, for which he had bargained, the remaining one hundred dollars of the price of the farm, to be paid in less than eleven months from the time

of the first payment. He now had just one dollar left. He possessed besides, five acres of corn, which he had grown in Clay county, and from the sale of it realized the sum of fifty dollars, selling at seventeen and a half cents per bushel of corn and fifty cents per hundred bundles for the fodder. This sum he also paid upon the price of the farm, and in consideration of paying in advance, of the stipulated time, received credit for sixty instead of fifty dollars. Mr. Wilson worked until he had the remaining forty dollars, and then paying the balance due on the place, received a deed to it. Thus he first became a land-holder, and laid the foundation for his future success and usefulness. He now owns a farm of 895 acres, ten miles north of Richmond, on the Kingston road; 800 acres of this place are under fence, about 340 acres of pasture lands, and 460 acres in a high state of cultivation. This is the largest and most valuable farm in the township. Mr. Wilson has always been a Benton democrat, and formerly took considerable interest in politics. He has repeatedly been a delegate to the democratic convention of his county and congressional district. He has never sought or desired office at the hands of his party, though he has never failed to support the nominees of both state and national conventions, except the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency, in 1872. Mr. Wilson did not regard him as a proper choice for a democratic convention to make, and did not support him. Mr. Wilson has never married, and his mother, now ninety-four years of age, lives with him, and despite her son's efforts to restrain her from attempting any household cares, she insists still upon superintending the domestic affairs of the house. Her health is good, and for one so old, she is remarkably strong and active. Mr. Wilson is one of Ray county's most substantial farmers and best citizens, and the perusal of his life's history should inspire the poor youth of the county to emulate his example in the acquisition of property.

JOHN C. GARNER.

John Campbell Garner was born in Clarke county, Kentucky, January 21, 1811. His father, Colonel Jesse W. Garner, was a carpenter, architect and draughtsman, and is known here as the original contractor and builder of the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City. His father came to Missouri some years before the subject of this article, and young John was reared by his uncle, John Campbell, after whom he was named. John Campbell was a revolutionary soldier and served through the entire war. He held the rank of lieutenant. Mr. Garner's uncle left his nephew, at his death, a handsome legacy, by will, of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and two valuable slaves. After the death of his uncle he took charge of the farm for his aunt. This aunt was the sister of Governor Clark, of Kentucky. Mr. Garner never married, and his aunt

and a cousin were his housekeepers, until 1854, when the former died. He then sold his farm for seventy-five dollars per acre, and the next year came to Missouri. He had been very successful in dealing in horses, mules and cattle, in Kentucky, and he brought about twenty-five thousand dollars away with him from that state. After coming to Missouri he first stopped near Morton, in Ray county, but remaining there only a few months, he removed, in March, 1857, to the place where he now resides, on the Kingston road, nine miles north of Richmond. Here he purchased six hundred and forty acres of land, and at once began improving it by fencing and building a dwelling house and barn. Mr. Garner had just gotten his place improved, and was ready to commence business in earnest, when the war came and his slaves were taken from him. Mr. Garner spent most of his time during the war in Richmond. He has never engaged in any but agricultural pursuits, and owns now about nine hundred and thirty-eight acres of excellent land, all lying near his homestead. Though Mr. Garner has never been a candidate for office, he has always taken a great interest, and kept himself well informed in political affairs. While he was living in Kentucky he organized the second Know-nothing council in Clarke county. Formerly he was a whig, but since dissolution of that party he has acted with the democracy. He has been, for a number of years, a member of the M. E. Church South, at Richmond. Although Mr. Garner did not enjoy many advantages for getting an education in his youth, he has read so much and so diligently and attentively, that his vigorous and retentive memory is well stored with valuable knowledge. His health has not been good for some time, and he is kept much indoors. This gives him a better opportunity to indulge his taste for reading. Mrs. Smith, his sister, keeps house for him. John C. Garner has been very successful as a farmer and stock raiser; he is an obliging neighbor, an honorable gentleman, and a highly respected citizen of the county of Ray.

A. D. CLARK, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Clay county, Kentucky, on the 7th day of February, 1827. When he was four years of age his father removed to Ray county, Missouri, and he received his education partly in the common schools and partly at Richmond College. He began the study of medicine in the office of his father, Doctor Hiram Clark, at the age of nineteen years. Four years later, 1851, at the age of twenty-three, he began to practice his profession in Knoxville township. The next year he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, about a mile and three-quarters north of Knoxville, where he resided until 1859. Then he moved a short distance south of his former home, to a farm he had purchased, and there he has since resided. This farm now comprises 420

acres. Dr. Clark was married in August, 1852, to Miss Amanda Jones, daughter of Solomon Jones, Esq., of Ray county. The issue of this union was seven children, only three of whom, one son and two daughters, are now living. The son and one daughter are married; the other still lives with her father. Mrs. Clark is a member of the M. E. Church South, at Knoxville. Doctor Clark is a member of the order of A. F. & A. M., and was one of the charter members of King Hiram Lodge No. 309, of Knoxville. He continues to live upon his farm and superintend its management in connection with the practice of his profession. He is a very successful and popular physician, and enjoys a large practice.

HIRAM J. CLARK.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the farm where he now resides in the year 1843. His father was Dr. Hiram Clark, a practicing physician of Knoxville, and the father of a family of five children, of whom our subject is the youngest. Mr. Clark received his education in the schools of Ray county. His father having died, he bought the interests of the other heirs, and became the sole possessor of the old homestead at the age of nineteen years. Soon after, in 1862, he started west and went to Oregon, where he remained about five months, and then came back as far as Idaho territory. Here he lived about the same length of time as in Oregon, and then returned to Ray county. During the first year after his return he was engaged very profitably, trading in cattle. The next year he took possession of his farm, and has made his home there ever since. Mr. Clark was married on the 28th day of June, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Mr. John Thomas, a resident of Ray county. Seven children were bore to them, five boys and two girls, all now living. Since the war, Mr. Clark has prospered greatly with his farming, and has extended his landed possessions, until now he is the owner of the north half of section one, township 53, range twenty-eight, He is a member of the old school Baptist Church, and also of lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., at Knoxville.

JACOB T. CRAVEN.

Is a native of North Carolina. He was born in Randolph county, that state, in the month of May, 1831. He was educated in the district schools of his father's neighborhood, and, after leaving school, began the work of farming, and this has been his chief occupation. In 1853 Mr. Craven was married to Miss Sarah Wright, also of Randolph county, North Carolina. They became the parents of four children, all now living, and two married. Three years after his marriage he removed to Nodaway county, Missouri, and entering and improving a farm there, lived upon it till the outbreak of the great civil war. Mr. Craven was among the first to

respond to Governor Jackson's call for state troops, and, when the time for which he had enlisted in the Missouri guard had expired, he joined the regular Confederate army, and went to the war with Colonel Gates' first regiment of Missouri cavalry. He was in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment was engaged, till he was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, in 1863. After the fight of Pea Ridge his brigade was transferred to the department of war east of the Mississippi, and here Mr. Craven followed all the movements of the army. He was twice wounded and once taken prisoner. When the war was over, Mr. Craven went to the state of Illinois, where his wife joined him, and lived there for four years. In 1869, having sold his farm in Nodaway county, Missouri, he came to Ray county, and has ever since lived here, upon a farm he bought, south of the town of Knoxville. Mr. Craven is a member of Marion (Baptist) Church, and also a member of the Masonic Lodge, at Knoxville, which he joined by demit from the lodge of which he had been a member, in North Carolina. Mr. Craven was a brave soldier, has been a successful farmer, and is now a useful and highly respected citizen of the community in which he lives.

JEREMIAH CAMPBELL.

Was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, in the year 1802. He received the advantages of such schools as his native county at that time afforded. He was married at about the age of twenty-two years, to Miss Elizabeth Vanderpool. Eight children were born to them as the result of this union, four of each sex. Five of them are still living. Jeremiah Campbell was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He removed from Tennessee to Ray county, Missouri, in the year, 1836, and settled about ten miles northeast of Richmond. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were consistent members of the "old school" Baptist Church. Mr. Campbell died in July, 1875. In life he was greatly respected by all who knew him.

JAMES G. COLLIER.

J. G. Collier was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 6, 1841. Here he received the principal part of his education. When he was fourteen years of age, his parents came to Missouri and located, for a time, in Saline county, where he engaged in farming. He went into the Confederate army from Saline county, with General Marmaduke, in the autumn of 1864. He was at the battle of Independence, Missouri, and also engaged in several minor battles during the war. He received his discharge from the army at Shreveport, Louisiana, and returned to farming, in Saline county, Missouri. He was, at one time, the owner of the "Bruce farm," one of the best in the county of Saline. Moved to Carroll county, in 1876, and remained one year there. Then he came to Ray

county, and has ever since lived here. Mr. Collier was married on the 14th day of May, 1871, to Miss Kate Miles, of Ray county. They became the parents of four children, John U., William K., Lizzie and an infant, which has not yet (April, 1881) been named. He owns a fine farm, of rich land, well improved. His residence is a brick house, distinguished from the fact of its being the only one of that character in Crooked River township. He is a practical, successful farmer, and an intelligent and prominent citizen of his community.

EPHRAIM D. FERREE.

Is a blacksmith and wagon-maker, and was born on the 10th day of April, 1827, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He received the privileges of the public schools of his native state, and in them acquired his education. He served an apprenticeship of two years and a half in the shop of his brother, in Franklin county, three miles west of Greencastle, Pa. At the expiration of this time he immigrated to Missouri, arriving at Lexington, Lafayette county, on the 20th day of October, 1846. Here he went to work at his trade and remained five years. He then came to Richmond, Ray county, and continued the business of blacksmithing and wagon-making. In the spring of 1857 he went to Daviess county, Missouri, but the following year came back to Ray county and located at what was then called "Shaw's Shop," now the enterprising town of Morton. Mr. Ferree was married in December, of the year 1850, to Miss Mary A. Griffin, of Lafayette county, a native of the state of Kentucky. The issue of this union is six children: William W., Margaret A., Charles W., John W., Frank Y., and George C., now living. Mr. Ferree is a most excellent workman in his branch of business, and is the recipient of a large and lucrative custom. He is a good and substantial citizen, and one that the people of Morton and vicinity would be very sorry to lose from their midst.

JAMES JOHNSON.

The subject of this sketch was born two miles north of the town of Richmond, in Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1833. He received his education in the common schools, and after leaving school began work on his father's farm. He purchased the farm upon which he now lives, in 1861. This land was originally entered for twelve and a half cents per acre. It is now worth at least forty dollars per acre. Mr. Johnson spent most of the time during the civil war in the state of Illinois. He was married on the 3d day of March, 1861, to Miss Mollie Pugh, an excellent lady and a good wife. He has travelled extensively through the south and west, and visited almost every point of interest in these sections of the country.

Mr. Johnson owns a farm of one hundred and ninety acres, which, in the quality and value of the land is absolutely unsurpassed by any in the county.

SAMUEL O. McGUIRE.

A native of Kentucky, was born in Anderson county, January 22, 1843, and received his education there. He was employed as a clerk at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, after leaving school for two years. He left Kentucky in 1861, and came to Ray county, Missouri, and in the month of June, the same year, he enlisted under Colonel Reeves in the Confederate army. He was at the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills and Big Black River. At the last mentioned fight he was captured by the enemy and taken to Ft. Delaware and thence to Point Lookout, Maryland. Here he was kept six months, and then having been exchanged, he again entered the regular service. He made the trip from Independence, Missouri, to the Red River of the south, in 1864, with neither salt nor bread with his rations. Mr. McGuire was paroled at Alexandria, Louisiana, in July, 1865. After the war he went out on the plains of Nebraska and Dakota, and engaged at teaming for four years. He was in a battle with the Indians in Dakota. Four hundred of the savages surrounding the party's camp to which Mr. McGuire belonged, setting fire to the long dry prairie grass, attacked the train and killed four of his comrades, besides wounding and killing stock. Mr. McGuire fortunately escaped without a scratch, and returned to Missouri. He stopped in Kansas City for about a year, and then going to Vernon county, Missouri, was employed herding cattle for about eighteen months. At the expiration of that time he returned to Ray county, Missouri, and has made his home here ever since. Mr. McGuire was married December 22, 1870, to Miss Frances Wall, of Ray county, Missouri. They have two children living: James B. and Claude O. Mr. McGuire has mingled much with the world, and is an intelligent, practical minded man, a substantial farmer and an influential citizen.

JEREMIAH H. BRYAN.

Jeremiah H. Bryan is a native of Virginia. He was born in Green county, on the 18th day of December, 1840, and received his education in the schools of Rockingham county, near Harrisburg. He followed farming for awhile, and also taught school for about three years in Virginia. He then learned the carpentering trade, at which he still works at intervals. He was a soldier in the army of Virginia, under General Stonewall Jackson, and participated in the following named battles: Second Manassas, Gettysburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Port Republic, Cross Keys,

Seven Pines, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Richmond, and Appomattox, besides many other minor engagements. Mr. Bryan was wounded at the battle of Jourdan Ridge. He surrendered with the army of Virginia at Appomattox court house, April 9, 1865, having served bravely and well in defense of the cause he believed to be just and right. Perhaps no other man now living in this section of the country was in so many of the principal and hard-fought battles of the war, and followed so closely the fortunes of the side he had espoused. When the banner of "stars and bars" he had followed to so many battle-fields, and learned to love so well, was "furled forever," Mr. Bryan returned to the quiet walks of peaceful life, and resumed the cultivation of his farm. He was married in the month of April, 1867, to Miss Fannie Fridley, of Rockingham county, Virginia. Three children were the issue of this marriage, but one of whom, Birdie, is now living. Mr. Bryan owns a fine farm of one hundred acres in Crooked River township, Ray county. He is a substantial and prosperous farmer, and enjoys the universal esteem and respect of all who know him.

JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM.

The gentleman whose history follows is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and was born on the 14th day of March, 1848. His parents immigrated to Missouri in 1854, stopping in Chariton county, where he made his home until 1879. His educational advantages were unusually good, being given a five years' course in the literary department of the Wesleyan University of Ohio. After leaving school he returned to Chariton county, Missouri, and entered the drug business. He was also engaged at the railroad business for about twelve years, being station agent and telegraph operator at different points. He was operator in the office at Hardin for about a year, and then established the drug and grocery trade, in which he is now engaged. He entered the Union army from Chariton county, in 1861, and was with General Grant at the battle of Shiloh, where he was so severely wounded as to necessitate his discharge from the service. This was in April, 1862. He came home, and, recovering from the effects of his injury, joined the state militia, and participated in several skirmishes. He was discharged with the 35th regiment of Missouri volunteers, at Laclede, Missouri, and returning home again, resumed the business that was broken off by his going to the war. Mr. Cunningham was married, June 14, 1868, at Keytesville, Chariton county, Missouri, to Miss Bettie L. Grubbs. Their union is blessed by four children: Arthur W., Jennie E., John F., Jr., and an infant. Mr. Cunningham's father, a native of New York, is yet living in Chariton county, Missouri. He, too, is a druggist, as well as an extensive land owner there. In politics, our subject is a prominent republican, and raised the first republican

banner in the county after the war. He is a leading member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 134, Brunswick, and also of the Encampment. He is highly respected by the good citizens of Hardin, among whom he lives, and is well and favorably known throughout the county.

L. B. WRIGHT.

Few indeed, are those who accord to the man who spends his life in the cause of common education, his due measure of credit and praise. L. B. Wright was born in Owen county, Kentucky, December 5, 1838, about twenty miles northeast of Frankfort. His parents came to Missouri, in 1849, and settled in Lafayette county. Here he finished the course taught in the neighboring schools, and then entering Nelson's Commercial College at Cincinnati, graduated in 1864. He returned home, and lived with his parents until his 21st year. Since then he has been engaged in teaching, and other branches of work connected with schools. He was commissioner of public schools of Ray county for four years. He has taught during almost every winter, for twenty-two years, engaging in

> "That delightful task, to rear the tender thoughts,
> To teach the young idea how to shoot,
> And pour fresh instructions o'er the mind,"

from four to nine months in each year. He has taught in Lafayette, Carroll and Ray counties, and also in Kentucky. Taught five years in the schools of Morton. During the civil war he was attending commercial schools at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was in consequence, engaged but a short time in the Confederate service. After he left school there he was book-keeper for a time in the establishment of Messrs. Smith & Shaw, wholesale grocers, of Cincinnati. He left that city in April, 1866, and spent the following summer traveling, principally on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Mr. Wright came from Lafayette county to Ray, in the fall of 1869, and has had his home here since that time. He was married October 11, 1868, to Miss Kittie Renick, of Lafayette county. They became the parents of four promising children: James S., Kate R., John A. and Ora E. Mr. Wright enlisted under General Sterling Price, in the Confederate army, in July, 1862, and belonged to General Raines' division. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Lexington, Missouri, and placed at the disposal of General Lane, who banished him to Indiana, from whence, having obtained a pass from the governor, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, until after the cessation of hostilities, when he returned home to Missouri. Mr. Wright owns and conducts a good farm in conjunction with his teaching. He has done a good work for the upbuilding of schools, and educational advancement in this, the county of his adoption.

JOHN H. BOWMAN.

Was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 8th day of April, 1845. His father left Virginia in 1857, coming directly to Ray county, Missouri. He was principally educated in the schools of his native state. He is now, and always has been, a farmer. In 1864, he enlisted in the Union army, under General Smith, from Ray county, and engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and Mobile, Alabama. He was discharged from the service at St. Louis, Missouri, August 15, 1865. Miss Fannie Vantrump, of Ray county, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, became the wife of Mr. Bowman, on the 3d day of June, 1866. She is the mother of three children: Joseph F., John D. and Ida Virginia. Mr. Bowman owns a good farm of ninety acres, well improved, a fine residence, good outbuildings and fences, and a young and thrifty orchard of bearing trees. His farm is in a most excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Bowman is a good man and a worthy citizen.

THOMAS H. KEYES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1849, and educated in the schools of his native county. Since he attained to manhood's estate, his occupation for the greater part of the time has been farming and stock-raising. During two years he was engaged in the nursery business. Mr. Keyes owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, well improved and cultivated, with a neat, comfortable dwelling house, good barn and thrifty orchard. He was married, in the month of November, 1870, to Miss Sarah C. King, of this county. They have four children, named as follows, viz: Thomas A., John C., Laertis B. and Allen T. Mr. Keyes is a leading member of the Masonic Lodge at Hardin, and is a highly respected and valuable citizen.

ISAIAH METTS.

Isaiah Metts was born in the year 1822, in Champaign county, Ohio. He attended the district schools of his father's neighborhood, and after leaving school engaged in farming in his native state, until 1868, when he came to Missouri and settled in Ray county, where he has ever since resided, occupied in the avocation of farming and stock-raising. Mr. Metts owns a neat, comfortable homestead on Crooked river, and is doing well in business. He was married in Ohio, in the month of August, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Boothe, a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Metts have eight children, viz: Laurette, Sarah C., Samantha I., Jeanette, Lemuel, Mary E., Ara and Martha H. Mr. Metts is an industrious man of steady habits and good morals, and is much esteemed by his neighbors.

JOHN T. BANKSTON.

John T. Bankston was born in the state of Tennessee, January 26, 1835. At the age of sixteen years he came to Missouri, and settled near the town of Carthage, where he lived during seven years, engaged in farming. In 1859 he went to Jackson county, Missouri, and lived there on a farm until 1863, and then came to this county. The first year, after coming to Ray county, he lived in the city of Richmond; the next three years on a farm about two miles northeast of that place. At the expiration of that time he purchased and removed to his present place, where he has since resided, occupied in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Bankston was married in Jasper county, Missouri, in 1854, to Miss Mary M. Peak. The issue of this union has been eleven children: George N., Giles B., Sarah E., John S., Hettie A., Austin G., James P., Charles A., Mary E., William F., Emily P. Mr. Bankston owns a good farm and is a prosperous, well-to-do farmer, and a useful citizen.

H. J. SITTERMAN.

Henry J. Sitterman is a native of Franklin county, Missouri, and was born on the 5th day of March, 1850. In 1865 he went to St. Louis, and learned the trade of carriage making, which business he still follows to some extent. He staid in the city of St. Louis until 1873, and then went to Kansas City, Missouri, and thence to Johnson county, working all the time at his trade. From Johnson county he came to this county, and engaged in the Sharondale mills, at Richmond and Lexington Junction of the Wabash railroad, and continued in the milling business until the year 1878, since which time he has been actively occupied in buying and shipping grain. This business he has made very successful and profitable by his sound judgment and good management. Mr. Sitterman was married October 14, 1873, to Miss Minnie Voss, of Wyandotte, Kansas, a native of Franklin county, Missouri. They have two children: Ida K. and John H. Mr. Sitterman's parents are natives of Germany. They are both yet living in Franklin county, Missouri. His father was born February 7, 1800, and is now the oldest settler living in Franklin county. Mr. Sitterman is a good business man and a valuable citizen.

W. A. WILLIAMS.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ray county, Missouri. He was born in the town of Camden, August 16, 1856. He received his education here, and has resided all his life in this county. He was reared on a farm, and spent the earlier part of his life in farming. In the year 1874 he entered the drug trade at the town of Hardin, and continued it there until 1879, when he removed to R. &. L. Junction. He has been

conducting a drug store very successfully, in that place ever since. His is the only business of its character at the junction, and he receives all the patronage that comes to the town. Mr. Williams is an intelligent, active, young gentleman, and the outlook for him is one of great promise.

R. H. GEORGE.

Reuben H. George was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, June 16, 1847. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and his father represented Iredell county in the general assembly during two terms of office, and was also a member of the state constitutional convention after the war. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received his education in his native county. In the year 1867, he engaged in mercantile business in the town of Wilkesborough, Wilkes county, North Carolina, and remained in that place until 1869, when he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Ray county, where he has since resided. He engaged at R. & L. Junction in merchandising, in company with Mr. Chenault, during two years, and then his partner having withdrawn, he continued the business for a number of years alone. Mr. Chenault again entered the business and they now conduct the store in partnership, and do a fine business. Mr. George was married in the month of July, 1872, to Miss Lucy Campbell, of Ray county. They have three children: William Everett, Joseph Clinton, Julia. Mr. George is a rising young merchant, a good business man, and a popular gentleman.

ALEXANDER STARR.

Was born December 15, 1823, in Highland county, Ohio, and received his education there. He early began the work of a farmer, and has always followed that calling. He removed from Ohio to Illinois, and lived there for about sixteen years. He came from Illinois to Missouri in 1865, and settled in Ray county, where he has always since lived. He was married in the year 1842, to Miss Isabella A. Campbell, a native of the state of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of six children, now living: James C., John A., Marilla J., Rebecca A., Mattie, and Anna Belle. Mr. Starr took no active part in the civil war, preferring to remain quietly at home in the discharge of his domestic duties. His oldest son, James C., was in the Union army for about eighteen months. Mr. Starr owns a comfortable home of seventy acres, well improved and stocked with good breeds of the different varieties of live stock. He is a good citizen, and a highly respected man.

JOHN A. STARR.

Is a native of Illinois. He was born in Knox county, that state, on the 8th day of December, 1857. His father, Alexander Starr, removed to Ray county before he was ten years old, and in the excellent public schools of this county he received his education. Mr. Starr is now (April, 1881), engaged at work on his father's farm. He is a very intelligent and promising young man.

F. J. WALKER.

F. J. Walker was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 25th day of September, 1843. His father removed to Missouri, when he was but twelve years old, stopping for a time in Clay county, but afterwards settling permanently in Ray county. Here he received his education, and has since made his home. He enlisted in the Confederate army at Lexington, Missouri, December 10, 1861, and was with General Price for nearly two years, then crossing the Mississippi he was engaged, under General Van Dorn and others, in the battles of the eastern campaign. Mr. Walker participated in the battles of Elkhorn, Corinth, Iuka, Baker's Creek and Grand Gulf Mississippi, at Farmington and many other points. He was engaged for three months in the closely contested campaign of Georgia. Received a severe wound at Corinth, Mississippi, in 1862. He was discharged, when the war was over, at Meridian, Mississippi, May 4, 1865, and returned home to Ray county, Missouri, where he has ever since made his home and occupied his time in farming and stock raising. Mr. F. J. Walker was married on the 9th day of February, 1870, to Miss Martha J. Hudson, of Ray county. Their children are three: Albert Curry, Emma Lelia and Alice. This gentleman is the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of good land, has a comfortable home, is a very successful and prosperous farmer, and a progressive, spirited and highly respected citizen.

JOHN R. GOSNEY.

Is a Kentuckian, born in the year 1841, in Kenton county. He received a common school education in the neighborhood of his birth. Soon after leaving school he entered the Confederate army for the great civil war, enlisting in September, 1862, under General Buckner. This division of the Confederate forces was ordered east to West Virginia, and was chiefly occupied with operations in that state. Mr. Gosney was engaged in the battles of Chicamauga, Blountsville, Jonesville, and a great many minor engagements, sometimes skirmishing for many days. He was a member of company C, Third Kentucky cavalry, and was paroled at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, in the month of April, 1865. Imme-

diately he returned to Kenton county and began to farm, in which occupation he continued there for about four years. In the fall of 1869, he immigrated to Lafayette county, Missouri, and soon after to Ray, locating about one mile from the town of Hardin, where he lived for ten years. He then moved into Hardin and yet lives there. In the year 1865, Mr. Gosney was married to Miss Arabella Daugherty, a native of Kenton county, Kentucky. The progeny of this union is three children, living: Olive May, Franklin R. and Charles. Mr. Gosney is the happy possessor of a fine, fertile farm of two hundred and forty acres, well improved and stocked, and is one of the best and most substantial men of his community.

GEORGE W. LAVELOCK.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 15th day of January, 1860. He attended the common schools of his native county until he completed the course usually taught in them, and then entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri. He is now a member of the class of 1882, in the law department of that excellent institution. When he has finished his legal studies he will enter the office of his brother, F. M. Lavelock, Esq., who is a prominent attorney of Richmond. Mr. Lavelock is an intelligent industrious student, and his future is bright and promising. No doubt he will rise to a position of distinction in his chosen profession, and be a credit and honor to his family and to his county in the years to come.

WILLIAM W. FERREE.

Was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, November 18, 1851. His parents came to Richmond, Ray county, when he was yet a small child. They lived at Richmond for about five years, and then moved to Daviess county, Missouri, where they remained for two years. They then came again to Ray county and located in the town of Morton, then known as Shaw's Shop, where Mr. Ferree was educated. After leaving school he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and has always worked at that business since. Mr. Ferree was married on the 3d day of February, 1876, to Miss Louise J. Weeks, a resident of Caldwell county, Missouri, and a native of Virginia. The offspring of this marriage is two children: Fred W., and Urah Pearl. Mr. Ferree is an excellent mechanic, and enjoys the proceeds of a large and constantly increasing patronage. He also conducts a wagon manufactory in connection with his blacksmith shop. He is a good citizen, and an indispensable adjunct to the town of Morton.

OLIVER S. CUNNINGHAM.

This gentleman is one of Missouri's sons, born in Clay county, on the 30th day of October, 1845. He finished his education at the schools of Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and after leaving there, taught school for three years. In the year 1866 he began the work of a farmer, and has ever since devoted his time to that branch of industry. He was married in December, 1865, to Miss Martha L. Martin, of Ray county. The issue of this marriage is one child, living: William Edward. In 1881 Mr. Cunningham purchased the farm upon which he has established a comfortable home, and is prospering finely. He is a rising farmer, and a valuable accession to the reliable, industrious and substantial men of the neighborhood.

AUSTIN THOMPSON.

Was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in the month of November, 1836, and received his education there in the common schools. After growing up he was, for some time, a trader in live stock. Leaving his native state, he spent about six months in Richmond, Virginia. He came to Missouri in November, 1856, landing at Lexington, Lafayette county. He engaged with Thomas A. Brown, of Ray county, as an overseer of negroes and general farm manager for two years, after which he purchased the place upon which he has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Thompson was in the Missouri state guard, under command of General Sterling Price, for six months, at the beginning of the rebellion. During this time he participated in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Dry Wood. He was discharged at Osceola, Missouri, in the fall of 1861, having served the time for which he enlisted. Austin Thompson was married on the 2d day of November, 1861, to Miss Adelia T. Hudson, of Ray county. The issue of this union is three children: Leonora, William K. and Lula M. Mr. Thompson traveled extensively through the west, in the years 1864 and 1865. He was, during this time, "boss" of several large wagon trains. He now owns a farm of 200 acres of rich, productive soil in Crooked River township, in this county, and is in a very prosperous condition. He is well esteemed and respected among his fellow men.

NATHAN A. LENTZ.

Is a farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in May, 1836, in Bedford county, Tennessee, and was educated in the common schools, and trained to the farmer's vocation. His parents removed from Tennessee to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1850, and settled the homestead now owned and occupied by our subject. Mr. Lentz continued his farming until the

summer of 1861, when he entered the Confederate army under Colonel Slack, who was commanding at that time a regiment of state troops. Mr. L. was at the battles of Carthage, Springfield, and Lexington, and then, the six months for which he had enlisted having expired, he was discharged at Osceola, Missouri. Going south to Fort Smith, he volunteered for the war, entering General Parsons' division of the regular Confederate army. This was in June, 1862. He was engaged at the siege of Little Rock, Arkansas, in the autumn of 1863; at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and at Jenkins' Ferry. At the latter battle he suffered an accident which disabled and rendered him unfit for active service with the army. He was, in consequence, given work in the blacksmithing department of the military laboratory near Marshall, Texas. Recovering his wonted strength, he returned to the army. The division to which Mr. Lentz belonged gave up their arms to the Union commander at Shreveport, Louisiana, and were ordered to report at Alexandria, Louisiana, where the conditions of their surrender were entered into June, 1865. He took the oath of allegiance to the Union at St. Louis, Missouri, and returned home to Ray county. Mr. Lentz was married on the 16th day of January, 1860, to Miss Mildred Cox, daughter of Mr. L. Cox, of Ray county. They have four children living: May, Minnie, Ella, and Neva. Since returning from the war, Mr. Lentz has devoted himself to his farming, and is now the owner of a farm of one hundred and eight acres, with a nice residence, good fences, and other valuable improvements. He is one of the most substantial farmers and oldest citizens of his community.

MARSHALL M. SPURLOCK,

A prominent farmer of Ray county, was born in Cabell county, Virginia (now West Virginia), in the year, 1826. He was educated in the common schools of his father's neighborhood, and spent his vacations working on the farm. In 1833 both his father and mother died, with cholera, which was, at that time, sweeping through the country, carrying death and desolation to many a happy home. Six years afterward he left Virginia, with his brother-in-law's family, and came to Ray county, Missouri, where he has, all the time since, been engaged in farming, with the exception of a few years given to merchandising, in the town of Morton. Mr. Spurlock was first married, in 1845, to Miss Eliza Bates, then living in Ray county, Missouri, but who had been reared and educated in the state of Kentucky. They became the parents of four children: John W., James H., Onysky, and Urmanella, all of whom are still living except John W., who died on the 17th day of April, 1881. He had been circuit clerk of Ray county for the space of six years, and his memory is held in universal respect and honor by all who knew him. Mrs. Eliza Spurlock died, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends, and Mr. S.

was again married, in 1856. The lady becoming his bride this time, was Miss Margaret Morris, a native of Ray county. By her he became the father of five children. Their names are: Kate, Mattie, Virginia, Lucy, and Benjamin. Mr. Spurlock owns a good farm of two hundred acres of very productive land, with a fine residence and other substantial improvements. He also deals quite extensively in live stock. He is one of Ray's most enterprising men and best citizens.

JAMES F. BATES.

Was born in Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1851. He attended the public schools of his native county, and in them received his education. His father owned a large farm, the same upon which Mr. Bates now lives, and after leaving school he commenced work on his father's farm, in which business he has ever since continued. He was married in 1876, to Miss Ella Morrison, a native of Ray county, and a most excellent young lady. The issue of this marriage is two children: Edward T. and Emily V. Mr. Bates owns one of the very best farms in the county of Ray, comprising four hundred acres of most excellent land, highly improved, having a handsome, commodious dwelling house, a good roomy barn, a fine orchard, and all in a fine state of cultivation, under good and substantial fencing. He is also extensively engaged in breeding and raising fine stock, and yearly feeds and ships large numbers of cattle and hogs to the eastern markets. Mr. Bates is highly esteemed in the community in which he lives, for his many excellent qualities as a neighbor and a citizen. He has done a good work tor the improvement and advancement of the agricultural interests of the county.

JAMES T. YATES.

The subject of this article is a Kentuckian, having been born at Shelbyville, in that state, on the 15th day of November, 1851. His parents removed from Shelby county to Scott county, when he was quite young. He attended school for a time at Stamping Ground, in his native state. Then his parents immigrated to Ray county, Missouri, and located upon the same farm where Mr. Yates now resides. He has been a farmer all his life, and is now the owner of a fine and very valuable farm upon which he is at present making great improvements, which will add much to the beauty and comfort of his home, as well as very greatly enhancing its value. James T. Yates was married on the 8th day of February, 1876, to Miss Janie Richardson, a native of Hart county, Kentucky. This union is blessed with two promising children: William F. and Mary E. Mr. Yates is a brother of Doctor Yates, of this county, and is rapidly advancing to the front ranks among the substantial farmers and prominent citizens of his adopted county.

JOHN C. PORTER.

John C. Porter is a native of Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, where he was born on the 12th day of December, 1854. He had the advantages of the excellent public schools of his native state for the acquirement of an education. He entered upon the work of farming, and, after some time spent in pursuit of this calling, he went west with the tide of emigration in 1874, and was engaged for about two years in the cattle business in Colorado. He afterward returned to Missouri, to the county of his birth, and, becoming the possessor of a fine farm, again went to farming, in Clay township, near Wellington. He removed to Ray county in 1880, and has since made his home and been engaged in farming here. Mr. Porter was married on the 23d day of September, 1880, to Miss Mary D. Mallory. He is a rising, prosperous young farmer, an industrious and honorable man, well thought of and popular among his friends, of whom he has scores.

ROSS P. BELL.

The gentleman whose name heads this article is a native of the Old Dominion state. He was born at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, Virginia, in the year 1852. His parents removed with him to Ray county, Missouri, in 1860, and here he acquired his education in the public schools. After attaining his majority he was occupied for a considerable time in farming. Then he went to Texas, and, during the years 1872–'73 and '74, was engaged in the cattle trade in that state. Returning to Ray county, he again devoted his time and attention to farming for the space of about two years. Subsequently he went into the mercantile business in the town of Hardin, where he is yet engaged in a prosperous and lucrative trade. Mr. Bell was married to Miss Ella Johnson, a native of Ray county, on the 24th day of February, 1879. They have two children, Frank and Susan, who are twins. He is a rising, public-spirited, and popular young man.

JOHN H. GROVE.

John H. Grove is a farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, in the year 1839. He received the advantages of a common school education in his youth, at home, and was reared in the man ner usual with the sons of farmers in those days; and followed in afterlife, of choice, the avocation to which he had been reared. He owned a fine, well-stocked farm in Ohio, and was also engaged for a number of years as a stock-dealer. Mr. Grove was married in the year 1859, to Miss Lydia R. Cowman, also a native of Ohio. They became the happy parents of six children: Laura V., Eva M., Charles Grant, Maggie,

Mattie, and John, who are at present living. He removed to Ray county, Missouri, in 1871, purchased land, improved and beautified his home, and has lived here ever since in the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry, surrounded by a happy family and many warm friends. Mr. Grove has been justice of the peace for several years, and yet holds that office in his township. He is one of Ray's best and most substantial farmers.

GEORGE H. BUSH.

A native of the state of Kentucky. Was born in the month of September, 1847, in Hart county. He attended the schools of his father's neighborhood, and in them received his education. After he was grown he devoted his time to farming in his native state until about the year 1864. In the month of October of that year he emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri, and established his home in Ray county, since which time he has been engaged in his favorite avocation of farming. Miss Amy D. Lentz, of Ray county, became the wife of Mr. Bush on the 27th day of September, 1866. The result of this union is nine children, still living. Their names are as follows: Mary L., James H., George E., Elmer N., Myrtie A., Charles T., Philip W., Houston A., and Monroe P. Mr. Bush received the substantial evidence of his popularity among the people of his township by receiving their almost unanimous support for the office of constable, which position he now holds. Mr. Bush has a good, comfortable, and handsome home, a fine productive farm, and is highly regarded by his friends and neighbors.

GEORGE B. HINMAN.

George B. Hinman is a native of the state of Illinois, born in Pike county, in the year 1839. His early education was received in the district schools, and in the schools of Quincy, and finished by a commercial course in one of the best business colleges of Chicago. After leaving school he was occupied for some time in buying and shipping stock from Pike county, Illinois, to St. Louis. Subsequently he came to Ray county and bought the farm where he now lives, and where he has been engaged since, in tilling the soil, and in feeding and shipping live stock to market. Mr. Hinman was married on the 9th day of April, 1863, to Miss Arabella Lindsay, of Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky. The issue of this marriage was seven children: Arthur B., Anna M., George W., Fred L., Lena B., Ella M. and Mary F., now living. Mr. Hinman owns one of the largest, best, and most desirable farms in Ray county. It is well situated, high, rolling and fertile, in a healthful section of the country, with a fine large residence, and other necessary improvements upon it. He is a good neighbor, an honorable man, and a good citizen.

THOMAS M. DEACY.

The subject of this sketch is a public school teacher, and a native of Ray county, Missouri. He was born on the 3d day of March, 1851. The foundation of his education was laid in the common schools of this county, where he early evinced a fondness for books, and established a reputation for studious habits. After leaving school he entered the profession of teaching and continued his studies unaided by teacher, during the evenings and such leisure times as he could find to devote to them. He has ever since, engaged almost constantly, at his chosen profession in his native county. The fact that he has taught school almost interruptedly, in one district for eight years, and is now engaged for the succeeding year, is a strong proof of his popularity and efficiency as a teacher. He was, in 1877, elected to the honorable and responsible office of commissioner of public schools for Ray county, and discharged the duties so well and so acceptably that he was re-elected in 1879, and again, by a handsome majority, in 1881. Mr. Deacy was married December 23, 1875, to Miss E. Hawkins, a native of Ray county, and a lady in every way worthy of her excellent husband. They are the parents of one child, named James M. Mr. Deacy is a rising, justly popular, and highly esteemed young man, with a bright future ahead of him.

WM. H. FLOURNOY.

Was born on the 23d day of December, 1824, in Washington county, Kentucky. He received his education at Springfield Seminary, and spent his youth and early manhood in his native state. In the spring 1843 he immigrated to Missouri, settled in Ray county, and engaged in the pursuit of farming. About two years and a half afterwards he returned to Kentucky and remained there for some time. Again in 1846, he left Kentucky and came back to Ray county, Missouri. In the summer of the same year, he volunteered under Colonel Price, in the American army for the war against Mexico. After arriving in Mexico, General Price ordered a detail of one hundred men as escort to conduct him to conference with General Wool, supposed to be at that time quartered at Chihuahua. Ten of these men were from the company to which Mr. Flournoy belonged, and he himself was one of them. This little band met with General Doniphan, then their commander-in-chief, one hundred and fifty miles south of Santa Fe, who ordered them to halt and wait for him to finish preparations to join them. Proceeding on with Doniphan they fought two battles, one at Brazito, near El Paso, and the other at Sacramento, near Chihuahua. When they reached the last named place, they found that General Wool had not arrived there, and sent to General Taylor at Monterey, for further orders, which when received, were found to

the effect that they should report as soon as possible to him at that place. From there Mr. F.'s company was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, and discharged. Chartering Captain Chamber's boat, they came up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence Mr. Flournoy returned to Ray county by river. The company to which he belonged captured nine peices of artillery at the battle of Chihuahua, which were afterwards distributed to different points on the Missouri river. One of them, a nine pound gun, was bored out and made a twelve pounder for use in the civil war. It was called the Sacramento, from the name of the place where it was captured. One of the ingredients in its composition was $8,000 worth of silver. It was cast in Spain more than 300 years ago. To prevent the enemy from capturing it at the battle of Corinth, the Confederates, then its owners, dismounted and sunk it in the river, and it has never been recovered. Mr. Flournoy was married in the year 1849, to Miss Malinda Clark, a niece of the late General John B. Clark; two children, the result of this union, are yet living: Matthias and Hugh C. After the Mexican war Mr. Flournoy was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when he volunteered under the "stars and bars," entering General Price's army to battle for the cause of the south. His health failing, he was not kept regularly on duty, but engaged in some battles, and remained in the service to the end of the war, being discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1865. Returning home to Ray county, he found his house had been burned, and his fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres, confiscated. He then went west and spent one year upon the plains of Nebraska, after which he came back to Ray county, and has been farming here ever since. He was married the second time, in 1868, to Mrs. Louisa Hawkins, of Ray county. They have one child: Nannie F. Mr. Flournoy now owns a fine farm, and is in a highly prosperous condition.

HENRY BOGGESS.

A native of Kentucky, was born twelve miles southwest of Frankfort, Anderson county, on the 23d day of February, 1805. His advantages for early education were limited to the common schools, but being possessed of a strong intellect, a practical turn of mind, and gifted with the faculty of imbibing knowledge from passing events, from mingling with men and intercourse with the world, Mr. Boggess has become more thoroughly educated than would have been possible, perhaps, by the superficial course usually taught in our high schools and colleges. He followed the business of farming, to which he was reared, and in the year 1833, came to Ray county, Missouri, where, purchasing a farm, he settled, and has continued ever since to live, except one year he spent in the state of Illinois. Mr. Boggess was married before leaving Kentucky, in the year 1830, to Miss Lucinda Wall, also a native of Anderson county, that state.

Five children came to bless this union, Wade, Thomas A., William V., Nancy and Sallie. Mr. B. lived for twenty-one years in the river bottom, seven miles below Lexington, occupying the farm now owned by Mr. G. Frazier. He owned eight hundred and seventy acres of land, in township 54, range 27, upon which the great oil well was situated. Mr. Boggess is one of the oldest and best farmers in his section of the county, and owns one of the best and most highly improved farms in the county. Although now advanced in years, he is still strong and active, and his memory remarkably good. He yet retains a vivid recollection of many incidents of interest connected with the war of 1812. In politics Mr. Boggess is a staunch and life long democrat. He voted for General Jackson both times he was a candidate, and was elected to the presidency of the United States. He is highly esteemed, and regarded for his "excellent qualities of head and heart," by all who know him.

LOUIS C. BOHANNON.

Louis C. Bohannon was born October 24, 1812, in Green county, Kentucky, but his father removing to Woodford county when he was quite young, the greater part of his early life was spent in the latter county. He received his education chiefly at Pisgah, which was the oldest high school in the state of Kentucky, afterwards called Transylvania Univerty, and now located at Lexington. He afterwards began a course of study with the view of entering the legal profession, but, becoming disgusted with some forms of malpractice that came under his observation, he renounced all connection with the practice of law, and determined to become a farmer. He at once threw away his law books, and turned his attention to farming, and salt making. This business he followed for a number of years, and was also, during this time, justice of the peace. He was afterwards appointed, by the governor, brigadier general of the 18th brigade of Kentucky militia; raised a regiment for the Mexican war, and, reporting with them for duty, was informed that the requisition had been filled by the call for twelve months men. The governor bade him hold his regiment in order, and at the next call he should have preference. The next proclamation was issued for volunteers for three years, and as Mr. Bohannon's regiment had only enlisted for twelve months he could not, of course, force them into three years service, so he did not go to the war at all. Colonel Bohannon was married in 1833, to Miss Cynthia Haddix, of Kentucky. From this union seven children were born, five of whom, Sarah A., Mary D., Nancy D., Simeon and Susan, are now living. In the year 1847 he removed to Missouri, stopping for a short time in Pettis county, but in the latter part of the same year settling in Ray county, upon the farm where he now resides. He has been three times elected to represent Ray county in the state legislature. In the political canvass of his

adopted county, he has been very successful, once beating the distinguished Governor King for representative. He served through six sessions of the legislature, one adjourned and two called sessions in addition to the regular work of the legislature. When the troubles of 1861 came, he joined his fortunes with the cause of the south, entering the Confederate service in the Missouri state guard, with the rank of captain. He was soon promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and when the time for which he first enlisted, six months, had expired, he entered the regular service as colonel, and remained to the close of the war. He was engaged in many battles, the hardest fought being those at Independence and Lone Jack. Subsequently he was sent from Arkansas as one of a party of six recruiting officers, to Missouri, four of whom, Colonel J. T. Hughes, Major Hart, Colonel Boyd and Captain Clark, were killed; and one, Colonel Thompson, wounded; Colonel Bohannon himself being the only one of the party to escape unhurt. Finally he was wounded in an engagement in Arkansas, and was, in consequence, discharged at Little Rock, from the service. He went from there to Texas until after the surrender and restoration of the country to peace, when he came back home to Ray county, and has ever since occupied and tilled his farm here. Colonel Bohannon owns about 440 acres of excellent land, a finely improved home, and is one of the oldest and most highly influential and respected citizens of Ray county, and has done much to assist in her upbuilding and advancement.

CHARLES W. BROWN.

Was born in Carroll county, Missouri, on the 9th day of January, 1831. He received his education in the district schools of his native state, and early began the occupation of farming with his father, then a prominent farmer of Carroll county. This vocation he followed for some years. He removed to Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Missouri, in 1875, and engaged in merchandising with Messrs. McWilliams & Russell. Three years later he left Caldwell county, going to Kansas City, and entered the wholesale hat and cap business, with McWilliams, Crook & Co. He afterwards bought Defevers & Sons' dry goods store in the town of Morton, four miles north of the line of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, and has ever since conducted that branch of business there. Mr. Brown was married on the 24th of February, 1881, to Miss Rosie E. Keyes, of Ray county, Missouri. Mr. Brown is doing a large and lucrative business at Morton, and is highly respected for the fair, honorable and impartial treatment he gives to all alike, and for his many good qualities as a man.

ROBERT V. WALL.

The subject of this sketch is a native Missourian. He was born July 1, 1849, in Ray county. His father owned a large farm four miles north of Morton, where the son was raised with the advantages of the schools of the neighborhood for getting an education. Here he worked on the farm for a number of years. In the month of June, 1874, he came to Morton and entered the drug business, in which he is at present engaged. Mr. Wall owns the only drug store in the town of Morton, and is doing a flourishing business. He was married in September of the year of 1876, to Miss Ella B. Yates, daughter of Dr. Yates. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Donald Leslie by name. Mr. Wall holds the position of postmaster at Morton, the duties of which office he has discharged very efficiently and satisfactorily for the last seven years. He has always been a resident of Ray county, and by his industry and close attention to business, has built up a good and lucrative trade. He is one of the prominent and influential citizens of his section of the county.

WM. F. YATES.

To the honest, efficient, able, and thoroughly qualified man, of whatever profession, the respect and gratitude of the people of the community in which he moves, is due. This is particularly true of the physician, and of none more so than of Wm. F. Yates, who is a native of the state of Kentucky, and was born on the 5th day of March, 1833. He received an academic education at Shelbyville, in his native state, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. George S. Burbridge, of Scott county, Kentucky, for his preceptor. Entering the Louisville College of Medicine, he finished the course, graduating with honor in 1854, when not yet quite twenty-one years of age. After leaving college he practiced his profession some two or three years in Kentucky, then came to Missouri and established himself where he now resides, in Ray county. Dr. Yates was married the first time, on the 13th day of December, 1856, to Miss Susan J. Nelson, a native of Kentucky. Of this union were born three children: Ella B., Maggie B., and Flora C., who are still living. Mrs. Yates died, greatly lamented by her numerous friends, and the doctor was subsequently married, November 1, 1876, to Mrs. Mary R. Mayfield, a very estimable, intelligent, and accomplished lady of St. Joseph, Missouri. Dr. Yates owns a fine farm near Morton, and upon it has erected a large, commodious and beautiful residence. His farm is in a high state of cultivation, finely improved, well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, of the best breeds, and equipped with all necessary machinery of approved and modern kind. He devotes his attention chiefly to the prac-

tice of his profession, in which he is so successful and popular that his constant efforts can hardly meet the demand for his services. The doctor is just in the prime of life now, and his active outdoor exercise and horseback riding, in going about among his patients, joined with a naturally strong and robust constitution, will, no doubt, prolong his life even past the three score and ten years allotted to man to live, and give the benefits and blessings of his professional skill and experience to the sick of his community. Dr. Yates is one of the very best physicians in Ray county, and well and favorably known far and wide. As a man and a citizen his character is irreproachable.

RILEY V. SEWARD.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana, having been born in Mt. Vernon, Posey county, in the year 1850. His parents immigrated to Missouri when he was but three years old. After growing up he was engaged in farming until 1873, when he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, in which excellent institution he spent two consecutive years. At the end of that time he was, like many another worthy young man has been, compelled to leave and teach school to secure the money necessary to finish his education. He taught for a year, and then returning to Kirksville, graduated in 1877, with honor. Afterwards he went to California, and was for two years principal of the graded school in Trinity county, that state. Returning to Missouri, he settled at Hardin, in Ray county, and opened a drug store. Here, by strict attention to business, polite, gentlemanly bearing, and fair and honorable dealing withal, his business has rapidly grown in extent, and he, to-day, though yet a young man, is one of the leading business men of the county, and highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities as a citizen and a man. Mr. Seward may properly be termed a self-made man, and with the enviable position he has already won for himself, his future can be but pregnant with abundant success.

JAMES H. LENTZ.

A native of Ray county, Missouri. Was born October 21, 1850. He was reared on a farm, and, until he attained his majority, was engaged in the performance of the duties common to the sons of farmers. He was educated at Carrollton, and, after leaving school, taught for four years in the common schools of Ray county, receiving a salary of fifty dollars per month. After serving an apprenticeship with Rogers & Co., apothecaries, of Carrollton, he became a retailer of dry goods for two years. He then entered the drug business at Hardin, Ray county, where he still conducts a drug store. Mr. Lentz was united in marriage to Miss Katie

E. Sinclair, of Ray county, February 18, 1877. Two children, Myrtle and Hale, have been sent to bless their lives, both of whom still live. Mr. Lentz is rapidly winning a position in the front ranks of the staunch business men and respected citizens of his native county.

JOHN S. KING.

John S. King was born in Ray county, Missouri, September 5, 1852. His early life was spent on a farm, and his education acquired in the district schools of his father's neighborhood. He followed farming for some time, and then turned his attention to buying and selling grain. Later he entered the dry goods and general merchandise trade at Hardin, in which he is now engaged. Mr. King was married in the year 1876, to Miss Theodosia Happy. One child, named Ford, is the result of this union. The subject of this article is one of the first business men of the town of Hardin, and is held in high esteem for his many good qualities by those who know him. He is comparatively a young man, and his past achievements show that he will fight well and truly the battle of life, which opens before him.

ROBERT A. KING.

This gentleman is a native of Missouri, born in Ray county, July 22, 1854, where he has ever since resided. Mr. King early displayed a taste for books, and rapidly progressed with his studies when at school. After finishing the course as usually taught in the common schools of the county, he continued his studies without the aid of a teacher, and in this way acquired a good, practical education. He has taught school at Morton, Hardin, and various other places in the county. Mr. King is now connected with his brother in running a grocery store at Hardin, under the firm name of King Bros. Mr. King, being engaged in the high and honorable vocation of teaching, is one of Ray's most worthy sons, and in future years will, no doubt, win for himself, by his energy and industry, a high position among her citizens.

JAMES B. PROCTOR.

In the year 1843, this gentleman was born, in Hendricks county, Indiana. He was educated at the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis. When the great civil war commenced, in 1861, Mr. Proctor enlisted under the "stars and stripes" to do battle for the Union. He was assigned to duty in Colonel A. D. Streight's regiment, which was engaged at Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, Tennessee, as well as in several other battles. He was finally taken prisoner at Rome, Georgia, by Generals Forrest and Roudy, the 3d of May, 1863. From there he

was taken to Atlanta, Georgia, thence to Belle Island, and from there to Annapolis, Maryland, where he was exchanged. He then embarked for Baltimore, and from that point he went to Columbus, Ohio, whence he soon returned home to Indiana. From there he was ordered south, first to Nashville, Tennessee, then to New Orleans, and from there to the state of Texas. After the return of his regiment from the south, he was discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Proctor was married on the 19th of May, 1868, to Miss Jennie Voorhees, a cousin of the distinguished United States Senator Voorhees, of Indiana. Our subject, soon after his marriage, immigrated with his young bride, to Missouri, settling in Ray county, where he has ever since resided. For a number of years he farmed, then entered the drug business, in which he is at present engaged. He is also postmaster at Hardin, the village where he lives. Mr. Proctor is a prominent citizen, ripe in experience and in years, and highly esteemed and honored by all.

WILLIAM J. ROACH.

Is a native of England, having been born in London, in the year 1841. He left home at the early age of nine years, immigrating to the new world, and settling in Canada. Here he lived to his eighteenth year. Then, crossing into the United States, he remained for a time in Michigan. Leaving there, he came to Ray county, Missouri, 1870, where he has since made his home. His occupation is that of a shoemaker, and at his present location, Hardin, he finds his trade sufficiently lucrative to support his family in comfortable style. Mr. Roach was educated in the schools of London, England. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being at present secretary of his lodge. He was married in 1870, to Miss Margaret Wilson. They have four children: Elizabeth A., Margaret M., William C., and James A., all of whom still live. Mr. Roach is a very industrious man, a good citizen, and a credit to the town in which he lives.

JOHN W. HALL,

Is a Virginian. He was born in Rockingham county, October 21, 1832. His education was limited to the advantages to be derived from the common schools of his native state. His father owned an extensive farm in the Blue Ridge mountains, and the son was early trained to that vocation. Our subject immigrated to Ray county, Missouri, in the year 1857. He was married, in the autumn of 1859, to Miss Mary C. Ware. Their union has resulted in the birth of nine children. In 1879 Mrs. Hall died, leaving this large family to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother. Mr. Hall has followed his favorite occupation, that of farming,

ever since he has been in Ray county. He owns a good farm and comfortable home, about a mile and a half west of the town of Hardin. He is one of the best and most substantial farmers of the county.

B. B. BABCOCK.

An enterprising and progressive man is respected and honored in whatever sphere or walk of life he may be found. B. B. Babcock was born in Ohio, in March, 1832. Educated at Woodward College, Cincinnati. He was married to Miss Lucetta V. Fillmore, whose father was a cousin of Millard Fillmore, at Cincinnati, in the year 1858. Mrs. Babcock is the mother of six children, only three of whom, Elizabeth J., Mattie F., and Lucetta V., survive to bless the declining years of their parents' lives. Mr. B. immigrated to Illinois in 1859, and followed the trade of a carpenter for awhile, and afterward, he was for three years in charge of Reed & Mann's extensive foundry and machine shops, at Cairo, Illinois. From there he went to Decatur, in the same state, where he was engaged for ten years in the Union Iron Works. From 1875 to 1880, he was traveling contractor for the last named firm, for mills and elevators, taking ten contracts in Missouri, and three in Illinois, during four months in the fall of 1880. This is a strong evidence of his industry and enterprise. Mr. Babcock came to Ray county, Missouri, in June, 1880, buying the elevator and other property at Hardin, where he is now in business as a grain dealer. He ships on an average ten thousand bushels of wheat per month, and corn and other grains in proportion. Since he has taken charge he has made some very valuable and permanent improvements in the elevator and other property at Hardin. He contemplates making other and extensive improvements at an early day, which, when done, will make him the owner of the model elevator on the Wabash road. Mr. B. favors improvement and progression, and leaves nothing in his power undone in favor of their furtherance. He has done as much, perhaps, as any other man, for the improvement of the locality in which he lives.

THOMAS J. PORTERFIELD.

Has been a life-long farmer. He was born on the 8th day of February, 1844, in Jackson county, Missouri. He was afforded no other advantages for getting an education than those of the district schools in his native county. He was born and reared on a farm, and became, when quite young, so much attached to that kind of life that no other calling has ever had any attractions for him. He removed to Ray county in 1862, and has never changed his home from that time to the present (April, 1881). Loving peace rather than war, he remained quietly on his farm, and took no active part in the civil war. Mr. Porterfield was married, in 1867, to

Miss Mary E. Johnson, of Lafayette county, Missouri. They became the parents of four children, only two of whom are yet alive: Thomas E. and Arry B. He owns a fine farm, one mile south of Hardin, and is one of the best farmers of Ray county.

HENRY C. BOGGESS.

A native of the state of Kentucky, was born in December, of the year 1835. When he was but three years old his father moved to Ray county, Missouri, and purchased a farm. His grandfather, Bilas Boggess, also purchased a farm of four hundred acres in Ray county, the same year, 1838. A part of this same tract is now owned by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Boggess received the advantages of a common school education, and followed the vocation of farming. In 1867, he was married to Miss Laurinda Frazier, of Ray county, a daughter of Mr. George Frazier, and a most estimable lady. They have but one child, Virgie, who is yet living. Mr. Boggess has always had his home in Ray county, and been constantly engaged in his favorite occupation of farming. He took no active part in the late civil war. By strict attention to business, proverbial honesty and hospitality, and confirmed habits of industry and economy, he has become justly popular, and has surrounded his home with comforts and conveniences. He is a highly influential and substantial citizen in his neighborhood.

WILLIAM B. CREER.

A native of Liverpool, England, was born the 9th day of February, 1836. He received a good education in his native country. He left home for the west, landing at New Orleans, when seventeen years of age. From there he came to St. Louis, Missouri, by boat, and was employed with Messrs. Stone & Boorner, who were at that time engaged in building bridges for various railroads. In this work he continued for three years. He then went for a short time to Lafayette county, thence to Carroll county, and from there came to Ray county, in the spring of 1856, working in these various localities, all the time at his occupation, which is that of carpentering. At the breaking out of the late civil war, he was enrolled in the Missouri state guard for six months, at the expiration of which time he enlisted under General Sterling Price, and fought, throughout the war, the battles of the south. In Missouri he was engaged in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood and Lexington. In 1862, under Van Horn, he fought at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, Bruett, Iuka and Corinth, Mississippi. Again in 1863, on the 7th of March, at Thompson Station, Middle Tennessee. On the 26th of April, he engaged with the Federal gunboats, in command of General Elliott, on the Tennessee river. Then with General Johnson, at Jackson, Mississippi. After

the fall of Vicksburg and the siege of Jackson, fought Sherman from Jackson to Brandon. The next engagement was in the celebrated raid across the state, in the month of August, against General Sherman. He was then sent to Dalton, Georgia. He fought through the campaign in that state, with General Johnson. He was then transferred to the command of General Hood, and did meritorious service and hard fighting at the siege of Atlanta. Was with General Hardee at the battle of Jonesboro, where the army fell back to Lovejoy, and were, in the words of Mr. Creer himself, "knocked about like a ship in a storm." The next and last battle of importance in which Mr. Creer was engaged, was with General Forrest at Egypt Station, on the Ohio & Mobile railroad, in January, 1865. After this engagement Mr. C. was given a furlough for ninety days. Before his leave expired, the war had ended, and peace was declared. Mr. Creer was paroled with General Dick Taylor's command, by General Canby, at Jackson, Mississippi. It is worthy of remark that though Mr. Creer was in the war from its very beginning to the last, and was in the thickest of the fight on some of the most closely contested and bloody battle fields, he came out of it without a wound. Perhaps his experience in this respect is without a parallel. In the army Mr. Creer held the rank of sergeant. He was married on the 4th of December, 1870, to Miss Sarah M. Mallory. The result of this union has been five children, four of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Walter I., Hugh E., Paul C. and Ralph E. Mr. C. has been in Ray county ever since the war, except during the time of a visit to Colorado in 1879. He is the best carpenter in his section of the country, a highly respected gentleman and a good citizen.

JOHN F. BRUMFIELD.

Is a native Missourian, born in Pulaski county, on the 14th day of December, 1854. His parents came to Ray county, when he was but two years old. Mr. Brumfield received a good education in the district schools of his father's neighborhood, and since leaving school has been occupied entirely in milling. He was engaged for four years in the Egypt mills at Norborne, Carroll county, Missouri. Returning to Ray county he formed a partnership with Mr. Moore, and they became the proprietors of the Telegraph mills at Hardin, under the firm name of Brumfield & Moore. Mr. Brumfield is universally popular, a very good miller, especially for so young a man, and an excellent citizen.

JOHN J. MOORE.

Is a Virginian, having been born in Washington county, in May, 1834. He was educated in the common schools. By occupation he is a carpenter and miller. On leaving Virginia he went, first, to Alabama, in the

year 1857, and remained four years, engaged in milling. In 1861 he came to Missouri, and settled in Ray county, where he immediately engaged in his customary occupation of milling. His home has been here ever since, though he spent one year subsequently in Kansas City, from which place he returned to Richmond, and was employed by Houston & Cates, owners of the old Davis mill. After the close of this engagement he operated a saw mill for Messrs. Harbison & Moore for two years. Afterward he built a flouring mill at Camden; thence he went to Norborne, Carroll county, and engaged in the Egypt mills at that place. Returning to Ray county, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Brumfield, and they purchased the property known as the Telegraph mills, and one of the best, if not the very best mills north of the Missouri river. Mr. Moore was married to Miss Alice Harbison, of Ray county. They are the parents of five children: Linea, Laura, Jessie, Bessie, and Sallie. The last two are twins. Mr. Moore is an enterprising and prosperous business man, and a high credit to the county of his adoption.

LEWIS H. NOBLE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Indiana, on the 19th day of September, 1849. His father immigrated to Ray county, Missouri, in 1854. Shortly after his arrival here, the elder Mr. Noble died, and the son was left to the care of his uncle, who trained him to the business of farming. His education was acquired in the common schools of Ray county. At the age of twenty-three years he left his uncle's home, and started out to travel in the west with the hope of improving his health which had begun to fail. He visited Kansas, the Indian Territory, Wyoming and Idaho, spending three years altogether in his wanderings out west. He became possessed of a claim in the state of Kansas, and occupied some time in improving it; later he sold out his property there and returned to Ray county, which he always regarded as his home. He made several successive trips through the territories named above, and thus became familiar with those sections of the great west. On the 26th day of March, 1876, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, of Ray county. The result of this union was three children, all of whom are still living. Their names are: Annie A., Charles W. and Susan M. The last named two are twins. Mr. Noble has had many and varied experiences during his wild life in the west, which the limits of this work will not admit of mentioning. He is a prominent and very influential citizen of the section in which he lives, being at present, marshal of the town of Hardin. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, for his sterling qualities of heart and head.

CYRUS W. CLAMPITT.

This gentleman was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, October 24, 1828. His father moved to Indiana when he was very young, and he received his education at Franklin, Johnson county, that state. After leaving school he remained on the farm with his father, who had again removed, going this time to Hamilton county, about fifteen miles north of Indianapolis, for several years. In 1852 he left Indiana to seek a home in Missouri, first stopping in Caldwell county for a short while; thence, he went to Clay county, and engaged in teaching school, about two and a half miles north of Missouri City, where he continued for about two years. From thence he came to Ray county, and has ever since been engaged almost constantly in teaching in the schools of this county. Owing to his holding the office of postmaster, he was exempt from military service during the late war. In 1856 he was married to Miss Martha F. Gant, of Crab Orchard, Ray county. They have five children, all living, named as follows: William C., Mary W., Victoria R., Cyrus R., and George B. Mr. Clampitt is a good practical teacher, and has, by his efficient labors, greatly benefited the rising generations of this county. He has been principal of the school at Hardin for a number of years, and occupies an enviable position in the esteem and regard of the people of that place.

ELIJAH T. MAPEL.

Elijah T. Mapel is a Kentuckian. He was born in Jefferson county, in that state October 29, 1825. He was educated at Bardstown, Spencer county, in his native state. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship of seven years under one Wm. Dye, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, spending most of the time at Louisville. Here he was married on the 18th day of January, 1851, to Miss Amanda S. Beckley, a native of the city of Louisville. She gave birth to seven children, only three of whom, Elijah T., John W., and Amanda S., are yet living. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Mapel operated a mill at Brandonburg for a time, then he owned, and for two years operated a three-run mill in the city of Louisville. Emigrating from Kentucky in 1854, he landed in Lexington, Missouri, whence he came to Ray county, where he has since made his home. When he first came here there were but four runs of mill-burrs in the entire county. Since that time, he alone has put in fourteen runs, more than any other one man in the county. He built and owned the Richmond mills, as well as the Telegraph mills at Hardin, besides several others in different parts of the county. Mr. Mapel was engaged but three months in the civil war, being exempt at the expiration of that time, on account of his occupation being that of a miller. His wife died on the 6th day of June, 1869. On the 29th day of July, in the year 1874,

Mr. Mapel was again married, this time to Miss Ellen Lane, his first love, and the "girl he left behind" him when he came from old Kentucky. By a remarkable coincidence they were thrown together after so many years of separation, and by frequent meetings, and fond memories of the olden time, the spark so long dormant was again fanned into a flame, and they became one in name, as in heart. Mr. M. has always followed milling, and is also an adept mill-wright. In either branch of the business he is the peer of any man in the state, and has, probably, done more in his line, for the advancement of Ray county, than any other man. He is a good and valuable citizen.

MOSES HENDERSON.

This gentleman is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Mason county, that state, in the month of September, 1836. He came to Ray county, Missouri, in the winter of 1847, with his father, who bought a farm of some three hundred acres, about three miles west of Richmond. He was educated in the district schools of Missouri and his native state. He farmed for a number of years in Ray county, and then, in 1865, going to Nebraska, engaged in the business of a cattle trader, in Richardson county, for the space of two years. Mr. Henderson was married in the spring of 1866, to Miss Meriles Frazier, at Lexington, having returned to Missouri for that purpose. They became the parents of two children, Ida and Amy, both still living. After his marriage Mr. Henderson returned at once to Nebraska, where he continued in the cattle trading business for some time. But, at length, he came back to Ray county, Missouri, and bought the farm upon which he has since lived. This farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of most excellent land, is one of the most desirable and most valuable of its size in the county. Mr. Henderson is a practical, successful farmer, and highly regarded as a neighbor, and a citizen of Crooked River township.

NILES ESREY.

Was born in the year 1835, in Edgar county, Illinois. His father immigrated to Missouri in 1840, and settled in Ray county, purchasing the farm upon which Mr. Esrey now resides. Here he was educated in the district schools, and grew up, working on the farm, in which vocation he has ever since continued, and is to-day a thrifty farmer, and owns one of the best and most valuable farms in Crooked River township. His marriage to Miss Missouri Stratton, of Ray county, took place in the year 1857. She has borne him seven children, who still are living. Their names are as follows: Jesse D., John T., Niles A., Missouri A., Mary, Elizabeth, and Minnie. Mr. Esrey's highly improved and fertile farm, comprising four hundred and seventy acres of land, lies two miles north-

east of Hardin, on the prairie. Mr. E. is one of the oldest settlers in his section of the country, a good neighbor, and an industrious, progressive man, and a valuable aid to the advancement of the agricultural interests of his county. In November, 1878, Mr. Esrey was elected by the people to the responsible position of judge of the Ray county court. The duties of which office he discharged faithfully, and to the full satisfaction of his constituency.

SEPTER P. ESREY.

Is a native of Illinois and was born in Edgar county, in the year 1838. His father immigrated to Ray county, Missouri, in 1840, and the son, Septer, was educated in the schools of the last named county. He chose and followed the occupation of his father, that of a farmer. His present farm is a portion of the one formerly owned by his father. He was first married in 1863, to Miss Mary Rosell, of Monroe county, Missouri. She became the mother of three children. Two of them, Sarah A. and Jonathan, are yet living. Mrs. Esrey died in 1868, and Mr. Esrey married a second time. The lady becoming his wife this time, was Miss Charlotte A. Jasper. She died in 1878, and subsequently, he again married. The last and present Mrs. Esrey was a widow lady, named Mrs. Mary F. Hill, of Ray county. Mr. Esrey owns a fine fertile farm comprising three hundred acres of the best land in Ray county, and has done much for that branch of industry in which he has spent his life.

ABRAHAM GRANDSTAFF.

Abraham Grandstaff is a native Missourian, having been born in Boone county, in the year 1838. There he received a district school education, and lived until 1859, when he removed to Frankstown, Douglass county, Colorado, thirty miles south of Denver, where he was engaged for a number of years in farming. He came back to Missouri in 1864, settling in Ray county, and shortly afterward purchased the farm he now owns and lives upon, and which is situated two miles east of Hardin, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad. Mr. Grandstaff was married in 1864, to Miss Susan Dehart, a native of Indiana. This union was blessed with three children: Sarah, John, and Samuel, all still living. Mr. G. owns one of the finest farms in Crooked River township, in a fine state of cultivation and highly improved. He is a prominent and highly respected citizen of the section where he lives.

GEORGE FRAZIER.

Is a Kentuckian. He was born in Anderson county, in the year 1812. He was educated and grew up to manhood in his native state. His father owned a large farm there, and early taught the son practical lessons in farming. In 1829 the family came to Missouri, and entering land a mile and a half east of Richmond, in Ray county, lived there some eight or ten years, when the mother of our subject died. He then removed to Crooked River township, and entered the grocery business, in which trade he continued about three years. He then moved near where he now lives, and again engaged in farming. Mr. Frazier was married about the year 1840, to Miss Almira J. Boiles, a native of Kentucky, though at that time living in Ray county, whom Mr. Frazier had known before leaving Kentucky. She became the mother of one son, who in after years, at the time of the civil war, entered the Confederate army, and died of disease in Texas, in the spring of 1864. The first Mrs. Frazier died in 1846, and in the autumn of 1847 Mr. Frazier was married again, his bride this time being Miss Mary E. Utterback, a native of Kentucky, but reared in Indiana, and at the time of her marriage living in Ray county, Missouri. The result of this union was seven children: Laurinda, Alice, Lenora, Fannie, George A., Laura, and Hershel, all of whom are now living in Ray county. Mr. Frazier is one of the oldest citizens now living in Crooked River township. He owns a finely improved and valuable farm, some forty acres of which he has cleared out of woodland. His life has been characterized by enterprise and thrift, and he is a highly respected man, and one of Ray's substantial old pioneer citizens.

HADEN S. TRIGG.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Tennessee, having been born fourteen miles north of Murfreesboro, Wilson county, that state, in July, 1813. Here he received his education, and remained until manhood. He afterward spent some time in Jackson and Sumner counties, Tennessee. He was married in the month of July, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of Gallatin, and in the following autumn removed to Booneville, Mo., at which place he taught school, and kept boarding house, during the succeeding winter. In 1835 he went to Morgan county, Missouri, near the town of Tipton, and engaged in farming and teaching, until November 1840, when he came to Ray county, settling two and a half miles west of Richmond, and continued the business of farming and teaching school. Two years later he moved to Millville, and commenced the business of milling with his farming. Going, in 1844, to Wakanda, in the same county, he settled a new place in the open, and, at that time, sparsely peopled

prairie. His wife died October the 17th, 1857. She was the mother of nine children: Mary S., Stephen C., Juliet, Daniel W., John W., Geo. W., Haden S., Sallie and Joseph. Of these, only four, Mary S., Stephen C., Juliet and Geo. W. are yet alive. Mr. Trigg was married the second time, in 1858, to Miss Mary S. Campbell. In 1861, at the beginning of the war between the states, he cast his lot with the fortunes of the south, joining Slack's division of the army under General Sterling Price, with whom he engaged in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, after which on account of protracted illness, he was unable to re-enter the army. The second Mrs. Trigg was taken sick, and died during his absence in the war. Leaving his family in Ray county, he went to Booneville, Missouri, and from there to Illinois, returning to Hardin, Ray county, in 1869. Here he has ever since remained, occupied in mercantile business. Mr. Trigg is one of the most highly respected and influential men in the county, and one of her most valuable citizens.

B. FRANK DAVIS.

B. Frank Davis was born May 15, 1834, in Hart county, Kentucky. He received his education in the private schools of the neighborhood in which he lived. While his literary training is not extensive, he has a good English education, which is greatly strengthened by strong, practical common-sense, and improved by intercourse with men, close observation, a faculty for learning from passing events, and a retentive memory that stores whatever of useful knowledge is to be garnered from sources of general information. He was raised on a farm in his native county, in the cultivation and management of which, he, in common with his brother, T. J. Davis, assisted his father. He moved with his parents to Ray county, Missouri, in 1853, and on the 29th day of October of that year, settled in Ray county, near the present village of Morton, within one-fourth of a mile of where he now resides, conducting a farm, which, with the exception of a period of interruption from the beginning to the ending of the civil war, has been his life-long vocation. His father was an esteemed and honored citizen of Kentucky. He lost his life by accident, about a year after his arrival in Ray county. He was at work at a carpenter's bench, at the end of which and supported by it, stood a loaded shot-gun. The continued jostling of the bench, finally caused the gun to slip backward and fall on the hammer, discharging it. The contents entered the calf of one of Mr. Davis' legs, severing an artery, and causing his death by hemorrhage—medical assistance arriving too late to save his life. June 20, 1861, in response to the call of Gov. Jackson, Mr. Davis enlisted in the Missouri state guards, and participatedin the engagements at Lexington, Carthage, Oak Hill, Elkhorn, and other places. When in Arkansas the troops were ordered east of the

Mississippi, to go thence to Memphis. But a company of sixty men, of which our subject was one, was placed in charge of the stock, equipments, and various munitions of war, and ordered to take them to Texas. Finding, however, a fine country in the Choctaw nation, with an abundance of grass, grain and water, they remained three months near Doaksville, Indian Territory, and did not cross the Red river into Texas. They were then ordered by Governor Jackson to report to him at Fort Smith, Arkansas, but Governor Jackson dying, December 6, 1862, they reported to Colonel George.

On the 20th of June following, exactly one year after he joined the Missouri state guards, Mr. Davis enlisted in the regular service of the Confederate states army, where he fought with uncomplaining bravery for principles he had cherished from childhood, till the close of the war. There was never a camp made, nor a single engagement, in which his company took part, but that he was present, like the true soldier that he was, ready and willing to share the dangers or hardships of his comrades. He was with his command in its every movement, from the day he enlisted till the final surrender, Among others, he participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862; Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, and Little Rock, in the fall of 1863. While charging on the enemy at the battle of Helena, a shell burst immediately over the company of which Mr. Davis had command, and wounded thirteen men. From Little Rock, Captain Davis and his comrades went to Camden, Arkansas, and there went into winter quarters; and the following spring fought General Banks, at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, all the forces of the opposing commanders on either side, being concentrated. Turning north after these engagements, they found Steele at Camden, and pursued him to Jenkins' Ferry, Saline river, where a general engagement took place. Subsequent to this battle he took part in numerous skirmishes and engagements of minor importance, and finally, in June, 1865, surrendered at Alexandria, Louisiana, and returned to his home in Ray county, where he was cordially welcomed by his friends. B. Frank Davis was married, January 24, 1871, to Miss Mary Bohannon, daughter of Colonel Louis C. Bohannon, of Ray county. She is a lady of intelligence and refinement, and by her amiable, affectionate disposition contributes to the happiness of her husband. They have four promising children, as follows: James L., Clay, Elliott, and Tom Frank. Mr. Davis is a successful, a worthy citizen, and an obliging gentleman.

CHARLES W. DAWSON.

Charles W. Dawson was born at Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Kentucky, twelve miles east of Frankfort, on the 9th day of September, in the year 1855. He received his education in the schools of Lawrenceburg. His parents immigrated to Missouri in the spring of 1869, and purchasing a large farm one and a half miles north of Hardin, Ray county, settled there, and our subject was trained to the business of farming. In 1875, Mr. Dawson engaged with Spurlock & Wood, millers, of Hardin, again with Burton & Hanna in the dry goods business at the same place. Afterwards, for the benefit of his failing health, he visited Colorado Springs and Leadville, Colorado. Returning to Ray county in the fall of 1879, he again entered the dry goods trade, this time with Hughes & Son, where he still remains. Mr. Dawson was married on the 10th day of March, 1881, to Miss Maria S. Summerman, of Ray county. He is an enterprising, industrious young man, and highly regarded by his neighbors.

JOHN D. REYBURN.

Was born in Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, in 1825. He was educated in the common schools. Came to Richmond, Ray county, in the year 1844, and worked at the business of a wool carder. In 1846 he enlisted for the war with Mexico, in Captain Henly's company. Was mustered into service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, company G, of Colonel Willock's battalion. They were ordered to New Mexico for duty, and there at the battle of Moro, Captain Henly was killed, Captain Jacobs succeeding to the command of the company to which Mr. Reyburn belonged. At the close of the war he was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, and returned to Ray county, Missouri. After a time he removed to Lafayette county, where he remained several years working at the carpentering trade. Again he came back to Ray county, locating at Hardin, where he yet lives. His marriage to Miss Margaret A. Thornton, of Boone county, Missouri, took place in the year 1849. They are the parents of five children: Alice, Ella, Lee, Florence and John I. Mr. Reyburn joined General Joe Shelby's command of the Confederate army in the spring of 1861. He was in the battles of Lexington, Wilson's Creek, and several other minor engagements. When the war ended he returned to Ray county and resumed his work as a carpenter, at which business he has had an experience of nearly thirty years, having built the first house in the town of Hardin. Mr. Reyburn is an excellent carpenter, a substantial man, and a good citizen.

THOMAS J. DAVIS.

Thomas J. Davis is a native of Hart county, Kentucky, and was born April 12, 1836. He was educated in the common schools, and lived in the county of his birth till the fall of 1853, when he accompanied his parents to Missouri, and with them settled in Crooked River township, Ray county, not far from his present residence. After leaving school, Mr. Davis engaged in farming, an occupation he has followed ever since. In June, 1861, responding to the call of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, he enlisted in the Missouri state guards, and while in this service, under Captain Bohannon, he started south to join General Sterling Price, whom they met a few miles from Carthage, Missouri, on the morning of the engagement at that place. He then went south with his comrades in arms, and remained till his return to participate in the battle of Oak Hill, against Generai Lyon. He was also in the battle of Lexington. Thence went to Pineville, and afterward took part in the battle of Elkhorn. From Van Buren, Arkansas, the soldiers were ordered east of the Mississippi, to go thence to Memphis. Mr. Davis, however, was one of a company of sixty, or dered to remain at Des Ark, Arkansas, in charge of the stock, equipments, and other munitions of war belonging to the command, and to take the same, for protection, into the state of Texas. This, however, they did not do, as they found an excellent country, abounding in grass and water, near Doaksville, Indian Territory. After remaining in Doaksville three months, they were ordered by Governor Jackson to report to him at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he expected to meet them. Governor Jackson died, however, at a farm house, on the Arkansas river, opposite Little Rock, before reaching Fort Smith, and Mr. Davis and his comrades, on reaching Fort Smith, reported to Colonel George. November 28, 1862, he enlisted as a soldier in the regular Confederate army, and served gallantly till the close of the war. He was in all the engagements mentioned in the biographical sketch of his brother, B. Frank Davis. He was never absent at roll-call, and never shirked a duty, nor faltered in any undertaking, however hazardous. In October, 1863, he was on detached service in the Confederate laboratory at Marshall, Texas. He rejoined his command at Shreveport, Louisiana. He surrendered at Alexandria, that state, in June, 1865, and, with his brother, returned home to Ray county, after an absence of four years, fighting for principles which have passed into history as the "lost cause." May 7, 1874, Thomas J. Davis married Miss Nannie Bohannon, of Ray county, daughter of Colonel Louis C. Bohannon, whose biography may be found elsewhere in this work. She is an intelligent, attractive lady, and, with her husband, is the recipient of the respect and esteem of all who know them.

THOMAS McINTOSH.

Born May the 10th, 1830, in Sullivan county, Indiana, is of Scotch descent, his grandfather coming from Scotland to America at a very early day. He was educated in the common schools of Indiana. Leaving school he chose blacksmithing for his calling, and served an apprenticeship under one Hartley, at Lockport, Indiana. He then went into business for himself at Sullivan, in the same state remaining there until 1865. While there he was occupied in manufacturing buggies, wagons and agricultural implements. At competitive exhibitions, he many times carried off the premiums for the excellence of his work. In June, 1851, he was married to Miss Catherine Maxwell, of Sullivan county, Indiana, by whom he is the father of seven children, four of whom: Hiram M., Levy, William and Aaron W., yet survive. During the civil war Mr. McIntosh served two years in the Union army. He was deputy provost marshal under Richard W. Thompson, late secretary of the navy, under President Hayes' administration. He also held the commission of a second lieutenant in the 156th regiment of Indiana volunteers. Mr. McIntosh immigrated to Chillicothe, Missouri, in 1865, remaining about two years; thence he came to Ray county, locating at Hardin, where he has been for fourteen years the "village blacksmith," receiving a large custom, and by his excellent workmanship and fair dealing, the good will of all. He also owns a good farm, one and a half miles east of Hardin, of which place, he is a most substantial and useful resident.

ROBERT R. SIMMERMAN.

A native of Virginia, was born in May, 1830. His father removed in the year 1839, to Boone county, Missouri, and from there to Clinton county, in the same state, coming to Ray county in 1856, where our subject has, ever since had his home. Robert R. Simmerman received his education in the common schools of Missouri. His occupation is farming, and he has spent all his life in that pursuit, excepting about four years in California, and the time he was in the army. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and went south with General Jo. Shelby. At the close of the war he was discharged at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Snowdin, in January, 1858. Seven children, now living, bless their union: Maria, Minnie, Robert, Estella, Mary M., Dora and Eliza. After his return from California, Mr. Simmerman purchased the fine farm, of five hundred acres, whereon he now lives happily, respected and honored by all who know him.

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